XVIIITH YEAR.

SINGLE PART-SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE 3 CENTS

ON STREETS AND TRAINS 5 CENTS

THEATERS-

With Dates of Events

OS ANGELES THEATER-TODAY, BARGAIN MATINEE AT 240 P.M.—25 CENTS AND 50 CENTS. A Laughing Ecom—TONIGHT—Last appearance of the Faverite Comedian, L. R. Stockwell, in Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

Depicting life in New England. A selected company, a realistic production, special scenery. Seats now on sale. Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Telephone Main 70. OS ANGELES THEATER— C. M. WOOD and H. C. WYATT.

MONDAY, JUNE 12-One Week.

HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON CO., presenting the greatest of American plays—"THE MOTH AND THE FLAME." All the original company as presented 125 nights at Dan'l Frohman's N. Y. Lyceum Theater. Seats now on sale. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$LCO and \$1.50. Tel Main 70.

RPHEUM—TONIGHT—MATINEE TODAY—ANY SEAT, 25c.

MONTROSE TROUPE, 6—Marvelous Acrobats—6; Billy Van, Quaint Comedian; THE DONAVANS, Irish Character Artists; ZAZELL AND VERNON, Acrobatic Fun-makers; SIG. AND SIGNORINA DE PASQUALI, presenting the great prison scene from Verdi's famous opera. "Il Trovatore;" correct costumes and scenery; HANLEY AND JARVIS, Clever Song Parodists; EDNA AUG, New Songs and Costumes. FRICES—Eest seats, 25c and 50c; gallery, 10c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, any seat 25c. Tel. Main 1447.

MOUNG TOON, BURMESE JUGGLERS. NEXT WEEK

SIMPS ON AUDITORIUM—JUNE 18th.

The charming dramatic sorrano. Seats now on sale at Fitzgerald's—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS-

With Dates of Events. STRICH FARM-South Pasadena. OPEN DAILY TO VISITORS. Nests, Chicks, Yearlings and Old Birds. One of the sights of California FIESTA PARK-Baseball-MERCHANTS vs. SAN BERNARDINO 230 p.m. Sunday. 25c, Ladies Free.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL

CHARMING RESORT-REDONDO BEACH

EVERY THE CELEBRATED BAND Will Give Open SUNDAY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND Air Concerts. Hot calt plunge and surf bathing. Finest fishing on the Coast from the two

XCURSIONS MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY— Saturday and Sunday, June 10 and 11, from Los Angeles, including all points on Mount Lowe Ry, and return. '50 CENTS' to Rubio Canyon and return. Pasadema Electric Cars connecting, leave at 8, 9 and 10 a.m., 1 and 4 p.m., alb the a.m. and 1 p.m. make entire trip and return same day, arriving at 3.25 p.m. Evening special will leave Echo Mountain after operation of World's Fair Search Light and large Telescope, arriving at 10:30. Go early and enjoy a full day in the mountains. To make your trip complete remain over night at Echo Mountain House. Tickets and full information, office 214 South Spring Street. Tel. Main 960.

PITWO POPULAR EXCURSIONS—June 16 and 17. San Diego and Coronado Beach

FROM LOS ANGELES \$3.00 FOR ROUND TRIP GOOD RETURNING 30 DAYS.

Proportionately Low Rates from All Points on Santa Fe Route.

Plan to spend the summer at these delightful resorts, it costs no more.

PEN SEA BATHING-TERMINAL ISLAND.

Superior to any on the Pacific Coast. Temperature of water just right. Yachting, Boating and Fishing par excellence. GRAND BAND CONCERTS every Sunday by the MEXICAN BAND.

This resort is exclusive and ideal in all its appointments and is reached only by the popular LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY. Trains leave Sundays at 8,40 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m. Last train returning leaves the beach at 6:45 p.m. Information and tickets at CITY OFFICE, 214 SOUTH SPRING ST.

TIMELY SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ON'T FAIL To call today and see our

IMMENSE STOCK AND LARGE ASSORTMENT

selected fruit and vegetables. We carry THE BEST of everything in the fruit and vegetable line.

That's Why It Pays to Trade At Headquarters



CELECTED BERRIES Our berries speak for themselves. A call at our corner will convince you Logan Berries, Blackberries, and the finest

Strawberries that grow. Large Mountain Apricots and Peaches. Extra fine shipment of Honolulu

PINEAPPLES.

Shipping orders carefully filled. RIVERS BROS. BROADWAY Tel. Main 1426. → ARBONS—"Every Picture a Work of Art."

VISITORS should not miss the opportunity to have photographs taken under the most invorable condition of atmosphere in the world.

STODIO 22014 SOUTH SPRING ST., Opp. Hollenbeck

OOO VILLA FRANCA LEMON TREES, 17 & C

500 Eureka Lemon Trees 20c: 250 Washington Navei Orange, % in. diameter and up 40c. Washington Navel Orange, % in. to % in. diameter, 30c—Open root extra for balling. Some very choice plants, fuschsias, carnations, roses, etc.

ELMO R. MESERVF. 635 South Broadway. DURCHASE PIANOS And Organs, Sheet Music and all Musical Instruments at the lowest prices.

BLANCHARD MUSIC COMPANY.

Opposite City Hall.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES-

S ANTA CATALINA ISLAND GOLF CLUBOpen Handicap Tournament, Avalon, June 16-17, 1800
rates to competitors and many Avalon, June 16-17, 1800 Open Handicap Tournament, Avalon, June 16-17, 1899. Special tournament rates to competitors and members of the Santa Catalina Island Golf Club.

TRAIN AND STEAMER SERVICE.

TRAIN AND STEAMER SERVICE.

Friday, June 16, 1899—Regular boat connects with Southern Pacific and Terminal trains leaving Los Angeles at 9,000 am and 8,35 am respectively. Special boat, (Stermer Hermosa) connects with Southern Pacific and Terminal trains leaving Los Angeles at 5,03 p.m. and 5,25 respectively. Arrive at Avalon 8,45 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, June 17,48, 1899—Boat connects with Southern Pacific and Terminal Trains leaving Los Angeles at 9 a.m. and 8,35 a.m. respectively; arrive at Avalon 12,45 p.m. Sunday, June 18, 1899—Boat leaves Avalon at 6,45 p.m., connecting with Southern Pacific and Terminal trains, arriving at Los Angeles 10,45 p.m. For full information apply to BANNING CO., 222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone Main 36.

Summer SeasonCommences April 20th. Rates \$8 up. Good table, nice. large cool rooms, pleasant surroundings. Write for full particulars and circulars. C. S. TRAPHAGEN, Manager.

Twenty-five Americans Go for Rebels.

There Were Three Hundred of Native Insurgents.

They Attacked a Reconnoitering Party Near Morong.

FIVE FILIPINOS PRISONERS.

Severe Losses Inflicted on Aguinaldo's Mob.

The Enemy So Active That Our Men Will Fortify.

Cavalry and North Dakota Men Throwing Up Works.

SKELETON REGIMENTS PLANNED

Cabinet at Washington Consider the Feasibility of Enlistments Recruiting Office Called on for All Available Men.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, June 9 .- [Exclusive Dispatch.] The Sun's Manila cable dated June 10, 6:40 a.m., say, twenty-five American soldiers, who the fortified hill in the vicinity of forong, yeterday, were attacked by three hundred of the insurgents The Americans fought their way home through the enemy and in file el ever losses on them. The icans was killed? Five insurgents were captured and taken to Morong The enemy is very active. The garrisons of cavalry and North Dakota infantry are employed in throwing up entrenchments.

UNLIMITED NUMBER.

Chicago Recruiting Officer Or dered to Enlist Men. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, June 9.-Capt. P. H. Bo us of the army recruiting station in this city has received instructions from the War Department to enlist an unlim ited number of men for service in the Phlippine Islands.

SKELETON REGIMENTS.

Feasibility of Enlisting Such Dis cussed by the Cabinet.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, June 9.- The Cabinet, in connection with the possible ne-cessity of enlisting a force for volunteers, today discussed a plan for the enlistment of several skeleton regi-ments in Manila from among the volenteers who desire to remain in the service, and the subsequent filling out of these regiments with recruits en-listed in this country. Gen. Otis, according to the plan, will

Gen. Otis, according to the plan, will be given the authority to select the officers of these regiments from the volunteer officers to be mustered out. The plan, which commends itself to the favor of members of the Cabinet generally, would form a nucleus of veteran officers and men, seasoned to the climate and familiar with the work to be done. Such a force, leavened with veterans, doubtless would be immeasurably superior to a force of raw recruits, undisciplined and unacclimated. The plan was only discussed in connection with future contingencies and did not reach the stage of action.

The President announced to the Cab

The President announced to the Cabinet the names of the members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, and there was unanimous concurrence in the nominations.

The Attorney-General announced his opinion that the army reorganization bill, fixing the maximum strength of the army at 65,000, did not include the enlisted force of the hospital corps, about 2600 men, so that the enlisted force can be increased by that number.

MINISTER DE BARRITT RETURNS. Back from Cuba for Aid in His Re

ligious Work There.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 9.—The Rev Fred de Barritt, who, our months ago, founded the Congregationa Church in the city of Havana, has re-turned to this country for aid in his religious and educational work in

religious and educational work in Cuba. Dr. de Barritt spoke today about present conditions in Cuba, and the possibility of an outbreak against the Americans.

"If 'this occurs," he said, "it will be the fault of the Americans. The Cubans are a peaceful people, but they are so proud and sensitive, and many things have been done recently to anger them. The Cubans feel that they are being treated very much as though they had been conquered by us. At any rate, the Washington authorities should do away with the present military government. It is worse than unnecessary; it is doing an immense deal of harm. A great many of the American officers don't like the Cubans

for good is nullified by the attitude of other officers.

"The payment of the Cuban troops, and requiring them to lay down their arms, was a mistake. The disarming was a great humiliation to the men, and the first thing a good many of them did with their \$75 each, was to buy new guns and machetes.

"There is as yet no distinct idea in the minds of the majority of peoplt as to what they really want, whether annexation or independence. But they obtain the ideas of the United States from the American officers, and these ideas are not favorable."

FICTITIOUS SOLDIERS.

[ASSOCIATED PIESS DAY REPORT.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HAVANA, June 9 .- More attempts are being made to forge certificates of service in the Cuban army, and another man was arrested yesterday on this charge. At Matanzas 165 men were found to have their names on the rolls. It will probably be necessary for the paymasters to stay there for several additional days.

GRANTS IN CHICAGO.

Date and Place of Miss Grant's Wedding not Yet Decided-Plans.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, June 9 .- Miss Julia Den Grant and her mother, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, arrived in the city last night. Mrs. and Miss Grant will be in Chicago for a week or more, and during that time will be the guests of Mrs. H. H. Honore, No. 2103 Michi-

Miss Grant was unable to give definite news concerning the approaching wed-ding with Prince Cantacusene last night. The wedding will be celebrated some time in the fall, but the exact some time in the fall, but the exact date or the place of the ceremony has not yet been decided. Miss Grant will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Newport during a part of the summer, and the rest of the time will be spent visiting friends at the eastern resorts.

MUNICIPAL PRACTICES.

Assembly Committee of Investiga tion Resumes Its Session.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 9 .- Dist .- Atty Gardiner was not present today when the Assembly Committee of Investiga-tion Into Municipal Practices resumed its session. Mr. Moss read a statement that 7361 complaints presented to the grand jury, 2471 were dismissed by that body, and that of the indictments returned, 2001 were dismissed with the consent, or on the motion of, the Dis-

consent, or on the motion of, the District Attorney.

Secretary L. O. Phillips of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, who formerly conducted a school for the preparation of candidates for office under the city civil-service rules, swore on the stand that while conducting this school he received no advance information as to the questions to be asked of candidates.

A COL PICQUART RELEASED.

The Charge Against Him.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PARIS, June 9 .- [By Atlantic ble.] Lieut.-Col. Picquart has been provisionally released from custody. When it became known that the or der for the release of Picquart had been issued, M. Gasc, Mayor of Ville d'Avray, and the prisoner's brother-in-law, and M. Hild, Maitre La Borlys law, and M. Hild, Maitre La Borivs secretary, proceeded to the prison of La Santa and met Picquart, who was released about 3 o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of M. Gasc. Lieut. Picquart was imprisoned in July last, charged with communicating confidential documents, and he has since been accused of fabricating a document intended to compromise Maj. Count Esterhazy.

THE NORTHAM'S INJURY.

Steamer Floated, but Obliged to Return After a Short Trial. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

GREEN FARM (Ct.,) June 9.-T. steamer Northam which was beached here on Wednesday night after collision with the Richard Peck, was floated at high tide at midnight and headed out, apparently for New York. She had gone only about one thou-sand yards when she was turned about and again driven on the beach.

No explanation of the maneuver has been made, but it is supposed that the injury to the vessel was found to be so severe as to make it unsafe to pro-ceed in her present condition to New York.

To Preserve Order at Paris. To Preserve Order at Paris.

PARIS, June 9.—At a Cabinet meeting held this afternoon; the Premier, M. Depuy, and the Minister of War, M. Krantz, announced that Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, and the Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, has adopted rigorous measures to preserve order at Long Champs Sunday next, upon the occasion of President Loubet's visit to that place in order to witness the race for the Grand Prix de Paris.

M. Le Mercier, the magistrate who

M Le Mercier, the magistrate who has been examining the persons ar-rested at Auteuil, Sunday last, in con-nection with the attack upon Presi-dent Loubet, today ordered Baron Christiana to be tried before a Police

United States to Mediate. United States to Mediate.

LONDON, June 9.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says a rumor is current from a well informed source, that it has been proposed in a responsible quarter that the United States mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain. It is added that the suggestion is being considered and it is "not even improbable that mediation may be undertaken."

Paderewski's Marriage Again. LONDON, June 9.—The agents here of Ignace Paderewski say they know nothing of the news published in the Warsaw Courier, that the planist was married May 31 at Warsaw, Poland, to Miss Helen Rosen.

Maximilian's Engagement Broken. NEW YORK, June 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says the en-gagement between Prince Maximilian of Baden, and the Grand Duchess Helen, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir has been definitely broken off.

ASHLAND, (O.,) June 9.—Judge Grosscup of Chicago, who suffered a relapse early in the week, is again on the road to recovery

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1899.

Forty-eight People More or Less Hurt.

Passenger Train is Derailed on the Gulf Road.

Only the Smoker and Chair Car Turned Over.

Latter Caught Fire-Plucky Worl Done in Rescuing the Injured Relief Train Took Them to Kansas City.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] KANSAS CITY, June 9 .- Fortyeight passengers were more or les seriously, three perhaps fatally, in jured by the derailment of train No south-bound, on the Kansas City Pittsburgh and Gulf Railroad, two miles south of Grandview, Mo., at 4:30 o'clock last night. The injured were brought to this city this morning. Those seriously hurt were taken to Those seriously hurt were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital and the others to the Savery Hotel. The list of the most seriously injured follows: MRS. E. R. CHANDLER, Jaudon,

B. C. DUFFY, Fort Smith, Ark., hip sprained.
MRS. B. C. DUFFY, face cut, and

child badly bruised on face. VERNON BIGLER, Amsterdam, Mo. MRS. J. M. HORNE, Pittsburg, Kan.

P. R. BROWN, Cleveland, Mo., legs I. V. C. MOORE, Kansas City, head

MRS. FRANK DOWN, Kansas City MRS. CHARLES F. HAINES, Kanas City, head cut. CHARLES F. HAINES, arm cut and

W. E. M'GRAFF, Blair, Neb., cut on head. MRS. W. H. KARDEN, Kansas City, shoulder hurt.

J. W. G. SLOANE, Arnett, Mo., orulsed about body. A. J. GORGENSON, Kansas City, cut over eye and cheek injured, probably W. C. SIMMONS, Drexel, shoulder

G. E. SAGE, Merwin, sprained back. G. I. KRAWFORD, Drexel, bruised chest, serious, may die.

A. G. DONOVAN, Kansas City, head

and hip hurt.
MISS BURROWS, Amsterdam, Mo., nead hurt. The wrecked train left Kansas City

The wrecked train left Kansas City last night at 8 o'clock. Two miles beyond Grandview, a small station thirty miles south of Kansas City, the train was derailed by spreading rails, the track having been damaged by recent severe rains. The smoker, which contained most of the injured, and the chair car immediately following, were turned on their side into a ditch; the Pullman left the track, but remained upright. The engine and combination baggage car and mail car remained on the track. The accident occurred durthe track. The accident occurred dur-

the track. The accident occurred during a heavy downpour of rain.

The crew went to work with a will to rescue the passengers. Women and children were dragged from the windows of the chaircar and attended to as well as was possible under the circumstances. Before all had been \$3,000,000 to go on that day.

taken out, fire started from the stove in the rear end. The porter of this car earned great praise by his pres-ence of mind in cutting a hole through the roof, quenching the fire, and rescu-ing several women in immediate

In the smoker, which was well-filled passengers were compelled to crawl cautiously the full length of the car to the rear door to escape. Exit through the broken windows was danthrough the broken windows was dangerous, the darkness making it impossible to see a foot ahdad. The scene
of the wreck was in the woods, and
there was no house near to which the
injured could be taken. For the immediate care of the injured, fires were
built alongside the tracks.

As soon as possible, news of the
wreck was sent to Grandview, and a
relief train was started from Kansas

relief train was started from Kansas The train arrived at 3 a.m., and took back to Kansas City all of the injured.

Engineer Brown was seen after th wreck. He said that he was running under slow orders because of the fact that rains had damaged the roadbed At the time, he said, he was proceed-ing slowly around a sharp curve on an embankment eight feet high. heavy engine, baggage and mail car which passed the curve in safety, loosened the rails and caused the rac cars to leave the track. The track was cleared by noon today, and trains were running as usual.

FINANCE FIXINGS.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE

arrency Exchange Proposed by the House Taken Up and Discusesd. Chairman Aldrich to Appoint

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 9.—The Senate committee on Finance met in this city today. Senators Aldrich, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Platt of Connecticut and Burrows were present. The meeting was practically a caucus of the Republican members of the committee

The currency exchange proposed by the House was taken up and discussed Senator Aldrich, the chairman, said the committee was acting under a resolution of the Senate providing for meet ings by the committee to discuss the currency, internal revenues and changes in the customs administration It has been agreed, he said, that subcommittees on the three branches would be appointed by the chairman. The sub-committee will further discuss

the subjects. the subjects.

Senator Aldrich said that when the committee adjourned this afternoon it would probably not meet again until fall. The Segator said he would not name the members of the sub-committee until he had conferred with those Senators who were present today.

enators who were present today. PRINCESS OF WALES RECEIVES. Holds a Drawing-room in Behalf of

Her Majesty.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LONDON, June 9.—[By Atlantic Ca-ble.]. The Princess of Wales, in be-half of Her Majesty, held a drawingroom at Buckingham Palace today Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of York, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and other royal personages. The function was especially

sonages. The function was especially interesting from the fact that it marked the first appearance of the Princess of Wales this year at a state ceremony.

The weather was brilliant and crowds watched the arrivals. Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador, presented Miss Sumner, Mrs. Frances Barlow and the Misses Gertrude Mintern Tevior Amperson and Blight all turn, Taylor, Apperson and Blight, all of New York.

Points of the Rews in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET-This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report, many exclusive Times dispatches, making about 15 columns. In addition is a day report, of about 10 colmns-the whole making a mass of wired news aggregating the large volume of 25 olumns. A summary of both telegraphic and local news follows:1

The City_Pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 | Pacific Const_Page 3. Alford acquitted in eleven minutes. Scorching must cease....City will appropriate for N.E.A. Convention.... ranchise and fender matter not conrevived....More policemen wanted Suit for clam juice and damages....Breach of promise suit against Frank J. Capitain ... Imprisonment ease decision Verdugo Cañon Water Company loses Special lighting and school elections certain Another tangle in Compton proceedings Police Court attorney's queer methods. Southern California-Page 15.

Romance in a Chinaman's lawsuit at Pasadena....Another beautiful mansion Fish stories from Santa Monica....Water question discussed at Long Beach....Pipe-line talk at Fullerton.... Era of prosperity in Santa Ana Valley.. Celery planting at Anaheim Water for Monrovia Expert in Storke case at Santa Barbara cross examined....Pomona canning factory trial today....Oliver Justice convicted water supply for Redlands blocked by Valley interests Prospectors

the new placers.

Financial and Commercial-Page 14. gand compagies. Bradstreet's review Dun's weekly By Cable-Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, résumé....Shares and money at New stock sales at Chicago and Kansas and produce in Chicago

John A. Magee files petition in bankruptcy....Decision in favor of Vallejo in wharf-land case Young man ac cidentally killed T. G. Phelps dy sidered....Insurance agents' license ing....Solano's big crops....Prospec tive theater for Palace Hotel ... Th Philadelphia at Honolulu-Interview with Kautz Prospectors return from attempt to reach Dawson alive but stranded Coroner's jury makes recommendation to Espee Perilous experience of schooner's captain and crew Grain rates reduced 10 per

General Eastern-Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Train derailed on Gulf road-Many hurt Tables turned in the Fountain case Wine-makers' corporation meets....Latest from the flooded district Jeffries wins the battle in the eleventh round Mrs. and Miss Grant in Chicago-Latter's wedding plans. De Barritt back from Cuba War on tuberculosis As to Jamaica reciprocity....Republicans of the of assault at Ventura....Additional Finance Committee meet....Medicos Panama Canal commission ... Skeletor return to San Diego disappointed by regiments discussed ... Theodore Davis's testimony of Standard and Ar-

résumé....Shares and money at New Picquart provisionally released.
York...Treasury statement...Live Paderewski's marriage again...Princess of Wales holds a drawing-room. City San Francisco markets ... Grain Beresford's suggestion about China's army.

MURDER.

Plotted by New Mexican Politicians.

Tables Turned in the Fountain Murder Case.

Bravos Paid to Kill Lee and Judge Fall.

IMPLICATED.

Intended to Dynamite Lee's House at Night.

Innocence of Defendants Established Beyond Doubt.

Prosecution's Attorneys Try to Intimidate Correspondents.

VIOLENCE EXPECTED. MORE

Prosecution Has Its Hands Full to Keep Llewellyn and Other Con-Against Defendants Collapses.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HILLSBORO (N. M.,) June 9 .- The reatest tension yet reached in the Fountain murder trial occurred today, when the prosecution forced Defendant Lee to tell who repeated Garrett's alleged threat of the life of the witness. Attorney Fall stated that lives were placed in jeopardy by the admission the testimony. Garrett had said he would whip the man who testified so on the stand. Other methods of proection would have to be taken if the men were not shielded by the court.

The court said they must protect themselves. Witness said Albert Ellis, a barber, repeated the alleged threat. Ellis is at Las Cruces and Garrett is

here. Cross and redirect examination brought out several things to show why he resisted arrest. He said he learned of a man lying in wait to assassinate him and Fall, through letters to Fall, from ooth Burch and Jeff Aikes, who stated they had been approached with an offer of \$5000 to kill both, the money to be paid Numa Raymond, former Sheriff of Doña Ana county

W. W. Cox, a former friend of Llewellyn, but now friendly to Lee, had said Jake Ryan had been paid to kill both men, and he (Cox) found him lying in wait. He said the money paid Ryan was in New York exchange made by Llewellyn, Fall s that he could not find the letters, but could produce the check and bring Cox here to testify. The defense also had J. E. Wharton, ex-District Attorney of Lincoln county, and others show that Fountain had not prosecuted Lee, which the presecution alleged as the reason for the murder.

RHODES'S BOMBSHELL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HILLSBORO (N. M.,) June 9.—The last witness for the defense had bombshell ready for the prosecution on cross-examination. He was Print Rhodes, a ranchman. He implicated Maj. Llewellyn in the plot to assassinate direct examination he said José Espalin. that men were going to kill Lee.

At night, men who have reputations as fighters are seen at all hours strolling about as if watching the movements of the opposing side, ready for onflict. Last night one of the prosecution's witnesses persisted in going about William McNew's rooms and was sent away with a warning not to come again on severe penalty. McNew was originally implicated in the Fountain case by the prosecution. prowler's parting remark last night was, "We are not done with you

yet. Particularly during the first days after the close of the trial is trouble expected among visiting rangers. The report that attorneys for the prosecution have given up hope and are attempting to incite riot is untrue. They have, however, published notices in the Territorial press denouncing all press dispatches of the trial with no exceptions. The correspondents state that efforts have been made by these attorneys and their coworkers to influence

and intimidate them. SITUATION CRITICAL.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] HILLSBORO (N. M.,) June 9 .- [Exclusive Dispatch.] The situation here tonight is critical. The closing evidence of the defense was startling and its last

witness set the community wild with excitement, when he told of plots Llewellyn, ex-Speaker of the Terri-

torial House of Representatives.

Lee was on hand this morning and told of letters to Attorney Fall from Burch and Jeff Aikes, who warned him of a plot to assassinate him and Fall They had been offered \$5000 for the job the money to be paid by Sheriff Numa Raymond of Dona Ana county. He also said W. W. Cox, who was formerly a friend of parties who worked Lee, had told him of finding Jake Ryan lying in ambush for him and Fall. The money paid to Ryan was Uew

York exchange made by Maj. Llewellyn J. B. Wharton, who was District At torney of Lincoln county when Col Fountain and son disappeared, testified that Fountain had nothing to do with the indictment the prosecution alleges was the reason for the murder, and that he did not have them with him when killed.

This afternoon Print Rhodes, ranchman, helped the persecution the-ory on cross-examination by pouring out a tale which was new and struck the prosecution like a bomb. He said he warned Lee when he learned that a party was lying in wait to assassi-nate him the day before the fight at his ranch, in which a Deputy Sherif was killed. Maj. Llewellyn came to his house for coffee that night and said his party was lying in an adobe in-closure waiting for Lee to pass. Llewellyn would do anything to "do" him, and in the wagon was dynamite with which he would blow up his house if

he could get him no other way.

The conclusion of the testimony for the defense in this case leaves the sit-uation here much more strained than it has been at any time during the trial. The preponderance of evidence showing a conspiracy for the assassi-nation of the defendants at different times during the Dona Ana county troubles, both before and after the disappearance of Fountain, has not only created an almost unanimous be-lief in the innocence of the accused, but has stirred up a feeling among the friends of Oliver, Lee and William Mc-New and James Gilliland that the men have been fearfully persecuted for years. This feeling will undoubtedly lead to future trouble, and the men of the mountains are apt to seek justice with their own hands when they learn of the persecution of themselves and friends. The cooler heads are here keeping matters down, and so long as there is as little drinking as at pres ent, there is not likely to be any seri-ous trouble at this place. The troubles will come up in personal difficulties in

The defense has completed a perfect alibi by witnesses who cannot be doubted, and it is not expected that the jury will be out long after the case is argued. Not only has the innocence of the accused men been shown, but counter charges of attempted assassination have been strongly shown. The rebuttal evidence by the prosecution, it is understood, will be in the nature of an attempt to clear Llewellyn of the charges of having hired assassins to get away with Lee, this being practically an abandonment of the case against the defendants.

PLOT AND COUNTER PLOT.

A Glimpse of Practical Politics in Dona Ana.

The sensational testimony produced by the defense in the Fountain case constitutes a startling revelation of the state of affairs brought about in New Mexico by the plotting of desperate politicians, but there is in all this nothing incredible or strange to any-one familiar with the history of Dona Ana and Santa Fé politics.

That leading citizens should be accused of conspiring to have their ene-mies assassinated by hired ruffians is mies assassinated by hired ruffians is no new thing in New Mexico. Conspirators of that sort have been proved against several prominent men in the Territory. The testimony implicating the Las Cruces colonels in a plot to have Lee and Fall murdered only brings to the surface many things that have been konwn for a long time to those on the inside. It shows, incidentally, a queer shifting of the relative positions of some of the men involved. W. W. Cox, who tells of the hiring of a ruffian to kill Fall, was at one time on the other side of the feud, and one afternoon in 1895 the citizens of california, be and the sorted by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

'It is hereby resolved and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

It is hereby resolved and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

It is hereby resolved and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

It is hereby resolved and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the form of a resolution reading as follows:

To the feed and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

To the feed and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

To the feed and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

To the feed and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission-reading as follows:

To the feed and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission.

To the feed and ordered and ordered by the Board of Railroad Commission.

To the feed and ordered and ordered and ordered b

W. W. Cox, who tells of the hiring of aruffian to kill Fall, was at one time on the other side of the feud, and one afternoon in 1895 the citizens of Las Cruces had all they could do to prevent him and his brother from opening fire upon Jeff Aikes and Bob Burch, the men who say they were offered \$5000 to murder Judge Fall. Aikes and Burch had revealed the plot to Fall, and the conspirators had persuaded Cox that the two men had stolen some of his cattle and thus aroused him to a desire to wipe them. staded Cox that the two men had stolen some of his cattle and thus aroused him to a desire to wipe them out. Alkes and Burch fled from the Territory and remained out of reach for a year or two.

Full had many warnings of the plot.

and had letters giving the names of men who had offered money to pay for his murder, and Las Cruces was kept on the ragged edge of a big killing for

on the ragged edge of a big killing for several years.

Numa Reymond, who is mentioned in the evidence, was nominal Sheriff of Dofia Ana for a time. He is the rich man of Las Cruces and a "good thing" for the politicians. He was nominated because he had money to spend for the purchase of Mexican votes, and he got the office after a contest that lasted a year in court after the election. He never acted as Sheriff, but turned the office over to Pat Garrett, under an agreement with the politicians.

Just before the trial now in progress, Reymond, while under the influence of liquor, boasted in Las Cruces that he was putting up money to hang Oliver

was putting up money to hang Oliver Lee. The next day, when he realized what he had said, he was amazed at his own temerity, and he hastily left gation and fishing, and to the detri-ment of the community such as Las Cruces and came to Los Angeles. He has not returned yet to the scene of

He has not returned yet to the scene of hostilities.

Llewellyn, who is accused by witnesses and by Fall of having paid money to an assassin and of having laid in wait to murder Lee, is the man who invented much of the pretended evidence against the defendants. Upon the filmsy basis of having once served a warrant upon Doc Middleton, he has built up for himself a fictitious reputation as "the man who broke up the Doc Middleton gang," and he likes to pose as a leader of posses, but no posse led by him ever was known to get near the persons sought for. His testimony about trails and blood-sign has been thoroughly discredited in the trial, just as it was discredited long ago by everybody familiar with his characteristics.

Little to the lands on the Virginia-street, wharf to have lapsed, and the deeds based upon it to be worthless. As the wharf structure goes with the land, it was fer to the control of the city of victory for the city of Vallejo.

AT MERCY OF ELEMENTS.

Perilous Experience of a Schooner's Captain and Crew.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9. — Capt. P. Jansen, and six men of the schooner Edward Parke, arrived here today in a small boat, after having spent four days on the ocean at the mercy of the elements, which, fortunately, were unusually calm. Capt. Jansen

Officers' Sons Deficient.

were unusually calm. Capt. Jansen reports that on June 6 at 4 a.m. his vessel commenced to leak. All hands were kept at the pumps until nearly noon of the same day, when the water, which had gained on the pumps rapidly, filled the vessel, causing the captain, to order his men into the small boat for safety.

The ship's instruments and a supply of water and provisions were WEST POINT (N. Y.,) June 2.— Eight cadets from the fourth class have been found deficient and discharged from the Military Academy. Included in the number are George Mason Lee. Virginia, son of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Richard P. Williams, Arizona, son of the late Brig.-Gen. Williams, who died recently in Havana.

COAST RECORD. stowed into the little boat, which Capt. Jansen ordered headed for San apt. Jansen ordered headed for San rancisco. The sea was calm, but haze prevented their signals being excitement, when he told of plots to murder Oliver Lee and dynamite his house, implicating Maj. W. H. H. IN ALASKAN TRADE. en by passing vessels until yester-ay, when the Britrish ship Sierra JOHN A. MAGPE DROPPED A

LARGE WAL OF MONEY.

ing Liabilities Over Sev Times the Amount of

His Assets.

Failure Appears to Be Irretrievable

Incurred in Shipping

Timothy Guy Phelps Reported

Dying-Grain-rate Schedule Re-

duced-Dawson Prospectors.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9 .- John A.

\$150,000, with assets under \$20,000, sub-

Edward Moll of Chicago, \$10,000.

The failure unfortunately appears to be irretrievable on account of losses incurred by shipping ventures in the

Baron von Schroeder's connection with

Mr. Magees' ventures dated alfost from

the beginning of the Klondike boom

In order to raise money for floating the company's business, the baron fur-

money, together with \$6000 additional for helping to settle the steamer Hum-boldt's deficiency, bids fair to be al-

SANK IN THE RIVER.

Stockton Excursionists Meet Dis-

aster on the San Jonquin.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

STOCKTON, June 9.—A catamaran sank on the San Joaquin River with

twenty-one Stockton excursionists on board. The number drowned is not

T. G. PHELPS DYING.

Well-known Californian Victim of

a Tandem Cycle. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Hon.

Timothy Guy Phelps, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of California, is believed to be dying

at his country home, San Carlos, from

the effects of injuries received Sunday May 27, when he was run down by two

He has been ailing ever since, and ast night sank into a comatose condi-

last night sank into a comatose condi-tion. All efforts to arouse him so far have proved unavailing. He has been growing steadily weaker for three days, and unless a radical change for the better takes place within a very short time, he cannot recover.

Railroad Commissioners Effect a Re-

duction of Ten Per Cent.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ers today adopted a revised grain rate

schedule, effecting a reduction of 10 per cent. in the rates for the trans-

portation of grain. The new schedule

affects every station on the Southern Pacific system in California.

The board met at 2 o'clock. Comnils-

sioner Laumeister presented the new schedule in the form of a resolution

The three commissioners expressed themselves as satisfied with the schedule, and it was adopted unanimously.

Declares in Favor of Vallejo in a

Wharf Land Case.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VALLEJO, June 9.-Judge Buckels

handed down his decision in the case of

R. J. R. Aden vs. the City of Vallejo

The Judge made a careful investigation

of the question, and declares it to be the law that State cannot alienate

its tide lands to the injury of navi-

He therefore holds the Houghton

SAN FRANCISCO. June 9 .- The

GRAIN-RATE SCHEDULE.

cyclists mounted on a tandem.

nished \$50,000, which was secured mortgage on the Hotel Rafael. This

Alaskan trade.

most a total loss.

yet known.

Magee has filed a petition in

Account of Losses Being

day, when the Britrish ship Sierra Nevada was spoken. The Britisher supplied the shipwrecked mariners with fresh provisions, but Capt. Jansen declined an invitation to take refuge on the Nevada, as he was only thirty-five miles from the city. When the day broke this morning the little boat was off the Farallone Islands. Capt. Jansen soon made this harbor, and reported to the owners of the Parke. The vessel sailed from this city for Gray's Harbor on the 4th inst. Capt. Jansen does not know if the Parke is a floating derelict or not. Files Petition in Bankruptey Show-

Prospectors Back Safe from Dawson-Comrades Lest.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
VICTORIA (B. C.,) June 9.—James.
Bouttlier, one of the three prospectors
of the Halifax party, which attempted
to reach Dawson via Edmonton trail,
reached here today. He was one of a party of nine which attempted to cross Hay Mountain where the Hutton-Payne party was reported lost in Feb-

Payne party was reported lost in February. He, with two companions, kept close to the guides, but the other six fell behind and have not been heard of since, and are undoubtedly lost.

The names of the six men missing are L. Dickson, Dimmick, John Brown, Arthur Longard, Dunsward and Tom Gibbons. All of them are from Halifax, N. S. The first-named was a clerk in the City Hall at Halifax, and commanded a militia company in the Riel rebellion of 1885. Dickson carried the pooled purses of the crowd, amounting to \$2000, and the three survivors are therefore stranded.

Another passenger by the Alpha was O. S. Fletcher of Boston. His partner, James Mowatt, died from exposite. ruptcy, showing liabilities aggregating ject to incumbrances that will considerably reduce their available value. Baron J. H. von Schroeder is the eaviest creditor of Mr. Magee, being listed for \$55,000 on the wrong side of the balance sheet. Other creditors for large amounts are John R. Spring, \$19.-000, partly secured; Tallant Bank, \$14,-

or 5. Figure of Boston. His part-ner, James Mowatt, died from expos-ure on the Teslin trail. Fletcher is also stranded. Both men require financial assistance.

KILLED AND INJURED. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] VICTORIA (B. C.,) June 9.—The steamer Amur from Alaska reports

steamer Amur from Alaska reports
that a landslide occurred June 4 on
the White Pass. One man was killed
and several injured, their names not
been obtainable.
Three men started down to Dawson
when navigation first opened. Their
boat was crushed and they were all
drowned. The only name obtainable
was that of H. S. Teamer of St. Louis.

WINEMAKERS' CORPORATION.

Members in Favor of Keeping Up

the Organization.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.-Member the Winemakers' Association from the different districts and the directors of the corporation met today to consider the question of continuing that organization. There was a gen-eral unanimity of feeling in favor of the continuance of the corporation along the lines upon which it has been It is probable that new contracts ith the corporation and the growers for the transfer of wine will run for only two years, instead of five, as in the past, and that only two years, instead of five, as in the past, and that each district will have its own organization, the head of which will be a director in the parent association. Several directors met yesterday with the growers and argued with them on the side of the corporation. There was little friction, and it is assured that all differences will be patched up and the prices of wine upheld as before.

SOLANO'S BIG CROPS.

Recent Rains Have Been Very Bene-ficial-Much Fruit Selling.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SUISUN, June 9.—The recent rains proved very beneficial to late-sown grain in Solano county, and the damage to hay is not nearly so great as at first anticipated. It is estimated that the rain will add at least two sacks of grain to the acre in Montezuma district. In addition Montexuma district. In addition to the large crops of grain and hay, the sugar-beet crop will be very large.

Large quantities of fruit have been sold in the Suisun Valley during the past week. Pears have realized \$35 a ton and as high as \$50 a ton has been offered for apricots. Peaches, prunes and plums will also realize remunerative prices and orchardists consider that this will be the most profitable season for them in many years.

STOFEN'S SENTENCE STANDS.

Supreme Court Refuses to Reverse the Lower Court's Jugdment. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Sureme Court has declined to reverse the judgment of the lower court, which granted a decision against Peter N. be considered virtually abandoned, county.

In 1895, according to Stofen's testi-In 1895, according to Stofen's testimony, while he was taking money from the vault, he was approached by a man who, with uplifted dagger, ordered him to drop the money. He was rendered unconscious, and afterward found himself locked in the safe. The safe was opened by his wife. No clew was secured as to the robber, and the county proceeded to collect of the bondsmen. The Supreme Court says that it cannot find any error in the rulings of the court. tioned on said lines, between the sta-tions hereinafter named."

Then follows the list of stations on the Southern aPcific system, with the tariff set down for each station. In some cases, where the rates were found to be already low, a very small reduc-tion was made. The general average is 10 per cent. reduction.

The three commissioners expressed rulings of the court.

YOUNG TAYLOR'S DEATH,

Coroner's Jury Calls it Accident. Recommendation to Espee.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN JOSE, June 9 .- The Coroner held an inquest over the body of young Ed Taylor, this morning, who was killed by the cars on the Southern Pacific tracks yesterday afternoon. The verdict held that death was due to accident, but the jury recommended that the railroad company keep flagmen at all crossings in the city and suburbs, particularly where this ac-cident occurred. The boy was only 13 years of age. His parents reside at No. 710 Fourteenth street, Oakland, and the remains were shipped there this afternoon.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

Charge of Shot Tore Through Young Man's Head. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

OAKLAND, June 9.—Frank Morrill f Piedmont, was accidentally shot and filled this morning near Lafayette; Contra Costa county: Young Morrill was at work driving a mowing machine, and took a shotgun with him to oot small game. It is thought that the placed the gun on the foot board of the machine with the muzzle pointing upward, and that the weapon was ex-ploded by a sudden jar. The charge of shot tore through Morrill's head, killing him instantly.

Stanford University Chapel. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Plans have been prepared for a magnificent chapel to grace the grounds of Stanford University, and in the near future work on the foundation will be begun. The chapel will intersect the outer, walls of the eastern side of the quadrangle. The material to be used will

be red sandstone, identical in nature with that of the quadrangle. The estimated cost of the new chapel is \$50,000. In beauty and conception it will equal any of the historic chapels in America.

To Study Court Usages.

To study Court Usages.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—N. Watanabe of Tokio, master of ceremonies of the Imperial Japanese court, has arrived from the Orient. He is, en route to Europe, and will return home by way of the Suez Canal. It is said that the object of his European trip is to make a study of the court usages and customs at the English, German and Italian courts, and he has with and customs at the English. Ge and Italian courts, and he has him letters to some of the highest nitaries of those courts.

Theater for Palace Hotel. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9 .- John SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—John C. Kirkpatrick, managing director of the Sharon estate, returned from the East tonight and announced that he had commissioned architects in Chicago to draw plans for a theater in the Palace Hotel. There is every probability that the theater will be built, but the Sharon estate directors will not act finelly on the matter until the plans.

finally on the matter until the plans and estimates to be made by eastern architects are ready. Three Attempts at Suicide.

Three Attempts at Sulcide.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Because her husband deserted her and their child, Mrs. Lindo has tried on three occasions to end her life. She has used a revolver and poison, but in no case 'was she seriously injured. The woman promises to make a fourth attempt when the Receiving Hospital authorities permit her to leave the institution. Her third attempt was made today, when she swallowed rat

Borland Desires to Die

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Guy H. Sorland, son of James H. Borland, general agent of the National Security Company of New York, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the stomach. His recovery is doubtful. Montany he tried to kill himself by inhaling gas. No cause for his desire to the street of t

Cavalryman Kills Himself. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Private William Allen of Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, committed suicide in his quarters at the Presidio by shooting himself through the head late Wednesday night. He had been drinking heavily and had quarreled with several other soldiers before taking his own life.

FRESNO, June 9.—William Coffy, a farm laborer, died last night from an overdose of morphine, which was probably taken with suicidal intent.

Coffy had been on a protracted spree for the past few days. He was un-married and 23 years of age. Gregory's Body Recovered.

VALLEJO, June 9.—The body of John M. Gregory, Jr., who was drowned in the bay last Saturday, was found today. Gregory was a Stanford graduate, a son of Judge J. M. Gregory of Suisun, and a grandson of Admiral Craven, U.S.N., deceased.

Fire on the Sheridan. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Ther was a \$500 fire on board the Unite States transport Sheridan today. The fire occurred in the sailroom and wa caused by a cigarette.

Suicide by Drowning. SAUSALITO, June 9.—Michael Webber, a laborer, committed suicide today by drowning. He was suffering from cancer and was very despondent.

Killed in a Tunnel. PLEASANTON, June 9.—J. J. Mor-risy, a laborer, about 40 years of age was struck both train in a tunnel near Sunol today and killed.

TOOK UP ARBITRATION.

PEACE CONFERENCE ENTERS THE MOST IMPORTANT STAGE.

Americans' Proposition Does not Meet the Approval of Many of the Delegates-The Russian Project Kept Entirely Secret.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] THE HAGUE, June 9 .- [By Atlantic The Peace Conference entered today upon its most important stage, when the Drafting Committee of the third section took up arbitra-tion. According to a foreign delegate, the American scheme does not seem to have obtained the support of many of

the delegates. The Americans, it is added, have realized this and have virtually abandoned the idea of pressing its adoption, and therefore it may Stofen and his bondsmen for the loss at most, it will only furnish material for 3 f531 from the treasury of Sonoma for a few amendments, which will be submitted during the debate. Russian project is still kept absolutely

secret.

M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation and president of the conference, has voluntarily withdrawn ail claims to priority in favor of the British scheme. The Russian scheme will not be pressed, and the other part will be incorporated with the British proposal in a definite scheme. The proposal in a definite schoroposals of Sir Julian P proposal in a dennite scheme. The proposals of Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, has the advantage of not saddling the powers with the expense of a permanant sitting tribunal, especially as the letter would have nothing to do during the greater part of the year, and the adoption of this scheme with modifications is considered certain.

tion of this scheme with modifications is considered certain.

An appendix relating to organization in the Russian scheme of an arbitration tribunal, as cabled to the Associated Press June 7, proposes that the conference appoint five powers, which, when a request for arbitration is made, will each name a judge, who will form the tribunal.

ASKING INSTRUCTIONS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] THE HAGUE, June 9.—The Drafting Committee was in session for three hours, although not a single conclusion was reached, with the exception of the acceptance of the British scheme as to the basis upon which to discuss the estimate of a tribunal of arbitration. After the session most of the members telegraphed their respective govern-mnts, indicating that the discussion showed the necessity of having their instructions amplified.

Millionaire Boardman's Estate. Millionaire Boardman's Estate.

MARSHALLTOWN, (Ia.,) June 9.—

An agreement has just been reached for the dismissal of all suits against the estate of the late Millionaire Boardman. The suits resulted from a contest over the will and an equitable division of the property. The temporary recivership has been annulled and the estate matters placed in the hands of C. H. Conover, who married Boardman's daughter, for adjustment. Mrs. Boardman receives about \$300,000 and relinquishes dower rights in all real estate.

real estate.

New Railroad Projected MENOMINEE, (Mich...) June 9.—The Menominee and St. Paul Railroad Company was organized today with a capital stock 0.3 \$2,000,000. It will build a road from this city to St. Paul, a distance of 300 miles.

FORMER PERISH AND LATTER ARE DESTROYED.

Late Advices from the Flooded Districts of the Colorado River Confirm Former Reports of Loss.

Volunteer Parties in Small Boats Rescue Others Who Had Sought Perilous Safety in Tree Tops.

Cattle, Horses and Hogs Drown by Waters Receding.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] AUSTIN (Tex.,) June 9.—Information tonight from the flooded district along the Colorado River, to the northwest of this city, fully confirms former reports of loss of life and property. All telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated, while great tracts of wheat and corn have been destroyed by the raging waters. Several people are known to have perished, and many more are un-accounted for at present. Tonight's report says that the river ade today, when she swallowed rat

rose so rapidly at San Saba that farmers and people living in the low-lands were unable to make their es-cape. H. P. Wells, a prominent farmer living a few miles north of the city, in attempting to rescue his family, lost two daughters and barely succeeded in saving his own life and that of his wife and one small child. The body of one of the daughters was re-covered today. During the day something like 100

people who had been swept away in the first flurry of the flood, were res-cued, by means of volunteer parties in small boats, from their perilous positions in tree tops. There are quite a number unaccounted for, and it may be they have been drowned. Parties are still out searching for them.

are still out searching for them.

The wheat crop was swept away by the flood, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars. Cattle, horses and hogs were drowned by the hundreds. From all reports many thousands of acres of grain are laid waste.

Tonight the water is receding very rapidly and it is believed the worst is over. During the flood of today a large number of houses were swept away.

away.

There was no direct news from Menardville during the day, but indications are that the townwas badly devastated by the flood. A number of negroes are missing, and it is presumed they have been drowned. TRAIN STALLED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WICHITA, (Kan.,) June 9 .- There is 150 feet of track on the Santa Fé washed out north of this city, and the train is stalled. Five thousand acres of low land are under water. The Arkansas River is the highest since 1877, and is still rising and a flood is predicted within twenty-four hours.

ENTIRE CLASS SUSPENDED. Result of a Demonstration by Wabash Freshmen.

A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, June 9.—A special to the Times-Heraid from Crawfordsville, Ind., says that the capers cut by the Wabash freshmen the other night in papering the chapel with flaming oilis and otherwise defacing the college buildings with posters and paint by way of celebrating a baseball victory over the sophomores, has resulted in a suspension of the entire class. Two alleged ringleaders were called to the faculty carpet. One of them, Henry, flatly denied connection with the affair and was expelled, not so much for the part he had taken as the alleged deceitful course pursued. The tother, Layton, made a clean breast and was suspended indefinitely. Being notified of the faculty action, the freshmen held a meeting and waited upon President Burroughs, demanding that the action be rescinded. [A, P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

manding that the action be rescinded. He explained that the offenders had He explained that the offenders had been punished as individuals, rather than as classmen, whereupon the entire class acknowledged equal guilt with Layton and elected to take the same punishment. Class suspension ed, and all are barred fro examinations. They will probably reinstated next fall.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN.

go to Have a Building Apart for the Other Sex.
[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

CHICAGO, June 9.—Within two weeks Chicago will have a hotel conducted by women and exclusively for women. A ten-year lease has been weeks Chicago in a war weeks ducted by women and exclusively for women. A ten-year lease has been taken on the one-hundred-room hotel building on Michigan avenue known as the Richelleu Annex, and for the last six weeks workmen have been putting it in condition for occupancy. When completed it is to be the home for Chicago business women and women travelers who stop over in this city. It will be called the Laurel Club Hotel. Four women form the directory of the club, and will have full management. Women clerks will be employed, and the only men about the place will be porters and other servants to do the heavy work. Chaperons will be furnished for theater parties and outings, and twice a month an entertainment of a social nature will be given at the house.

MR. BLAND'S CONDITION. In a Stuper and Recognizes No One

No Hope.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LEBANON (Mo.,) June 9.—Hon. R. Bland was still alive at 9 a.m., with a perceptible change in his condition, udge C. C. Bland, his brother, ar-

rived this morning.

Mr. Bland is in a stupor, and has been Mr. Bland is in a stupor, and has been so since yesterday morning. He recognizes no one, and cannot speak. While his physicians decline to state specifically what his aliment is, relatives and intimate friends who are admitted to his bedside say it is either paralysis or congestion of the brain.

His family has anticipated for several years that he would be striken in this way. There is no hope for even a return of consciousness.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

LEBANON, June 9.—Mr. Bland is reported slightly better tonight.

SLIGHTLY BETTER.

"THE EARLY BIRD CATCRES THE WORK."

WORM."

Arrangements have been made by which several thousand copies of next Sunday's Times (Issue of June 11) will be mailed to the eastern addresses of teachers who will be in attendance here at the N.E.A. convention. Timely N.E.A. matter and information important to the teachers will be a special feature of the Sunday paper. Advertisers who wish to say an early word to our comping guests will have an opportunity to, follow the N.E.A. news matter with any special announcements they may desire to make at regular rates.

THEODORE DAVIS TESTIFIES.

Tells Industrial Committee of Stand ard and Argand Companies. (ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Ex-States-man Theodore F. Davis of Ohio, was the first witness before the Industrial Committee today. He is both a pro-ducer and refiner of petroleum, lo-cated at Marietta, and his testiony dealt with the operations of the Standard Oil Trust and the Argand Oil Com ard off trust and the Argand off Com-pany. He complained of the discrim-ination of the railroad companies, say-ing that the managers of some of the roads were interested in rival com-panies which were so favored that his company was compelled to suspend

penies which were so favored that his company was compelled to suspend business.

This discrimination was also practiced by the pipe lines against producers not in the combine. Outsiders were also unable to secure fair rates from railroads, witness averred, forcing the conclusion that the railroad companies were concerned for the success of the pipe lines.

Mr. Davis stated that the Standard Oil Company has been able to come into the control of the most of the producing area through cooperating companies. He declared that, as a refiner, he had purchased considerable oil from the Standard Company and that it was the custom of the Standard Company to charge up its losses of oil by fire, leakage, etc., in any given district to the purchasers in that district. He also said that the Standard Company had such relations with the railroads, and so completely controlled the markets, as to render it almost impracticable for any refiner to enter upon the manufacture of lubricants. He said that on one occasion a clerk of his firm had been offered money by the Standard Company for information as to the business of the concern.

This scheme the clerk refused, but the firm became satisfied that the Standard Company had information of every barrel shipped by his house. Every shipment was followed up, and

every barrel shipped by his house. Every shipment was followed up, and

Every shipment was followed up, and the consignees approached with offers of oil at lower rates. The competitors also resorted to duplicating his brands and sending out under them inferior articles of oil. The competition became so fierce that his house was compelled to quit business.

Mr. Phillips, asked Mr. Davis if it was not a fact that the profits of the Standard Company were greater on each barrel of oil sold than the cost of the article, but the witness declined to answer, pleading ignorance on the point.

point.

It was a fact, he said, that the Standard Oil Company had purchased several refining plants and then dismantled them, but he was not prepared to say that such refineries were well enough located to render it profitable to maintain them, nor was he prepared to say that the New York Oil Company was engaged in practices which any other would resort to to get business under the same circumstances.

Dayls was followed by T. II. West

Davis was followed by T. U. West-gate, an oil refiner of Titusville, Pa. Among other companies in which he is interested is the "Pure Oil Com-pany." He said that in both New York and Philadelphia, the Standard had reduced the price of oil immedi-ately upon his companies entering the field, and owing to these reductions oil field, and owing to these reductions of

ately upon his companies entering the field, and owing to these reductions oil was now being sold in both these markets at prices which rendered the business unprofitable.

Westgate gave some particulars of his company, saying that the Standard managers kept a strict account of all the oil sent out by rivals. His company was in the habit of protecting customers where necessary. His general policy was to try to get only a small percentage of the business in each place, and he had found that so long as he pursued this plan, prices could be held up, but that if he endeavored to increase the quantity, prices were immediately reduced with the intention of driving him out of the field.

Westgate has no doubt that the Standard Company knew each morning just what his shipments had been the day before. He could not say that the railroad supplied Tiffin, but he knew that the oil did not go from his own office. He told of instances in which the Standard Company had made efforts to entice his men from him, and also of threats in case where the competition was sharper than the Standard enjoyed.

the competition was sharper than the Standard enjoyed.

CHARGE OF TREASON Trial Begins of Alleged Officers Try

ing to Incite Rebellion. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PRETORIA, June 9.-[By African Cable.] The trial of the eight alleged former British officers who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 last, on the charge of high treason in having attempted to enroll men with a view to an outbreak of rebellion, began here today.

The charge against Lieut. F. J. Trem-The charge against Lieut. F. J. Tremlett, Lieut. C. A. Ellis and Lieut. John Allen was withdrawn and they were called as witnesses for the State. Lieut. Ellis testified that overtures were made to him to hold Johannesburg and the forts until the British troops overcame. He was given to understand that the coöperation of the military authorities had been secured, and that capitalists were financing them, but he deposed that he did not know the names of the leaders.

Charles Atherton French Dend. NEW YORK, June 9.—Lieutenant Commander Charles Atherton French Commander Charles Atherton French, U.S.N., retired, is dead at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in May, 78 years ago, and entered the navy as a volunteer in 1853. He was in command of the gunboat Southfield when she was sunk by the Confederate ram Albemarle in April, 1864. He was later in command of the Miami and the lno. He had been retired since the close of the war. His widow survives him.

All Quiet at Apia. NEW YORK, June 9.—Dr. F. P. Chambers of this city has received a letter from his brother. Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa, dated Apia, May 10. The letter is of a personal nature, but the Chief Justice says that everything is quiet at Apia; that the commissioners were sitting daily, and he was about to send to Auckland, N. Z., for his faimly, which he sent away in April at the outbreak of the recent trouble.

WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

VETERINARY SOCIETY TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE CRUSADE.

Suggestion That Cows and Milk Both Be Inspected Periodically-Nontuberculous Cow-owners to Be Given Licenses and Every Can to Be Marked With a Number.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] CHICAGO, June 9.-Public war on

tuberculosis was formally declared last night when the Chicago Veterinary Society, at a meeting, decided to take the initiative in the crusade against the scourge. To that end the society called a joint conference of the veterinarians and physicians of Chicago to meet Wednesday, June 21, at a place to be decided upon after determined whether the public

Mayor Harrison, Gov. Tanner and the Aldermen will be invited. The purpose of the meeting will be to form specific plans for preventing the specific plans for preventing the sale of milk in the Chicago market, that is not known to have come from non-tuberculous cows. As committee was appointed to confer with the Chicago Medical Society and other institutions in reference to the details of the conference. The papers to be read at the convention are to be confined to the subject of regulating the sale of milk with a view of exter-minating the source of tuberculous milk. The veterinarians will advocate

milk. The veterinarians will advocate legislation for the inspection of the cows that supply the Chicago market. The plan that stood most in favor at the meeting was that suggested by Dr. E. L. Quitman. He said:

"It is necessary that we induce the City Council to take action for the appointment of at least sixty cow inspectors. The inspectors shall then give licenses to those owners whose cows are found to be non-tuberculous. The cows shall be tested every three months. The city shall appoint as many milk depots for the inspection of incoming shipments of milk as are deemed necessary. Every can of milk that is shipped into the city shall bear upon it the number of the shipper's license."

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dr. G. Chaddock and Mrs. L. Williams are at the Gilsey; L. D. Williams is at the Sinclair; Mrs. M. Wyatt is at the Sturtevant; K. H. Field and wife of Redlands are at the New Amsterdam; D. Rideout of Marysville is at the Holland.

Ross Hollow Disaster Denied. LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) June 9.—The report that 28 men were killed at Ross Hollow on the Choctaw road, yesterday afternoon, is denied by the contractors. Several men from the camp are here today, having left Ross Hollow last night about 8 o'clock. At that time no accident had occurred.



HORTON HOUSE, SAN DIEGO, CAL. For a home-like place, a central street; A pleasant room, good things to eat; Our hotel rates cannot be beat.

SULPHUR MT. SPRINGS ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S BEAUTY SPOTS.
Accommodations for Campers. Hun ing and
rishing. Circulars may be had from Hugh B
since. agent for "Cook's Tours," 23) South
Spring St. or by writing to
HAWLEY & RICHARDS.
Santa Paula. Ventura County, Cal.

MARTIN'S CAMP ON THE TIP 10P OF THE SHRRAN.
6000 feet above the sea level. Finest of air and
water. Better accommodations and services
than ever. Rates 82 per day; \$10 per week.
Write to C. S. MARTIN, proprietor.
Los Angeles & Pasadena Electric and Terminal Railways.

Camp Sturtevant-Reached from Siera Madre over a beautiful trail fr. and Mrs. Cilley in charge. For illustrated

rcular address W. M. STURTEVANT, Sierra Madre. HOTEL REDONDO, An elegant Seaside Resort. Renowned for Fish Dinners. Golf. Tennis, Sailing, Fish Bathing. 7th Regt. Band every Sunday. See Agent, 246 S. SPRING ST.

THE DORIA, SANTA MONICA Corner Ocean and Arizona avenues. Ocean front steps from house to the beach.
P. O. Box 51.

BOEHME VILLA, SANTA MONICA Corner of Ocean and Oregon Ave. First-clas sunny rooms, electric lights—everything up-to date; large play ground for children. MRS. GEO. BOEHME.

Laguna Beach House ORANGE The favorite seaside resort in Southern Calfornia. For families and tourists.

JOSEPH YOCH. Prep.

HOTEL BREWSTER, SAN DIEGO Strictly first-class. European plan, rooms \$1.0) up. American Plan, special rates.

HOTEL LINCOLN HILL, near

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.

RLINGTON HOTEL-Santa Barbara.

New Fassenger Elevator and torty Bathrooms have been added. Perpetual May climate. Ocean Eathing every day. E.P. DUNN.

BBOTSFORD INN_Corner Sighth and Hope Streets.

C. A. TARBLE,
The best appointed family hotel in the city, \$1.50 per day up; special rates to permanent guests. Spacious, airy court under glass. Electric cars to and from all parts of the city and depots. Headquarters for N. B. A. Teachers.

Fopular Hotel," remodeled; 75 additional rooms, all newly furnished every thing strictly first-class. Blevator. American plan, \$1.25 to \$3.00, latter includes suites, with private baths. European plan, \$5.25 to \$3.00, latter includes suites, with private baths. European plan, \$5.25 to \$3.00, latter includes suites, with private baths. European plan, \$5.00, latter includes suites, with private baths. European plan, \$5.00, latter includes suites, with private baths. European plan, \$5.00, latter includes suites, with private baths. European plan, \$5.00, latter includes suites, baths, large playgrounds for children. Anideal, picturesque California Hetel. Rates \$8.00 and up. Special terms by the week.

THE WESTLAKE HOTEL—J. B. Duke, Prop., 720 Westlake Ave. A select family hotel located in the most delightful residence portion of the city, one block from park. Recently enlarged. Newly furnished. Telephone M. 346.

THE BELLMONT HOTEL—425 Temple Street. Healthy location, near courthouse. PLEASANT HOME, sunny rooms, front suites, glass porch, furnace heat, good board.

JEFFRIES A KINGPIN.

KNOCKS OUT FITZSIMMONS IN THE ELEVENTH ROUND.

The Los Angeles Pugilist Proved to Be a Wonder and Kept Up an Invincible Jabbing at the Former Champion.

Lanky Bob Knocked Flat Upon His Back in the Second Round and Loses Blood in the Third.

Cambridge University Plays Cricket, Cook County Cyclers and the L.A.W.-Horse Races.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CONEY ISLAND SPORTING CLUB (N. Y.,) June 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Big Jim Jeffries of Los Angeles is the champion pugilist of the world. At the Coney Island Athletic Club tonight he defeated Robert Fitzsimmons in a fast and vicious contest that went eleven rounds. He fought with the coolness and precision of a veteran, and at no time was he in danger of meeting with defeat. It was a fair and square con-test, marked by a brilliant display of science on both sides, and was fairly and squarely won. The young Cali-fornian showed himself a master at every point in the game, and won as he pleased after he had taken the measure of his opponent.

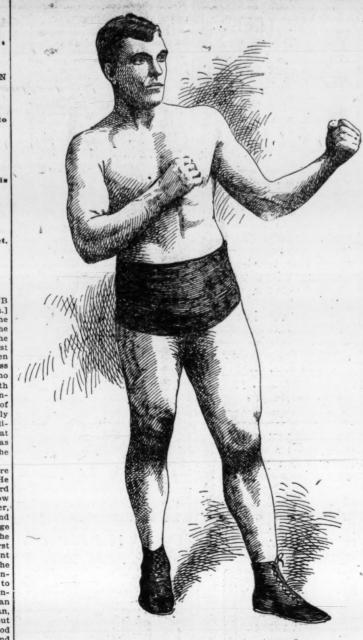
To those who had seen him befor he offered the greatest surprise. He was no longer a clumsy, awkward boxer, hesitating to lead or to follow an advantage, but a finished fighter, keen and alert for an opening, and swift to take and follow an advantage when it came to him. He came to the ring in superb condition, and the first round that he fought had no apparent effect upon him. As he stood over the prostrate form of his bleeding and unconscious opponent he looked fit to go on for another hour. He was pun-ished throughout the fight, for no man can engage the wonderful Australian, who never before met reverse, withou being hit hard and often; but he stood up to it with a lion-like courage, and

never faltered. He showed an entirely differen method of boxing. He crouched very low, with his left arm extended, and

possibly and an entirely different method of boxing. He crouched were followed an entirely different method of boxing. He crouched were low, with his left arm extended, and Fitzsimmons seemed lost as to the best method of finding him. His defense was nearly perfect. He also showed wonderful improvement in foatwork and hitting power. He was as lively as a lightweight on his feet, and repeatedly ducked the undercuting stropped cuffing and and works and hooks and swings the precision of a finished boxer. It was a great battle, and the young pitcor will probably remain the champion for years to come. He has size, weight and speed, and the comparative whom the young sand while the defeated Fitz, whom the young have been a survey when the would simply suand that he was at a disadvantage, as fras youth, weight and reach were concerned, but his backers relied upon his great to the young californian's a synch, weight and reach were concerned, but his backers relied upon his great and cloverness to puil him reality, he found himself pitted against a man just as fasts as himself and equally clever as a boxer. He went in with every confidence, only to be fooled by the young giant whom he faced, and then beaten to a knock of the proposed of the corbet that whipped John L. Sullivan, was his guide. With the eye of rise's physical development and caxe, and Tommy Ryan and Jim Daly taughthin the schere of the ring. In six weeks they accomplished, with the each of the first of the young callfornian was cheered on to victory. When it became apparent that he was a root of the ring that him the schere of the ring. In six weeks they accomplished, with the every confidence, only to be fooled by the young giant whom he faced, and then beaten to a knock of the ring that him the schere of the ring. In six weeks they accomplished, with the cordinarity takes years of actual experience to do. They had reave many the condinating that the work of the ring that him the schere of the ring. In six weeks they accomplished, with the cordinarity ta

respect. It was California's night in pugilism, It was California's night in pugilism, for principal, manager and trainer claim the Golden State as home. In the house, too, there was a hopeful little band of Californians, who cheered their favorite from the handshake to the count-out. It was one of the few heavyweight championship events ever pulled off in New York, and it was Gotham's first chance of seeing Fitz-simmons in a real contest, and the fight provoked tremendous interest.

It was 9 o'clock before the auditorium of the clubhouse began to fill up. The crowd was a most remarkable one. There were delegations from almost every city of importance in the United States and Canada, and in the number were all the sporting men of note. Prowers



JAMES J. JEFFRIES, WHO BY HIS DEFEAT OF FITZSIMMONS HAS BE-COME THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

CONEY ISLAND SPORTING CLUB (Ringside.) June 9.—When time was called for the first round Bob dances as Jeffrie's feints. They break instantly, and Jeffries is short of a left jab for the head. Jeffries is short with a left again, but touches the wind and puts a left on the neck.

Second round—Jeffries misses a left for the head, and Bob rushes and puts a left on the neck and a right over the heart. Jeffries closes into a light clinch, then, crouching, pushes a left to the stomach, but his right swing only grazes Bob's shoulder. Jeffries rushes two lefts to the wind and chest, then jebs the face twice with the left.

It was California's night in pugilism, for principal, manager and trainer claim the Golden State as home. In the house, too, there was a hopeful little band of Californians, who cheered their favorite from the handshake to the count-out. It was one of the few heavyweight championship events ever pulled off in New York, and it was Gotham's first chance of seeing Fitz-simmons in a real contest, and the fight provoked tremendous interest.

It was 9 o'clock before the auditorium of the clubhouse began to fill up. The crowd was a most remarkable one. There were delegations from almost every city of importance in the United States and Canada, and in the number were all the sporting men of note. Professional New York, however, contributed the largest portion of the great audience that numbered nearly tenthousand and paid about \$100,000 for its sport.

Both men entered the ring in splendid shape, and the fight proved that they were so. There was but little time lost in the ring. Nobody paid any attention to the announcements, and drowned the voice of Frank Burns, who made them. The impatient, eager crowd had not come for speeches, but to see the fight. Jeffries quietly slid off a red sweater and a pair of black trousers, and showed the most remarkable physique that those present had ever seen. Great masses of muscle lay on his back, chest and shoulders, but it played lightly and swiftly when his cook, chest and shoulders, but the played lightly and swiftly when his cook, chest and shoulders, but the played lightly and swiftly when his took chest and shoulders, but the played lightly and swiftly when his took control to the ear of the fight proved that they were both under twoscore of great. The fight is the fight to the stomach are for the head are specially single provided the fight proved that they were so the fight. Jeffries quietly slid off a red sweater and a pair of black trousers, and shoulders, but the left of the wind and lithe, and looked like a greyhound when he tossed off his blue bathrobe. They were both u

and Jeffries ducks into a stiff left swing. He rushes Bob to the ropes, good footwork carrying Fitzsimmons out of danger.

swing. He rushes Bob to the ropes, good footwork carrying Fitzsimmons out of danger.

Fifth round—Bob puts a left straight on the mouth and Jeffries misses a left for the head. Fitz cuts the eye with his right. Both miss lefts. Bob shoots a left to the bad eye and swings to the ear with the same glove. Bob puts a left straight on the mouth, and Jeffries misses a left for the head. Fitz cuts Jeffries's eye with his right. Both miss lefts. Bob shoots a left to the bad eye and swings to the ear with the same glove. Jeffries sends a left to the wind and a right to the ribs. Fitz rushes and puts a left on the neck, and Jeffries misses a savage left swing. Jeffries shoots a straight left to Fitz's mouth, and Fitz tries a left for the solar plexus. Jeffries plants a left on the chin, then jabs the face with a short-arm left. Fitz-simmons misses two lefts, and Jeffries hooks the right, sending Bob to his knees. He is up in a jiffy, and Jeffries pushes a right on the ribs and a left on the nose, Bob replying with a light left on the head. At the close Jeffries jabs. Fitzsimmons gets a left on the stomach. Jeffries's work has pleased his friends, but Bob's friends feel as confident as ever.

Sixth round—Fitz was up and ready ten seconds before the gong. He swings a right to the back of Jeffries' sear, then jabs the latter's face with the left, Jeffries countering with his left on the mouth. Bob jabs a left to the chin, but misses a right, and Jeffries ducks, with a right hook on the ear. They swap left-facers and Bob misses a right swing. Jeffries smashing the wind with the right.

Bob puts Jeffries across the ring.
Seventh round—Fitzsimmons runs Jeffries across the ring, but is short with the left, and Jeffries sends a hot left to the face. They come together, Jeffries's right slapping Bob's side, sounding like a drum. Jeffries barely touches the chin, Bob stopping handsomely. Jeffries clinches against the next two leads, but Bob puts a right on the ear, Jeffries answering with a right on the ribs. Fitzsimmons lands a light left on the neck, then a straight left to the mouth. Both miss lefts, then swap rights on the head. Fitzsimmons stops Jeffries's swing, and puts two lefts on the mouth and neck, cutting the mouth severely. Jeffries's left goes over the shoulder and Bob digs a right wickedly under the heart. The gong then sounds.

Eighth round—Jeffries's legs are worked upon vigorously by his attendant. Bob puts a left to the neck, but misses a right swing. Jeffries sends a left to the ribs. He missed a right swing. Jeffries sends a left to the ribs. He missed a right swing. Jeffries sends a left to the ribs. He missed a right swing. Jeffries sends a left to the ribs. He misses a right swing. Bob misses a right, and Fitz joits Jeffries with the left; then shoots to the mouth and follows again to the jaw. There are two clinches, and Jeffries shoves a right to the ribs, Fitz sent a straight left to the ribs, Fitz sent a straight left to respect to the swings his left a foot over Bob's head. A straight left on the jaw sends Fitz reeling to the ropes. Out in the center he clinches, then swings a hard left to Jeffries's head. The bell rings. Ninth round—Jeffries jabs a left on the mouth. Another left from Jeffries swings his left a foot over Bob's head. A straight left on the pass a left to the neck. The men swap rights. Jeffries's left draws more blood from Bob's nose. Bob misses a right, and Jeffries puts a right on the head. Fitz hooks a left to the neck. The mouth—Jeff springs in and hugs Bob. After the break he pokes a left to the face. Bob comes back with a straight left on the eart.

most luxurious bath in the world?

Have you used

Scalp Cleaner, and with perfectcleanliness comes beauty.

Place, Omaha, Neb., writes: "Every head should be shampooed frequently with this wholesome remedy.

After each shampoo, when the hair is thoroughly dry, the scalp should be treated with Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower. Sold by all druggists

Do you know the

Pears' Soap?



Pears' Saturday's Concert Bulletin.

Hosiery, 10c ones; Concert Sale on 5c oily.
Finest grade Unlaundered Shirt, Finest grade Unlaundered Shirt, 11 ones; Concert Sale only.
Finest grade Unlaundered Shirt, 43c ones; Concert Sale only.
Extra quality Nightshirts, full length, well made, 50c kind; Concert Sale only.
Ladies' finest grade All-Linen Handkerchiefs, very nobby, 50c grade; Concert Sale only.
Ladies' Fine Mocha Gloves, fancy \$1.00 it.25 line; Concert Sale only.
Silk gloves, black and colors, all stizes: 50c ones; Concert Sale only.
Toc grade German Damask, soft finish, 52 in. wide, during 53c

107-100 North Spring St.



Saturday Specials at the Clothing Corner Absolutely the best values of the season-All New Goods.

following actual reductions

Boys' double breasted Short Pants Suits of ALL WOOL Cheviots-new and desirable patterns, well made, of serviceable materials, plain blues and mixed effects, were excellent value at \$5.00;

Saturday's Price

\$4.00 a Suit

\$8.00 Sults reduced to \$7.00 Mullen, Bluett & Co.,

N.W. Cor. First and Spring Sts.



All those who won on Jeffries...

Come right down and get another good run for your money. Those who lost on Fitzsimmons come along too, and get down on the winner,

Our Made-to-order Summer Suits are the winners every time, and you always get the best for your money.

Nicoll The Tailor 134 South Spring Street.

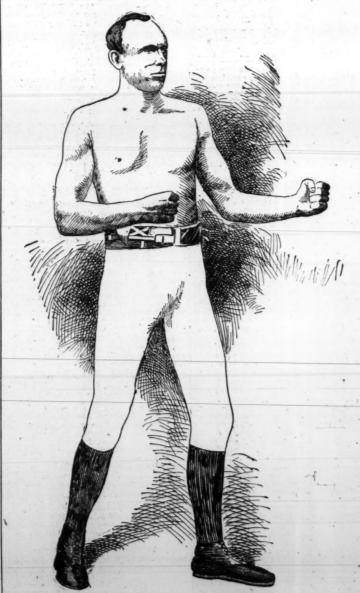
defeated Robert Fitzsimmons, world's champion in two classes—middleweight and heavyweight—in eleven rounds of whirlwind fighting. He came to the ring a rank outsider, and left it the acknowledged master of the man he defeated. He was never at any time in serious danger, and after the size-up in the early rounds of the contest, took the lead. He had the Australian whipped from the nint round. It was acknowledged that Jeffries would have an immense advantage in would have an immense advantage in ment. It was all very dramatic. It was acknowledged that Jeffries would have an immense advantage in weight, height and age, but the ihousands who tipped and backed his opponent to win, were sure that he was slow, and that he would, in that respect, be at the mercy of the pastmaster at the science of fightings, whom he was to meet. He proved, on the contrary, that he was just as fast as the man he met, and beat him down to unconscious defeat in a fair fight. Jeffries is a veritable glant in stature, and marvelously speedy for his immense size. Less than a year ago he appeared in New York a great, awkward, ungainly boy. Today he is the lithe, active, alert trained athlete. The men who prepared him for his fight worked wonders with him. They taught him a nearly-perfect defense, improved his foot movement and instructed-him in the methods of receiving punishment. If he cares for himself he will probably be able to successfully defend the title for manny years.

The defeated pugilist was as good as on the crispy morning when, on the plains of far-away Nevada, he lowered the colors of the then peerless Corbett. He was just as active, just as clever, just as tricky and just as fearleeringly to his defeat. He was that agreed that the respective of the past of t

successfully defend the title for many years.

The defeated puglilist was as good as on the crispy morning when, on the plains of far-away Nevada, he lowered the colors of the then peerless Corbett. He was just as active, just as ricky and just as fearless of punishment. He went unfalteringly to his defeat. He was the aggressor even at the moment when he was bleeding and unsteady, and when he was stunned by the blows he received, he reeled instinctively toward his opponent. He was fighting all the time, and punished his opponent, but found him a different opponent than any he had met, and in a difficult attitude to fight.

Jeffries fought from a crouching attitude that was hard to get at. He afternoon, and their action relieved the pressure during the early like at the pressure during the early like the pressure during the early like at the pressure during the early like at the pressure during the early like the pressure during the early like at the plant the afternoon, and their action relieved the pressure during the early like at the pressure during the early like at the pressure during the early like the pressure during the early like at the hour at which the contestants were announced to appear kept the coney Island Coney Isl



ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

and the service is a

lift him, still unconscious, and sit him in his chair. He revives rapidly.

Meanwhile a shouting, cheoring crowd surrounds Jeffries in his corner. Fitz sits disconsolate in his chair, and the Californian crosses the ring and shakes hands. Jeffries leaves the ring in the center of a shouting, howling mob. It was a great fight, and was fought on its merits. It is another illustration that youth and strength are too big handleaps for age to encounter. Fitz left the platform a few moments after the battle.

OUT OF THE WEST.

Sturdy Young Giant Comes to Uphold California Prowess [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 9 .- James J. Jeffries, another sturdy young giant, has come out of the West to whip champion pugilists. At the arena of the Coney Island Athletic Club tonight he pacemaker the press

They were almost equally active, the clever work recompensed the wd for the lack of excitement, he second round began in a busi-like way, with Jeffries trying his Fitzsimmons then took a turn, was short. Just as the round ed Jeffries downed Fitzsimmons a hard straight left on the jaw, champion came up showly in a d sort of way and reeled toward

He made the pace, but it was the Californian's round.

The fourth was fast, but not decisive. Fitz made his best showing during the fifth round. He began it with a punch that opened Jeffries's left eye and sent a little torrent of blood coursing down his cheek. He forced Jeffries against the ropes, but the Californian stepped away. He made Fitz hug again, but the round ended and Jeffries was still fighting.

Fitzsimmons was the aggressor in the sixth, and that, too, was his round. He tried all of his tricks with left and right, but was unable to place them right. He closed with a strong right uppercut, but that, too, was blocked.

seventh might be said to have been Fitzsimmons's, but he did no particular damage with his punches.

The eighth saw the beginning of the particular damage with his punches.

The eighth saw the beginning of the end, for Fitzsimmons never regained his balance after that round. Jeffries began the round with a straight left come to quit him?"

from the moment they

haped for the first round."

Jim Dary and lack Jeffries had very title to see that the victory, but heir read-natural faces were wreathed a smiles of see was surrounded by host of friends, who congratulated lim upon his well-won honor. In reponse to several inquiries, the new hampion said: "Fitzsimmons fought be called champion by beating simmons, who was undoubtedly greatest fighter of the age."

Jeffries and his party left for York at midnight, and will make Vanderbilt Hotel their headquart. Just as soon as Fitz reached dressing-room his wife, who was lously awaiting the outcome of fight, greeted the fallen champion "Keep up your spirits."

rectionately.

"Keep up your spirits, Bob." she said,
"You fought splendidly, and although
you were beaten, you are still the
prince of fighters."

Martin Julian, Fitzsimmons's manager, spoke encouragingly to the defeated man, but the latter seemed not
to realize what was being said to him.

Wis trainers and sparring partners laid to reanze what His trainers and sparring partne the lanky pugllist on a cot and pered words of encouragement



THE REV. JEFFRIES, THE FATHER OF THE PUGILIST, WHO LIVES IN EAST LOS ANGELES, AND WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE SAID THAT "JIM WILL WIN FOR THE LORD IS ON HIS SIDE."

on the face that again brought the blood out of his opponent's mouth. The Cornishman staggered against the ropes, but came back for another facer. There was fear in Fitzsimmons's corner, and Julian yelled to Fitz to be careful. Fitz planted one of his lefts on Jeffries's Jaw and staggered him against the ropes, but Fitz looked like a beaten man.

The ninth was all Jeffries round. He sent the Australian's head backward with a left; put his right on the body, and avoided any serious punishment. Fitzsimmons kept pressing forward all the time, however, but was unable to find his opponent.

was unable to find his opponent.

The tenth was in reality where the fight ended. Jeffries rushed his opponent and downed him with a left swing. Fitzsimmons seemed out, and there was a moment of the wildest excitement. Julian ran along the side of the ring and sprinkled water on his fallen idol. At the end of the seven seconds Fitzsimmons staggered to his feet, only to go down again. He was up again, and Jeffries poised himself for the finish. He shot in his left for the finish. He shot in his left for the body, and tried for the head with his right. He was calm and collected, but time was too short. Again did the gong come to the aid of the man who was then going, staggering and dazed, to certain defeat. There was a frantic effort to revive the champion of champions, but he was cleanly gone, and his seconds could not restore him. cleanly gone, and his seconds could not restore him.

could not restore him.

The fateful gong clanged again, and the old fighter wabbled out to meet the sturdy young Hercules who awaited him. He was as courageous and gritty as if it were a dash up to the firing line in battle, but it was hopeless. It was a splendid moment and full of all that dramatic intensity that characterizes a tragedy. Jeffries was as fresh as at the start. There was a moment of sparring, and the giant arms of the Californian shot through the air. It was left and right, and over. Fitz, limp and unconscious, dropped to the floor. Jeffries stepped back, for he knew the force that he had put behind his terrible blows.

The timers called off the seconds that rhere out an old ring hero and heralded another, but nobody heard them. The crowd was on its feet, howling. There was a rush for the ring, but scores of bluecoats barred the way. Ten seconds are short, and when the tenth had come, there was a new roar of excitement to welcome the victor. Julian, Hickey, Kenney and Everhardt gathered up the prostrate man. He was still in a trance. They carried him to his corner and a little blood oozed from his mouth as his head fell forward on his chest. The new hero crossed the ring and shook the hand of his rival, after which he was surrounded by his friends who hustled him from the ring and into his dressing-room.

Jeffries had the good wishes of his

Jeffries had the good wishes of his father out at Los Angeles. This telegram was placed in his hands as he reached the ring: "Jim, we know you will win. Keep good spirits; be confident of our blessing. (Signed,) Father, Mother and family."

The scenes enacted in the dressing room of Jeffries, which was only a fey room of Jeffries, which was only a few feet away from that occupied by the defeated puglist, were of the most joyous character. Crowds of persons hammered at the door for admittance, all anxious to congratulate the new champlon. William Brady was dancing with delight from the moment the decision was given that made him for the second time manager of a world's heavyweight champion.
"Jeffries is a corker," said he, "and there is not a man on earth that can heat him. He's a wonder, and no mistake. Let them all come, now, none of them can class with him."
Billy Delany, Jeffries's chief trainer,

Mrs. Fitzsimmons said: "I have noth to say regarding the outcome of fight, but I feel sure that Bob sti a host of friends who will not for

the fight, but I feel sure that Bob still has a host of friends who will not forget his past career in the ring."

Martin Julian was downhearted, but he put on a bold front. When asked his opinion of the result, he replied: "Oh, there is very little for me to say. Everybody knows that Bob is game, and I feel certain that he still has a warm place in the hearts of many. No matter what comes or goes, Bob need not worry about anything as long as I live, He is my friend, and I am his. He shall never want for anything, and while I feel his downfall most keenly. I have the satisfaction of knowing that he was beaten by a clever young fellow with decided pugilistic insight, who showed such a science and strength that defeat is modified."

Jack Everhardt sald: "I never imagined that Jeffries could have improved so vastly. Bob was up against a big handicap in regard to weight, and I think he acquitted himself splendidly."

AS IT WAS FOUGHT.

AS IT WAS FOUGHT.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT. CONEY ISLAND SPORTING CLUB (ringside.) June 9, 10:22.-The bell rings for round one. No weights were announced. The referee has just called the men to the center, and they shook

Round one-Both men in the center of They .feinted. with Fitzsimmons breaking ground. Jeffries

keeping almost in the middle of the Jeffries was evidently trying to get a right stomach and fell short. He led for the stomach and again fell led for the stomach and again fell short. Fitzsimmons led a left to the head, but Jeffries ducked cleverly. Jeffries led a left and fell short. Again he led a left for the jaw, but Fitzsimmons was out of the way.

Second round—Fitz, in the middle of the wing made Jeffries break ground.

Jeffries the face but Fitz ducked safely. Jeffries tried a left swing for the head and any pejlal sejlajer 'Apoq eqi loj Jeqlo right for the body and also a left for the body. Jeffries knocked Fitzsimmons flat on his back with a straight blow on the mouth. The champion was up in two seconds, and then the bell rang and they went to their corners. Third round—Fitz looked very determined when he came up for this round, with Jeffries on the aggressive. They clinched twice without doing damage. Fitz tried a right hook for the body, but failed to land. It was then seen that he was bleeding

ing damage. Fitz tried a right hook for the body, but failed to land, it was then seen that he was bleeding from the nose, and first blood was claimed for Jeffries. After another clinch, Fitz landed a hard left on Jeffries's face, and repeated it three times. Coming to the center of the ring, Fitz landed a left swing on the law and a left hook on the ear. Jeffries came back with a left hook on the side of the head, and they came to a clinch. After some feinting, Jeff sent both hands to the body and drove Fitz back with a left on the chest. Fitz endeavored to land a left swing on the head, and they came to a clinch. Fitz landed a left hook on the body, Jeff courstered on the face as the round ended.

Fourth round—Fitz came up determined and tried a right swing, but failed to land and both clinched.

round ended.

Fourth round—Fitz came up determined and tried a right swing, but failed to land and both clinched. Jeffries tried a left for the neck, but Fitz got inside of his lead, landing a left on the wind. Jeffries sent two hard left brooks, to the side of Fitz-simmons's lead, jarring the champion mined and tried a falled to land and both clinched falled to land and both clinched was beside himself with delight. He said: "I have again brought a champion-beater from California, and am proud of it. Fitzsimmons was besten brough a game fight, my man had his meastern by the side of Fitzsimmons was besten by a game fight, my man had his meastern by the simmons is ligal, jarring the champion fair and square, and although he put

left on the head and a right to the body. After some fiddling Fitz's left went straight to the eye, which was nearly countered on the body by Jeffries's right. hard right over the heart by Fitz was answered by Jeffries with a left on the neck, and then Jeffries planted a heavy left on the chest, and Fitz broke ground, but returned quickly, shooting his left to the jaw. This was an even round. Fifth round—Fitz led off with a left to the face, splitting Jeffries' steft eye, which bled freely. Jeffries retaliated with a hard left on the ear, and Fitz tried his right for the damaged eye, failing to land. Fitzsimmons tried a left for the head, but Jeffries ducked, and a clinch followed. Fitz put a light left on Jeffries's mouth, and forced him to the ropes. They clinched and broke immediately. Jeffries tried a left swing for the body, and left an opening which Fitz failed to take advantage of. Jeff sent two lefts to the jaw, and a right on the forehead without a return. Fitz rushed, but, in trying to sidestep, almost went through the ropes. He regained himself and came back with a hard left on the neck and a right on the body. Jeffries replied with two stiff lefts on the face as he crowded in on him. At this moment the bell rang.

Sixth round—Fitz jumped across the ring, and Jeffries broke ground. Fitz swung a left for the head, landing 'slightly and blocked a right lead for the body. Both tried lefts for the head, but were short. Then Fitz put his left to the face and missed a right cross for the jaw. Fitz was still on the aggressive, and sent a left to the face, countering lightly on the wind. Fitz sent a left to the face, countering lightly on the wind. Fitz sent a left to the face, four hard of liowed, and the referee had to separate them. Fitz was the last blow of the round, which was in favor of Fitz.

Seventh round—Jeffries was a bit slow in coming to the scratch, and broke ground. making a circle of the ring. Fitz tried a right to the head, and felfor hard of the ribs, and got away clean. Then his rapid mix-

Eighth round—Jeffries was tardy in

Eighth round—Jeffries was tardy in coming up, and the referee had to coming up, and the referee had to wave his hand to him to come to the center. Both rushed matters, without doing damage, other than clinching, until Fitzsimmons sent his left to the ribs and Jeffries' hooked two lefts to the face. Jeffries tried with his right, but was caught, Fitz countering tightly on the chest. Fitz put a straight left on Jeffries' eye. Jeffries came back with a hard left on the body. Fitz endeavored to land a vicious swing with his left on the body, but Jeffries came back with a similar blow on Fitzsimmons's head. Jeff then bored in and sent a straight left to Fitz's face, staggering the champion to the ropes. Nothing of any moment occurred during the remainder of the round, and as Fitz walked to his corner he smilled at his seconds. This was Jeffries's round.

Ninth round—Both men came up willing with Fitz the aggressor but

Ninth round—Both men came up willing, with Fitz the aggressor, but Jeffries sent him back with a straight left to the face. Fitz missed a left swing for the head, and received a hard right on the eye. Then they clinched, and after the breaksway, both tried lefts at close quarters. Lefties clinched, and after the breakaway, both tried lefts at close quarters, Jeffries landing twice. Fitz was still on the aggressive, and was sent back once more with a left on the body. After another clinch, Jeffries put two smart left raps on the nose, which made Bob's nasal organ bleed again. Jeffries played again for the head smartly with his left, hitting straight, and then with a backhand blow, brought his left in contact with Fitz's nose. Fitz failed to respond to this, and clinched. Jeffries then sent his right over the heart with all his might, and has Fitz guessing when the bell rang. had Fitz guessing when the bell rang. Jeffries had decidedly the better of the

Tenth round-Jeffries came up look Tenth round—Jeffries came up looking confident, and Fitz wore an earnest look on his face. The Californian was first to land, with a straight left on the body, bringing it up to the head. Fitz clinched. Going into the clinch, Fitz drove his left hard to the wind. They did a lot of fiddling. Fitz tried a left swing, but went wide, and then caught the Californian a second later with a left swing on the nose. After this Jeffries made a left swing for Fitz's head, but was blocked, and then, with a left swing on the jaw, he for Fitz's head, but was blocked, and then, with a left swing on the jaw, he put Fitz on his back. Fitz was very groggy when he got up in seven seconds, and was knocked down again with a left and right on the jaw. He came up again in five seconds, and Jeffries rushed him into a corner, trying very hard to finish the champion, who was very groggy. Jeffries was too any very nard to finish the champion, who was very groggy. Jeffries was too anxious, and falled to finish his man. Eleventh round—Fitz came up slowly, but assumed the agressive, Jeffres standing off, evidently waiting for a knockout. They clinched three times, coming to close quarters. Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitz's heart, sending him back, and then sent a coming to close quarters. Jeffries put two hard rights over Fitz's heart, sending him back, and then sent a straight, left to the neck, following with a left on the chest. Fitzsimmons crowded in, trying his right for the faw, but fell short, but succeeded in blocking the Californian's right-hand return. Jeffries then assumed the agreesive, and jabbed his left to the head, and then a left in the jaw dazed Fitz, who stood in the middle of the ring. Jeffries looked at him for a second, and then he had him at his mercy, and swung his right and left to the jaw, and Fitz went down and cut, relinquishing the championship to the Californian. The time occupied by the eleventh round was 1 min. 322-3 sec.

As soon as Fitz was carried to his corner, the spectators crowded over the benches and through the ropes, and the police had great difficulty in keeping the ring clear. The partisans of the Californian almost went crazy in their excitement, and pandemonium reigned for several seconds. Fitz recovered very quickly, and Jeffries walked across to the defeated chambion's corner and both shook hands warmly. Judging, from the expression on Fitzsimmons's face, he did not feel much disgruntled at his defeat.

MRS. FITZ'S CONFIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 9, 10 a.m.—Mrs Fitzsimons is sitting on the outside of Bob's dressing-room. She shook hands cordially with Manager Brady and said: "We met in Carson City Mr. Brady, and we beat you. While I don't think I'll witness tonight's fight, I am more than confident that Bob will beat you again."

WHAT JOHN L. SAYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CANTON (C.,) June 9.—John L.
Sullivan tonight said:
'It was just as I predicted. Jim
Jeffries, the California giant, is the
champion puglilist of the world. If
not see how he could lose. I have
seen both men in the ring, and I know
that Jeffries is one of the greatest
fighters that ever lived.
'All Americans should rejoice
victory. He is an and rejoice
have needed.

that Jeffries is one of the greatest fighters that ever lived.

"All Americans should rejoice at his victory. He is an American and we have needed an American champion. Besides, he is young and able to defend the glorious title for many years to come. From my account of the encounter the crowd got the worth of their money. I hardly thought it would last so long.

"But Jeffries took my advice. He played a waiting game without losing any chances, He figured out Fitzsimmons in the first few rounds, theh started in to worry him with that terrible left of his.

"Its all over and I am glad Fitzsimmons was licked. Let us all rejoice that a man born in Yankee Land is the greatest fighter in the world, and he is a fighter that will meet all comers without quibbling. And he'll give them all the same dose he gave Fitzsimmons tonight or I miss my guess."

BOB FITZSIMMONS'S RECORD.

Career of the Blacksmith Who Won the World's Championship.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the Australian blacksmith, has claimed the title of champion puglist of the world since his defeat of James Corbett in the memorable battle at Carson City, Nev. two years ago. For twenty years he has fought all comers, and in the forty or more great contests in which he has engaged, only twice have his

colors been lowered, and on one of those occasions, says the universal judgment, he lost by a wrong decision. Fitzsimmons's muscular development bears witness to the early pursuits which give him arms of steel. He has the shoulders of a Hercules, but his hips are narrow and his legs spindling. Blacksmithing was his trade in youth, and it left its marks on him in the tremenaous development of the muscles of his back and arms. Fitzsimmons was the youngest of six sons of a British policeman. He was born in Helston, Cornwall, on May 26, 1863. When a child he was taken to Australia, where he grew up. At 17 he stepped into the ring for the first time, and forthwith knocked out rour men, one after another. A number of fights followed until in 1839 he suffered the only defeat of his life—by Jim Hall in Sidney. That same year he knocked out Dick Ellis and Arthur Upham.

In the spring of 1890 he landed in San Francisco, a complete stranger. The old California. Athletic Club had arranged a match for Billy McCarthy, another Australian, but his intended opponent had failed the club. The day after his arrival Fitzsimmons heard of the opportunity. He succeeded in finding a man willing to vouch for him, the match was arranged, and two weeks later, May 23, 1890. Fitzsimmons won his first American fight.

Since that time he has been continually in the ring. In 1891 he knocked out Jack Dempsey in New Orleans in hirteen rounds, and Abe Cougle and "Black Pearl" went down before him the same year. In 1892 he knocked out Jack Dempsey in New Orleans in hirteen rounds, and Abe Cougle and "Black Pearl" went down before him the same year. In 1892 he knocked out Jack Dempsey in New Orleans in hirteen rounds, and Abe Cougle and "Black Pearl" went down before him the same year. In 1892 he knocked out first five recovered.

His only big fight in 1895 was that in which he knocked out Al Allich. In 1896 came the eventful match with Peter Maher, whom he had defeated four years before. To escape legal complications the fighters went over the bor

decision.

Since then he has had only one great fight—the bout with Jim Corbett, March 17, 1897, at Carson. Corbett withstood the Australian for fourteen rounds—more than any one else had ever done before—and then fell under the blow on the solar plexus, which gave Fitzsimmons the world's championship.

plonship.

The champion has been a marvel to trainers because of the wonders he achieves in spite of his light weightonly 158 pounds. He is 5 ft. 11½ in. in height, and has a long arm reach.

Descently: Fitzsimmons is of a retiration. only 158 pounds. He is 5 ft. 11% in. In height, and has a long arm reach. Personally, Fitzsimmons is of a retiring disposition, awkward and bashful with strangers, and fond of the society of his own family. When not in training he lives at Rye, a suburban New York town. Martin Julian, his manager, does most of his thinking for him, and Fitzsimmons relies completely upon him. They are curiously bound together in their family relations, for the first wife, whom Fitzsimmons divorced, is now Mrs. Julian, and Julian's sister is Fitzsimmons's second wife.

Fitzsimmons did his training at Bath Fitzsimmons did his training at Batheach, varying his bouts with his rainers by wrestling with a vicous tie pony, which he is fond of throwing into the sea. To wrestle with anials is an old fondness of the fighter's. his previous favorite opponents being a ferocious Great Dane dog and a cub lion, which came to an untimely end by being tethered to a live wire.

JIM JEFFRIES.

Record of the Young Hercules of the Los Angeles Boiler Shop.

"Big Jim" Jeffries is a Los Angele roduct. His career as a puglist has een brief, for he is only 24, but his riends say that the future lies be-

Like his rival for the world's cham pionship, Jeffries developed his strength by working with iron. He was born in Ohio, but when 5 years old came to Los Angeles. Here he learned the trade of boller-maker, and at the end of two years was a journeyman. His massive frame—he is an inch over six feet in height, and weighs 210 pounds—and his spiendid muscular development attracted attention. Though as a boy he had been very much averse to fighting, he rapidly profited by instruction in the fine points of pugliism. Despite the disapproval of his father, a clergyman, Jeffries made fighting a business. He has long boasted of the feet that he had never been knocked down nor hit on the head.

Jeffries's first notable achievement was the knocking out of Dan Long in San Francisco on July 2, 1896, in two rounds. He was with Corbett during the time the latter was in training for his fight with Fitzsimmons at Carson two years ago, and after the great fight boxed an exhibition. trade of boller-maker, and at the end

uring the time the mining for his fight with Flizzimnons at Carson two years ago, and
fter the great fight boxed an exhibition go at a "boxing carnival" at
fazard's Pavilion here.
On April 9, 1897, he knocked out T.
cuskirk in San Francisco in two
rounds. May 18 of the same year he
knocked out Henry Baker in San

predictions were made as to

whose guarantee is worth something—a house that will be in business when you want to make the guar—

antee good.

"Chickering" or "Shaw."

If you invest in a

Good

When you make up

your mind to buy a

Piano, buy a good one.

Buy it from a house

It will last you a lifetime and be a good Piano when you are

gone.

We sell Pianos and all other Musical Instruments on Easy Payment and Guarantee them, and our Guarantee is good.

Southern California Music Co.,

216-218 W. THIRD ST.
Bradbury Bldg.

Southern California
Music Co.,
216-218 W. THIRD ST.
Bradbury Bldg.

his future, but his first public appearance in New York threw a damper on the enthusiasm of his friends. He egreed to box two matches in one night at the Lenox Athletic Club. At the beginning of the second contest, which was with "Bob" Armstrong, Jeffries split open his right hand. In spite of the injury he continued the fight and the decision was awarded to him at the end of the tenth round. The fact that he failed to knock out Armstrong in so long a contest was declared by his detractors proof of lack of ability. Jeffries's friends maintained that the injury to his hand was reason enough for no better showing.

Jeffries has spent a great part of his time in and around Los Angeles during all his ring career. Many stofies are told of his strength and endurance, such as that once when on a hunting trip near Tehachapi, taken to recuperate after an illness, he killed a big buck, picked it up and carried it down on his shoulders nine miles to camp without putting it down once for a rest.

Jeffries's training was done at Asbury Park, N. J., under the direction of "Billy" Delaney, his trainer. His camp has been visited by famous pugilists and sporting men from far ahd near, and he has been on good terms with every one—except Tom Sharkey.

INTEREST IN THE FIGHT.

Betting Was Lively at San Francisco and Favored Fitzsimmons.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Intense nterest in the fight was manifested everywhere in this city from an early hour this morning. Betting was lively at all the resorts, the favorable odds being 10 to 7 in favor of Fitzsimmons, and a large amount of money changed ands at these figures.

ands at these ngures.

Immense crowds surrounded the temperature of the temperature of the ght were displayed. The people becan assembling as early as 4 o'clock. gan assembling as early as 4 o'clock, and by 6 o'clock Market street was almost impassable. The progress of the fight by rounds was eagerly followed by these spectators, their enthusiasm developing during the contest and culminating with tremendous cheering.

Jeffries was a popular favorite, the majority of the small bets being placed upon him, whereas the Fitzsimmons backers were, for the most part, means, who made their wagers relatively in proportion to the amount of their capital.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Brooklyn Takes Its Fourth Straight

Game from Cincinnati.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 9.-The Br lyns again outplayed the Cincinnatis today, making it four straight from them and twelve games in succession up to date. The attendance was 1500.

Score: Cincinnati, 3; hits, 6; errors, 2. Brooklyn, 6; hits, 10; errors, 0. Batteries—Phillips and Woods; Dunn and Farrell. Umpires—Emslie and Green. PHILADELPHIA-WASHINGTON

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] PHILADELPHIA. June 9 .- The a endance was 1720. Score: Washington, 1; hits, 2; errors, 8. Philadelphia, 9; hits, 13; errors, 3. Batteries McFarland, Baker and Mc Guire: Fraser and Douglas. Umpires—Burns and Smith.

NEW YORK-CLEVELAND. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 9.—Score: Cleve-land, 6; hits, 11; errors, 3.
New York, 7; hits, 11; errors, 2.
Batteries—Carsey and Schrengost;
Meekin and Grady.
Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

NO GAME. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] BALTIMORE, June 9.-No game;

HIGGIN'S YEARLINGS. Aunual Sale of Thoroughbreds at

Auuni Sale of Thoroughbreds at Sheepshead Bay.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—The twelfth annual sale of the Rancho del Paso thoroughbred yearlings, the property of James B. Aaggin, was held today in the Easton Company's sale paddock at Sheepshead Bay. Fair prices were valid.

paid.
Marcus Daly paid the top price of

Here's a store and a stock that presents a rich panorama of masculine summer styles

In fact --- It is the place for men to buy their clothes

We guarantee a rarely handsome lot of suits, that are made with all the art of skilled tailors. We guarantee styles that are the newest and strictly the fashion. Others ask as much as \$12.50 and \$15.00

for similar values. WE FIT THE FIGURE AND

SUIT THE POCKETBOOK



Brown colt by Goldfinch-Rocke, W. H. Mayes' Sons, \$500. STATE TOURNAMENT. uffalo Audubon and New York

State Events.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] BUFFALO. (N. Y.,) June 9.—Shooting in the State Tournament was resumed today. Weather cloudy and threatening. The events of the day were the Buffalo Audubon Club event at fifty targets, entrance \$5, a handicap open to all; and the New York State event, at live birds, entrance \$20. All of the best teams of the State are

entered. The general average of prizes was not been figured yet, but the New York City challenge cup, and the gold watch offered by the Audubon Club go to F. D. Kelsey, who broke 480 out of 50 targets. The second prize was won by McMurchy, who broke 457 out of 500.

OPENING DAY.

California Horse-breeders and Trot ting Association's Races.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MARYSVILLE, June 9.—This was ting races under the management of California Horse-Breeders' Trotting Association. A good card at-tracted a large crowd, who saw some Free-for-all trotting, two in three, purse \$50:

Dalmont

nes at Woolincott's, 124 N. Spring

134-136-136-166 14.3	PRING DI. LOS ANGELES, CAL
\$2000 for a bay filly by Candlemash-Carin, half-sister to Gold Car. Those bringing \$500 or more, were: Watercress-Abra, b.f., by Watercress-Abra, J. F. Follansbee, \$500. Chestner horse, by Salyador, \$900.	A Rin Liet
bringing \$500 or more, were:	A DIU LIJL
cress-Abra, J. F. Follansbee, \$500.	3
Chestnut horse, by Salvador, \$900,	The state of the state of the state of
J. B. Morris. Chestnut horse, by Kismet, Clay Stockton, J. M. Murphy, \$570. Bay colt, by St. Andrew, W. Scully,	ton Catunday
Chestnut horse, by Kismet, Clay Stockton, J. M. Murphy, \$570.	I III Saliii II II II V
Bay colt, by St. Andrew, W. Scully,	ivi outuius;
\$550. Bay colt, by Candlemash-Dancella,	
C D Moeria \$550	Bulk Macaroni—White or yellow per pound. 4C Flaked Hominy— 3C Part of the pound of the po
Bay colt, by St, Ruby-Dietry, G. B. Morris, \$500,	Flaked Reminus
Bay filly, by Candlemash, J. M. Mur-	per pound
hpy, \$600. Chestnut colt, by Candlemash-Eve-	article per dozen
	Imported Holland Herring- 250
Bay colt, by Order-Extract, M. B.	Imported Holland Herring— 25c All milts: 8 for Best Soda Crackers— 48c 10-pound boxes 48c
Byrnes, -700. Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Flavia,	10-pound boxes
	5-year-old Sauterne-Very line,
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-Glendore,	Pure Baking Powder— 19C
Bay colt, by Sir Modred-Glendore, G. B. Morris, \$1100. Bay filly, by Candlemash-Carin, Mar-	Table Salad Oil—
Bay filly, by Sir Modred-Gondoll, J. M. Murphy, \$600.	Imported French Peas- 15c
Bay colt, by Golden Garter-Guill, J.	Sierra Cream Cheese – 15c
M. Murphy, \$600. Chestnut filly, by Watercress-Hanna,	Pure Jellies—All kinds; 6C
E T Hommed \$525	glass jars
Brown colt. by Order-Lady Cardi-	
Bay colt by Bassettawa-Liane, T. A.	Whisky for Medicinal Use.
Magee, \$800. Bay filly by Kismet-Lillie Hempstead,	4-year-old Whisky-\$3 grades; \$1.95
W. H. Mayes' Sons, \$500.	Duffy's Whisky—
M. H. Murphy. \$500.	4-year-old Whisky—33 grades; per gallon. Duffy's Whisky—79c Per bottle. Bourbon Whisky—81 grade; 59c full quart jugs.
Bay colt by Star Ruby-Lucania, G.	full quart jugs
B. Morris, \$1000. Black colt by Fresno-Marian, J. B.	Hunter's Rye, Canadian Club or Yel-\$1.19
Powns \$850	Bulley's Pure Malt Whisky
Brown colt by St. Andrew-Memory	B tiley's Pure Malt Whisky— 45c
Bay cost by Gold Finch-Mille, G. B.	and the state of t
Morris, \$600. Chestnut colt by Goldfinch-Miss Mo-	EXTRA SPECIAL FOR TODAY ONLY
dred T. O Appleby \$700.	
Chestnut colt by Order-Olive, A. J.	
Stemler, \$1300. Brown colt by Goldfinch-Rocke, W.	(Limited sale.)
Brown colt by Goldfinch-Rocke, W. H. Mayes' Sons, \$500.	Per bottle79c
STATE TOURNAMENT.	Packed in pure olive oil; per can (Limited sale.) Hostetters Bitters— 79c Home-made Tomato Catsup— 9c Per bottle. 9c

Willowy for Miculcinal	nac.
-year-old Whisky-93 grades; per gallon	\$1.95
Ouffy's Whisky— Per bottle	79c
Bourbon Whisky-\$1 grade; full quart jugs	59c
Hunter's Rye, Canadian Club or Y lowstone Whisky, per bottle	el-\$1.19
Bulley's Pure Malt Whisky— Per bottle	45c

Packed in pure olive oil; per can... (Limited sale.) Hostetters Bitters— Per bottle. 79c Home-made Tomato Catsup Per bottle.... 9c Per bottle.

Canned Fruits—Hickmont's or Flicking pound tins, extras, per tin.

Italian Olive Oli—Imported, absolutely pure; one gallon cans. 24c \$1.95 Butter—Fresh Creamery, full weight, 2-pound squares. Pineapple Cheese— Each... 39c 45c Thompson's Bleached Sultana Seedl Raisins—Formerly 20c a pound; now 8c Raisins—Formerly 20c a pound; Cherries in Marischino— Quarts, per bottle Liebig Process Extract of Beef—2-02. jars... Ourtis Bros. Blue Label Catsup Per bottle... 75c 24c 19c Fer ootte
Full Quart Jugs—Pure
Maple Syrup
Acme Health Coffee—
Large caus
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour
3 packages for 29c 19c 25c One Minute Pancake Meal-regular 20c package; today... 10-pound Pail Good Eastern Lard... 10c Golden Rio Coffee— Per bottle.....

We Ship Everywhere.

14c

Wholesale and Retail Grocer, 128 SOUTH SPRING STREET, Between First and Second.

Phone Main 529. Facial Blemishes





Made to order. Aba lone; and other shell cleaned and polished

WINKLER'S CURIOS, 346 S. BROADWAY.

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

GALLANT TWENTIETH KANSAS BOY FROM PASADENA.

Writes Familiarly and Tenderly to His Mother-The March from Caloocan to Malolos and Beyond sorrowful and Pleasant Inci-

[Letter written to Mrs. F. J. Johnston, radford street, Pasadena, by her son, Joseph Johnston, Johnston, a former student of Throop olytechnic College, who joined the Twentieth ansas at San Francisco, August 4, 18:8, hen he was just 18 years old.]

Meen he was just 18 years old.]

APALIT, Bulacan, (Luzon.) May 1,
1899.—Dear Mother: Your welcome
letter I received the night before we
left Maiolos. We started from near
Calocean, March 25, and fought all the
way; we marched through mud and
water knee-deen. water knee-deep. The loss was heavy on both sides-

far greater on their side than on our

Mother, war is awful, it is no picnic but horribly real. The din and noise are something never to be forgotten by anyone who has ever been in bat-tile. You say, "Spare life whenever you can." I am not cruel, but we are to fight, and if you were in battle here to fight, and if you were in battle and saw a dear comrade, bright and healthy one minute, and the next minute, perhaps, a mangled corpse, you would feel very much like fighting to avenge his death. I have been under the influence of brass and stel ever since the war broké out.

Our regiment has been on the firing line from thefirst; it has been in elseen battles; our company (K) has been in twelve fights, and I have not missed one.

I have not been wounded, and have I have not been wounded, and have nevevr given out on account of the heat. A pretty good record, is it not? Lots of the boys are figuring on the relics they will take hime; but, mother, if I take my hide home I will be satisfied. I found a fine old violin in Malolos and was offered \$15 in gold for it, but refused to sell. I sent it to Manillo.

took a fine machete from a dead native.

Now, about our last fight: We left Malolos April 25, marched about two miles through the timber, then lay down. The armored cars came up the Malolos April 25, marched about two miles through the timber, then lay down. The armored cars came up the track and began shelling the niggers. The Colonel came along. Company K was the only company called out of the woods. We marched on the left of the track in a line of skirmishers beside the car, through open fields, without even a bamboo pole to hide behind. There was a large river between us and the lasurgents. They had 4000 men in their trenches, and post hoies to shoot out of. The armored cars had thirty men, our company sixty men, that was all there was on the left of the track. The Montana Regiment was on the right. We continued to advance, the bullets just hailing around us. There was a ditch on our side of the river, and our company got into it; the insurgents on one side of the river, we on the other, but we put the bullets through those postholes so fast they dared not shoot. Do you think I am boasting too much about our own company? Every soldier here has fought bravely. Our officers have example to the men under them. Well, to proceed: The insurgents left the trenches and ran away. Sixteen of our men crossed the bridge and went into the trenches. We camped there that night.

The next day we advanced to the next river; it had better trenches. We lay there all that day, both sides firing. They fired their cannon at us, but did no harm.

At night Col. Funston called for 100

They fired their cannon at us, but did to harm. At night Col. Funston called for 100

At night Coi. Funston called for 100 volunteers to ogoss the river on a raft and "run the niggers." I volunteered to go out of our company, with nine-teen others. We went down to the river and tried to cross, but they saw us and fired on us. We were in such a position that we could not shoot; so we had to give it up and go back to the trenches.

the trenches.

The next day the Colonel took thirty men and crossed the river and then called seventy more and chased the insurgents out of the trenches. That afternoon our company (K) of the Twentieth Kansas, was the first over the bridge. Company M came next, then the Montana men. You will read how we have chased them from trench to trench, from river to river, and now we have them in the mountains. If they don't surrender, we will wipe them off the islands. They are brave men, but very treacherous; they will be friends before your face, but will stick a knife through you when your back is turned.

We are forty miles from Manila, in the nice little town of Apalit. We are in bamboo houses, but the rainy season has set in, and lots of our boys will get sick lying around in the mud. A large river runs along our camp. Our back porch projects out over it. It is very clean, wide and deep, with lots of fish in it.

We were out on post-guard yesterday. We got thirty ducks and about The next day the Colonel took thirty men and crossed the river and then

It is very clean, wide and deep, with lots of fish in it.

We were out on post-guard yesterday. We got thirty ducks and about three dozen eggs and had a fine supper. The town is full of bananas and other fruit.

The names of the men wounded in this last advance from Malolos are: Hubbard, shot through the ankle; Snow in the wrist; Corp. Kincaird, flesh wound through the arm; Harris, through the leg; Sergt. Dewald in the neck, just cut the skin; none serious. I wrote you about three of my best friends being in the hospital. One was Frank Hulkng; his mother lives in Los rank Huling; his mother lives in Los

Frank Huling; his mother lives in Los Angeles.

Well, mother dear, sad changes have come during the last year. Poor Uncle Bob and wife both dead: Herbert in San Francisco; two others in faraway Alaska; myself in Manila. Quite a scattering of the merry little group we had at home.

I hope I may be spared you; but if I fall you will know I died honorably, fighting for my country, and the Stars and Stripes. Lieut. Parker and Sergt. Ray Enslow send their kindest regards to you. you. Kiss our dear little Helen and Ida

Lovingly your son,
JOSEPH A. JOHNSTON,
Co. K, Twentieth Kansas.

no Cincinnati Track.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—One mile, selling: Annie M won, Victorine second. Barton third; time, 1.45½.
Five furlongs: John Rykes won, Basseda second, Tom English third; time, 1.15½.
One mile: Mayme M won, Box second.

time, 1:05½.

One mile: Mayme M won, Box second, Dandy H third; time 1:47¼.

Mile and 70 yards: Guide Rock won,
Deering second, Beana third; time 1:50.

Four and a half furlongs: Etta
won, Cheat second, Caloocan third;
time, 0:58¼.

One mile, selling: Rollins won, Loyalty second, Little Land third; time,

Under L.A.W. Sanction

CHICAGO, June 9.—By a vote of 28 to 1 the Associated Cycling Clubs of Cook County, in which are represented fifty cycling organizations of Chicago, decided to run all its races under sanctions of the L.A.W., the National Cycling Association getting the one vote. This practically decides the control of racing in Chicago.

Out in an Inning. LONDON, June 9.—The Cambridge University men in the cricket match with the Australian team were all out today for 463 runs in their first in-

Medical Treatment on Trial and Approval

NO MONEY IN ADVANCE.



A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT to any honest man who is suffering from weakness peculiar to men. Use them a reasonable time and if not all you expect reasonable time and it not all you expect
—all you wish—pack apparatus and remainder of Remedies into same box and
send them back—that ends it—pay nothing!

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN
DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer
from the effects of disease, overwork,
worry, from the follies of youth or excesses
of manhood, failure of vital forces, unfitpass for marriage—all such men should

ness for marriage—all such men should "go to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvelous power to vitalize, sustain, and restore weak and undeveloped portions of the body. Any man writing in good faith may obtain full account of this astonishing system. You have only to write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to the Eric Medical Co., Buffale, N. Y.

66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sirs:—As per statement in Los Angeles Times you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliance and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men.

Give name and ad-

AMERICAN MEDICOS.

Final Session Held Yesterday and Delegates Were Chosen.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] COLUMBUS (O.,) June 9.-The fine session of the American Medical Association was held today, and the members are already leaving in large numbers for their homes. The sessions have been most successful and the delegates expressed themselves generally as being highly pleased. Matters of which had been brought in

International Medica i Congress at Brussels.

The next Executive Committee was announced as follows: Chairman, Dr. V. J. W. Herdman; vice-chairman, Dr. W. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.; executive council, Dr. J. H. Musser, Pennsylvania; Dr. H. E. Tulley, Louisville. President Mathews announced the following appointments of delegates: British Medical Association, at Portsmouth, Eng., Drs. G. L. Cole and H. G. Brainerd, Los Angeles; Dr. Osborne, St. Helena. International Congress at Brussels: Drs. Frederick Peterson and C. H. Hughes, Missouri; E. R. Campbell, Vermont; A. P. Clarke and H. O. Morey, Massachusetts; J. Cardien Cooper, Pennsylvania; L. H. Montgomery, Illinois; Fred H. Wiggin, New York; A. L. Jones and Dr. Lowery, Nebraska; J. T. Jenkins, Michigan, and J. R. Coleman of Ohio.

THE NEWARK'S TRIP. secretary Long Thinks the Cruise

Has Been Delayed.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, June 9 .- The Navy Department is looking for news of the S. S. Newark which sailed from Montevideo, May 17, bound for Valpa-ralso, Chile, and is now some days overdue. The distance by way of the Straits of Magellan, the route pre-scribed for the ship, is a little less than

scribed for the ship, is a little less than 3000 miles. Secretary Long positively declared that he had no doubt of the safety of the ship, though it was possible she had been delayed through some unlooked-for conditions.

At the Navigation Bureau, Lieut. Ward called attention to the fact that the winter season was just beginning in the Southern Hemisphere, bringing heavy fogs and bad weather. The ship was bound from Hampton Roads for the Pacific station, though it was generally understood that when she arrived at Valparaiso or some other of the ports of Western South America she was to get orders to proceed to Apia. It is probable, however, that the occasion for her presence at Apia has now disappeared, and the orders will not go forward.

FROM HOTEL TO JAIL. an Diego Millionaire's Son in Hard Luck at Chicago

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, June 9 .- H. M. Hodge, so CHICAGO, June 9.—H. M. Hodge, son of H. C. Hodge, a San Diego, Cal., millionaire, shifted his quarters today from the Grand Pacific Hotel to a vell in the Central Station. He had spent two weeks at the hotel and owed \$45. He was pressed for the bill and at last sent the following telegram signed with Chief of Police Kipley's name, and addressed to his father at San Diego: "Your son is detained here for non-payment of a \$50 hotel bill. Please send money to pay same and he will be released."

The telegram was not noticed by the

The telegram was not noticed by the elder Hodge and was returned to Chief Kipley with a bill for charges. When rrested Hodge admitted having sent

Predicted St. Louis Strike.

Predicted St. Louis Strike.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—At Union Labor headquarters today it was said that by night all of the architectural iron workers and shopmen in St. Louis will be on a strike. The men of ten shops are already out, and those employed in the Northwestern Iron Works and the Excelsior Wire-rope Works will follow. Eight hours a dav and the same wages as paid elsewhere are demanded, The men, it is said, have been working from ten to thirteen hours a day, and they want a change. They are backed by the Federation of Labor in their demand.

At Mound City.

At Mound City.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Six furlongs: Hohenstaufen won, Whisper Low second, Lurdan third; time 1:19½.

Mile and twenty yards: Oscar II won, Wilson second, Duke of Baden third; time 1:48.

Five furlongs: Boundlee won, Sue Johnson second, Ned Dennis third; time 1:05½.

Six furlongs: Verify won, Don Waldo second, Gibraltar third; time 1:18.

Five furlongs: Seguranca won, Miss Mae Day second, Sylvian third; time 1:06.

Mile, selling: Gold Ban won, Lord Neville second, Ben Frost third; time 1:47.

PARIS, June 9.—Mrs Daly, the widow of Augustin Daly, who died suddenly here Wednesday, left this city for London yesterday morning with Miss Ada Rehan and the Hon. Mrs. Eric Barrington, and the remains of Mr. Daly.

CHINA'S ARMY.

Admiral Beresford's Suggestion as to Taking and Organizing It.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, June 9 .- [By Atlantic Cable.] While the House of Commons was on the Foreign Office vote today, Rear-Admiral Charles Beresford, Conservative member for York City, de-livered a scathing criticism of the government's policy of "drifting" in China, during which he said the government has decided the people and allowed the open-door policy to be finally killed, by permitting Russia to interfere in a purely commercial en-terprise like the Shanghai-Kwan Rail-road.

road.

The admiral then proposed that the four countries most interested, the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Germany, go to China and offer to take over and organize her army, adding that if Great Britain took the lead he was sure the United States would follow, and that he also had a distinct intimation that Japan would join in such a movement.

distinct intimation that Japan would join in such a movement.

The preliminary secretary, the Hon. William St. John Broderick, replied, pointing out the difficulties in meeting Lord Beresford's proposal that Great Britain take control of the government of China, adding that he thought his lordship was oversanguine in believing the United States would follow the lead of Great Britain. Germany, he continued, had interests in Germany, but she had a thousand times greater interest in Europe. As to treating the Yang-Tse-Kfang Valley like the Shang-Tung peninsula, Her Majesty's government was not prepared to take the immense responsibility of governing an inch of that territory.

LEWES SPRING MEETING.

American Jockey Rieff Wins the Spring Handicap on Form. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.1

LONDON, June 9.-[By Atlantic Cable.] At the Lewes spring meeting today the Spring Handicap, 300 sover-eigns, was won by Form, ridden by Rieff, the American jockey. betting was 8 to 1 against Rieff's

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says a meeting of class tableware manufacturers is in session in that city considering a proposition to form combination.

There have been twenty-one cases of the plague and seven deaths from that disease at Alexandria, Egypt. Two new cases have just been reported.

Robert B. Molineux was yesterday released n \$5000 ball in New York. He was immedi-tiely rearrested on a warrant charging him with the murder of Katherine J. Adams. The Danish Minister of Finance yesterday informed a deputation of agriculturalists at Copenhagen that he intended to appoint a commission to consider the imposition of a protectionist duty upon agricultural products.

L. A. Hanky has been appointed at New York receiver for Lockwood & Co., publishers and printers, on application of the stockholders for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The liabilities are \$55,000 and the assets \$49,000.

The trial of George Barrow, or Beauregard for kidnaping Marion Clark was set per-emptorily today for Wednesday next before Justice Fursman, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, New York. The trial of Addie Barrow and Carrie Jones will follow. Members of the Western Passenger association have provisionally agreed on a revised draft of a general agreement. It is still subject to the votes of the absent lines, and an adjournment until June 19 was taken yesterday at Chicago to allow these votes to be secured.

yesterday at Chicago to allow these votes to be secured.

The union recently organized at Denver by employès of the smelters have been recognized by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and the prospects for a peaceable settlement of the questions arising under the new eight-hour law have greatly improved. A conference has been held between a committee from the union and James B. Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the company. The committee announced that the employés would demand an eight-hour day and the same wages for eight hours as they have been receiving for ten to twelve hours. Grant replied that the company would pay the scale of wages of 1893, an increase of 10 per cent. and that the men would be paid by the hour and would have the option of working more than eight hours. The committee agreed to submit the company's proposition to the union.

The Harlem Card. CHICAGO, June 9.—Harlem results; Five furlongs: Oliver Order won, Monteagle second,/Huronia third; time

03. One mile: Serrani won, Hugh Penny econd, Prince Blazer third; time

second, Frince 1:42½. Seven furlongs: Egbart won, News Gatherer second, Lucky Star third; time 1:28.

Gatherer second, Bucky statem 1:28.

Mile and a half: Monongahela won, Dr. Marks second, Benamela third; time 2:39½.

Six furlongs: Native Son won, Ostra second, Defender II third; time 1:15½.

Six furlongs: Martha Fox won, Free Hand second, Rosa Clay third; time 1:154.

A man from Covina met Sergt.
Smith at the corner of Second and Broadway, at 2 o'clock this morning, and complained that he had been relieved of \$20 in the Berlin lodging-house on Second street, near Broadway, Sergt. Smith accompanied the man upstairs and interviewed the landlady, who promised to see that the loss was made good, Said He Was "Touched."

Broadway

Almost half pricemen with six dollars can save almost half of it by buying today. Men's

today

Child's Dresses Today

5c bottle of Orris Tooth Powder, Tonight 2c.

BARKER BROS-Always the Lowest.

Read This!

Today is the last

day of Green Tag

If you delay you'll pay dearly for your experience.

If you'll need Furniture.

any time within six months

nay, a year, it'll be the

best investment. You can

make to buy today and

It may seem foolish for us to do it, but it's wise sometimes for a mer-chant to lose money.

BARKER BROS.,

Furniture - Carpets - Draperies

420-22-24 S. Spring.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

he returned to the barbican and once more swept that eagle eye around the horizon. Finally, here and there arose little clouds of smoke, as if the Ro-

little clouds of smoke, as if the Roman populace in their humble homes was beginning to prepare for their avening meal. But Nero knew what those lines of smoke meant, and he smiled with the seraphic sweetness that had for the past ten years been so characteristic of his smiles.

He retired from the barbican, and in a moment was again upon it, this

In the retired from the barbican, and in a moment was again upon it, this time with his fiddle in his hand—his well-beloved fiddle, the fiddle that Nero has made famous. Seating himself and beginning to tone the instrument, he called for his music, for Nero had never been able to learn to

THESE SPECIALISTS

CURE 3

Diseases of the

Kidneys, Spine, Liver,

Heart, Skin, Blood;

also Premature Decay,

Unnatural Losses,

Nervous Debility,

Stricture, Rupture, Piles,

Varicocele,

Private Diseases, etc.

Hours -9 to 5 daily; Sundays -10 to 12; Evenings -7 to 8.

Wasting Drains,

And Nero fiddled.

DR. MEYERS & CO.

NO PAY TILL CURED.

Patients can arrange to pay after they are entirely well, or may pay in

weekly or monthly installments, as they prefer. CONSULTATION FREE.

FREE BOOK-HOME CURES.

DR. MEYERS & CO. cure and restore a great many men every year without seeing them. Sufferers who cannot call should write for their book. "MARRIAGE GUIDE; PRIVATE COUNSELOR FOR MEN." Symptoms Blank, prices and full particulars of their wonderful Home Cure System.

ELEVATOR (ENTRANCE)

store the goods.

A sale no economical mother can neglect. 142c

braid and embroidery; a special value at
Girls' white lawn

lace or congress, Yale toes, \$8.50 ones, 2 days only. 2.21 Ladies'

Shoes

today

Ladies' Gowns

Child's

Tonight's Grand Bargain

Neither can you resist these magnet prices. Ladies' All-silk Mitts 11c Fancy Chamois Gloves 73c

Assorted sizes, 25c quality,

Summer Corsets 19c

Extra well boned and perfect fitting, good quality of net, long waist, 18 to 30, 4 hours only.

20c Veiling 121/2c

Plain or fancy meshes, with or without dots, in regular widths, 15c, 18c and 20c qualities, 4 hours tonight 12%c

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW TRAP. An Un-to-date Rig Equipped With

An Up-to-date Rig Equipped With Rubber Tires.

[Washington Letter:] President McKinley has purchased a new trap, which he used today for the first time. It is a fashionable rig and up-to-date in every raspect, including rubber tires, and is the smartest affair yet owned by a Chief Executive. It is a swell trap, with a high body, having one seat in front which will accommodate two persons, and in the rear is a single seat for the footman. This stylish vehicle was used this afternoon when the President and Mrs. McKinley went driving. The President handled the ribbons hizself, as the trap was purchased with a view to giving the Chief Executive much-needed exercise, which he certainly gets in driving his span of high-spirited blacks.

The President is a horseman of no mean ability, and the graceful way in which he handled the lines attracted the attention and admiration of the many pedestrians who were on the streets. President McKinley has had considerable experience in the management of horses, as during the war his duties frequently placed him in the saddle. During his first few months in the White House, he frequently went horseback ring, but he was compelled to give up this sort of recration on account of the pressure of public business. President McKinley's physician has ordered him to take considerable exercise, and if will be a common occurrence in the future to see the President dashing about the suburbs of Washington in his swell rig behind a pair of high-spirited blacks, which the President secured with much difficulty, after having several broken down horses palmed off on him.

The President will also induige in another form of exercise by direction of his physicians, which he started upon Sunday. It will be to walk at least an hour each day, and, while he may not find it convenient to appear on the streets, the grounds in the rear of the mansion will be used for this purpose. After the President attended church Sunday morning he spent an hour exceedingly pretty at this time of the year, and which not o

NERO'S FAMOUS SOLO.

His Peculiarly Appropriate Selection for the Occasion.

[New York Sun:] It was noon in Rome, high noon, and Nero had sent his emissaries forth to various parts of the city to oarry out his incendiary

of the city to carry out his incendiary orders.

When he had seen the last one depart he adjourned to the lofty summit of his favorite tower, taking with him his Stradivarius and a numerous collection of cold bottles and hot birds, for at this time Nero had resigned from the W.C.T.U., and was even opposed to it in his mild way.

At 3 o'clock, standard time, the Emperor went out upon the barbican and cast his eagle eve around the herizon. peror went out upon the barblean and cast his eagle eye around the horizon. Nothing save the blue hills beyond the Campagna marked the sky line, and the blue Italian firmament rested like a great arc of flawless sapphire above the capital. A frown rested beneath the golden crown that the Emperor had put on, but he said nothing to those about him.

After a short retirement for daths.

After a short retirement for drinks

218 SOUTH BROADWAY, Los Angeles.

Fancy Plaid Hose 81/3c An extra good quality, high-spliced heels and toes, assorted colors, 19c quality, 4 hours only.

15c Ribbons for 5c Fancy plaids in harmonious shades and in widths 2 to 3½ lnches, suitable for all purposes—our 8½c, 10c, 12½c and 15c ones, for four hours selling tonight at 5c. You can get "one or five," shell side combs in plain and fancy, some are four inches long and all are shaped perfectly—worth up to 20c a pair. Boys' Wash Suits 25c

Side Combs 1c

Of striped duck with a deep sailor collar, blouse and pants, sizes 3 to 10.

Men's Shirts 25c oc ones and unlaundered, with reinforced neck-

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE

bands, backs and sleeves.

Record-breaking Prices

at the Corner Store.

Seasonable offerings at sensational prices. The crowds at the store increase daily. A week of unparalleled values climaxed in today's offerings. A continuation of reliable qualities at unmatchable prices. MEN'S SHIRTS - Handsome

percales with colored bodies, two collars and one pair of cuffs to match; also men's negligee shirts in handsome percales, with or without cuffs and some with collars, regular price \$1.00 to \$1.50 to each: vour choice of any

in the lot at..... WRITING PAPER - Splendid quality smooth finish cream writing paper, plain or ruled, usually sells at 15c a pound; special today at

WAIST SILKS - Really the biggest bargain of the week, splendid quality fancy plaid, check, stripe and brocaded figured silk, two and three-tone effect a big line of colorings, such silks usually sold 35^{c} at 75c a yard, they would be a rare bargain at 50c; special today at

DRESS SKIRTS-Ladies' dress skirts of elegant quality plain white duck, splendidly made, fit perfectly and hang correctly, regular price \$1.25; special for Saturday only

TRIMMING BRAIDS-A big lot of soutache trimming braids, good quality, usually sells at 20c per piece; today at.....

8c



No Further Trouble...

Just a visit here and we will fit you with correct glasses. If trouble-some eyes would but heed these ords eye troubles would soncease. BOSTON OPTICAL CO., 235 S. Spring St. Kute & Granicher Proprietors Same all with

by the FOO & WING HERB CO., uth Olive street.



r. Foo Tuen. Diagnosis and Examination Free.

DR.PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

Carload of Columbus Buggy Co. Vehicles

JUST RECEIVED. Newest styles. Pri HAWLEY, KING & CO., s in Vehicles and Bicycles, corner Broadway and Fifth St

Catarrh Runture Cured Guaranteed

> Treatment. No Operation No Injection. No Detention from Business. No Pay Until Cured. Truss Making a Specialty. Testimonials from men, women and children.

New and Scientific

Rupture Cure Specialists, Rooms 222 and 224 Byrne Bldg. Cor. Third and Broadway. REFERENCES — Cashier Pomona National Bank. President Pomona Water Co.

BOOK AND LAW Times Job Office, 110 N. BROADWAY.

110 N. BROADWAY.
PHONE 488 MAIN.

THE W. H. PERRY

LUMBER MFG. CO.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL 316-320 COMMERCIAL STREET

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

"Liner" advertisements for The Times left at the following places will receive prompt attention. Rates one cent a word each insertion. Minfmum charge for any advertisement

15 cents:
F. D. Owen's Drng Store, Belmont avenue and Temple street.
Boyle Heights Drug Store, 1952 East First street. William H. Harmon, Ph. G., 765

Pasadean ave., junction Daly st.
Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Kruell,
Ph. G., prop., Central avenue and
Twelfth street.
National Pharmacy, corner Sixteenth and Grand avenue.

The Times will receive at a minimum charge of 50 cents "liner" advertisements by telephone, but will not guarantee accuracy.

Liners

S PECIAL NOTICES-

A. STEAM CARPET (LEANING CO. will clean your carpets at 2c per yard; will clean and lay at 4c; we guarantee all out work 339 E. Second. Tel. main 74. Refitting a specialty. R. F. BENNETT, Prop. ting a specialty. R. F. BENNETT, Prop.

JUNE 11, 1889—HAVING PURCHASED THE
Quong Chung laundry, No. 128 E. Third st.,
I hereby notify all persons that I will not
be responsible for any debts of the same,
[Signed] WONG CHARLEY. 11

HEADQUARTERS FOR HAIR MATTRESSES
and foother pillows. ACME FEATHER
WORKS, 513 S. Spring st. Tel. brown 1253.

WORKS, 518 S. Spring st. 181. Brown Less.
BOSTON DYE WORKS, 256 NEW HIGH S.S.
Gents suits dry cleaned, \$1.50; pants, 50;
Ladies' waists, skirts dry cleaned, 50c.50;

STAGE DANCING TAUGHT LADIES, GENtiemen and children; competent teacher.
BLANCHARD HALL, studio 31.

CTURE FRAMING, WALL-PAPER. GO TO he factory. J. C. LITTLEPAGE, 333 S. Spring.

GOOD PAINTING AND PAPERING, REAGOOD PAINTING AND PAPERING, REA-

LOWLAND PASTURE, 1600 ACRES, NEAR city. Address L. WILHELM, 826 S. Main. FOR WINDOW SHADES GO TO THE FAC-tory; mattings. 222 W. SIXTH. Prices right. AT EBINGER'S HOT BREAD EVERY DAY at 2 p.m. Pastry a specialty.

WANTED-

Help, Male.

BUMMEL BROS & CO,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited. 300-302 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., ex-cept Sunday.)

cept Sunday.)

MEN,S DEPARTMENT.

Vaquero, \$20 etc., railroad carpenter, \$75 month; ranch bands, \$20 etc.; \$25 etc.; \$28 etc.; tool sharpener, \$35 etc.; machine driller, \$1.50 etc.; miners' helper, \$1.25 etc.; irrigator, \$20 etc.; minkers, \$25 etc.; teamsters, \$1 etc.; young man, general store, \$35 etc.; minker, \$20 etc.; carpenter, take contract, blacksmith, \$1.50 etc.; teamsters, and laborers, railroad, \$1 etc.; horsesboer, \$2: milk wagon driver, \$25 etc.; married man, teamster, \$40, house, etc.; man and wife, \$30 etc.; one for dairy, \$32.50 etc.; tinner, \$2; fruit cutters, register, printer, budder, peach tree; rock driller, \$2; ditcher, \$1 etc.; salesman, \$10 week; harvester driver, \$1.25, coal miners, 60c lon; hay balers; edger man, spool tender; saw mill; men for brick yard.

hay balers; edger man, spool tender; sav nill; men for brick yard. MEN'S HOTEL DEFARTMENT. Fry cook, \$50; all-round cook, \$40; cook oarding-bouse, \$50 (mines) second cook \$25; laundry washer and engineer, \$15 saker's helper, \$1; English couple, cool und housework, \$45.

baker's helper, 34. Engish couple, cook and housework, 345.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Day woman, 31.50; housegirl for beach, 325; housekeeper, widower's family; 315; German sook, 325; housegirls, city and country, 315 to 325; German housegirls, nice places, 325, 326 etc.; young girls, LADIES' HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Cook, mining camp, 530; cook, 325 month; one, 36 week; starch froner, run mangle, 325; waitresses, Catalina, Terminal Island, Arizona, Fresno, 320.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

MANTED-RECRUITS FOR: THE INITED

WANTED—RECRUITS FOR THE UNITED States Marine Gorps, United States Navy; able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years, who are citizens of the United States or those who have legally

the RECRUITING OFFICE, 40 EMBS SE, SEE FRANCESCO, Cal.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY honest, with best references, to take full charge of Escondido Temperance Clubrooms, during owner's absence; must be a rustler and work cheap for a start. W. R. BLAKE, Escondido, Cal.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE TO DISTRIBUTED TO THE SECONDING SET OF THE SECONDING SECONDING SET OF THE SECONDING SECONDING

tribute samples and advertise California Orange Syrup; \$2 per day and expenses paid, cash every week; particulars for 2-cent stamp. CALIFORNIA ORANGE SYRUP CO., San Francisco, Cal.

- PAINTER, CARPENTER OR to buy cottage or 2-story house. WORTH, Wilcox Bldg.

WANTED-SALESMEN TO CARRY AS A side line dry goods specialties to sell the

wanten — AN EXPERIENCED BOOK keeper for a general country store; must have first-class references, steady employ-ment. ROBT. DUNN, Piru City, Cal. 13

WANTED - FIREMAN, FORTER, SALES. man, collector, milker, ranchman, hotel help, teamster, man, wife, EDWARD NIT-TINGER, 226 S. Spring. WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL office work: state age, experience and salary expected. Address V, box 26, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — 6 GOOD CARPENTERS WHO understand laying hardwood floors, at once. MARSHALL & JENKINS, 430 S. Broad-WANTED-SEVERAL OFFICE MEN- FOR good openings, milker, solicitor; fountal man; stenographer. 312 STIMSON BLOCK

WANTED-RELIABLE PARTY FOR GEN eral housework. Call 1103 W. NINTH. 10 WANTED-MAN TO WASH DISHES, \$1.50 & week. 1830 S. MAIN.

WANTED-

Help, Female. WANTED—LADIES EVERYWHERE TO distribute samples and advertise California Orange Syrup: \$2 per day and expenses paid, cash every week; particulars for 2-cent—stampe. CALIFORNIA ORANGE SYRUP CO., San Prancisco Cal.

WANTED—BUSHEL WOMAN, REPAIRER, gents—clothes: chambermaid, second girl; housework, \$20. 2 persons; saleslady: factory help. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Sprins.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL FLORIST WORK; little experienced preferred; hours \$8\$

WANTED-COMPETNT, RELIABLE SWED ish or German girl for general housework must be good plain cook; heavy washin out; \$15. 444 PARK VIEW AVE. 10

WANTED-COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER experienced salesladies (various:) respect able housegirls, for city, Select agency able House BLOCK.

12 STIMSON BLOCK.

WANTED — LADY TYPEWRITER TO AD

ANTED — LADY TYPEWRITER SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 103 Bryson BIL

WANTED — HOTEL AND HOUSE HELI for places, city, country and beach. Miss DAY'S OFFICE. 121½ S. Broadway. 11 WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER and fitter. Apply to F. PETIT, Tucson Ariz.

WANTED-Situations, Male.

WANTED STREET YOUNG MAN

WANTED-A POSITION AS SOLICITOR and canvasser; part salary and commis-sion, 9 .years' experience, 1110 SAN JULIAN ST. WANTED -- POSITION BY ALL-AROUND butcher in city or country; best of references. Address V, box 49; TIMES OF-

WANTED-SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLAS baker on bread and cakes; also pastry cook. Address V, box 35, TIMES OFFICE

WANTED-BY YOUNG MAN. WORK ON private place; good driver; city references.
Address V. box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 10
WANTED-1 WOULD LIKE TO GO EAST
and find a chance to work my way. Address G. C., COLTON, Cal.
WANTED — SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS
Japanese gardener, good reference. M. S.,
2222 S. Main st. 10

WANTED-A POSITION BY COMPETENT woman to do housework. Call at 707 E THIRD ST., near Alameda st. 12

WANTED-To Purchase.

WANTED-TO BUY ALL MAKES OF SEC ond-hand sewing machines. Call at New Home, Domestic, Wheeler & Wilson office 349 S. Spring st. R. B. MOREHEAD, Mar

WANTED-TO BUY A DRUG STOCK OF

drug store; will pay for same in close-b Improved acreage and some cash. Addres H. OATES, 32042 Vermont ave. IL WANTED-5 OR 6-ROOM HOUSE. SOUTH west, on the installment plan. CHAS. W ALLEN, 113 and 117 Hellman Block, cor ner Second and Broadway.

WANTED-

WANTED-AGENTS FOR A SPECIAL SUM WANTED—AGENTS FOR A SPECIAL SUMmer campaign. The Saturday Evening Post (established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728,) programmer campaign. The Saturday Evening Post (established by The Curris Publishing Company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal is offered to subscribers for 1 year only for \$1—the regular price is \$2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1. The regular price of \$2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute \$3000 September 1 among the 176 best agents; \$500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at \$1 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMmission; the greatest agents' seller ever
produced; every user of pen and ink buys
it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one
agent's sales amounted to \$620 in 6 days;
another \$32 in 2 hours. MONROE MFG.
CO., X 9, Lacrosse, Wis.' WANTED - FIRST-CLASS SUBSCRIPTION solicitor, salary or commission: references needed. Address V, box 43, TIMES OF-FICE.

WANTED-

WANTED-PERSONS HAVING ROOMS OR accommodations suitable for N.E.A. dele-gates please call or send address room 5, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WANTED-Situations, Male and Female. WANTED-POSOTION BY JAPANESE MAN and wife; man as first-class cook; wife to do second work. Address K., 237 E. First.

WANTED-

WANTED-TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, BY

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2000 TONS OF HAY TO BALE rates to suit the times. Address P. O. BOX 711, city.

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE—LOT ON FLOWER ST., CLOSE to Ninth; 50x150 to alley; \$2100; 30x165; Grand, close to Sixth, \$2200; 30x165; 1635 Santee, after 6 p.m. 10
FOR SALE—LOTS 14 AND 16, ON 20TH ST., between Grand ave. and Figueroa st. Address L. RODENHEBER, Lamanda Park.

FOR SALE

Country Property. for SALE—20 ACRES NEAR PALMDALE, finest land, well fertilized, with 6-year-old trees, almonds, apricots, prunes; stone trigating ditches, abundance of water: income paying; small house; this proposition is in first-class shape; a great sacrifice for \$2000. CRICHTON SMITH & CO., 200 Currier Block.

is in first-class shape; a great sacrifice for \$200. CRICHTON SMITH & CO., 200 Currier Block.

FOR SALE — ON LINE OF SALT LAKE Railroad, Nevada State lands; rich soil, flowing wells, fine climate; can raise anything; \$1.25 per acre; railroad now building, will make land very valuable; being, will make land very valuable; being, references; send stamp for full information. G. C. KRBY, 417 Stimson Block.

FOR SALE — NEAR OAK GROVE AND Warner ranch; a very choice school section; lies pretty in valley; good water and wood, 75c acre for certificate, WISEMAN'S Land Bureau, 237 W. First Headquarters California school and government lands, 30

FOR SALE—\$15 PER ACRE; 20 ACRES, 1½

OR SALE-\$45 PER ACRE: 20 ACRES, 1

First st. 10

FOR SALE — CHEAP: 35 ACRES, UNIMproved; with water, for fruit or alfalfa;
good level soil. GIRDLESTONE, Currier
Bidg. 11

FOR SALE—CHEAP. AT FERNANDO, 2
corner building lots, block from depot.
Inquire 363 PATTON ST., city. 11

Business Property.

CLOSE IN, Highly improved lot, full size, for 50 pects. of market value; don't fail to lothis up. O. A. VICKREY & CO. 110½ S. Broadway

Hotels, Lodging-houses. FOR SALE-ROOMING-HOUSE, 14 ROOMS THE LAUGHLIN, South Beach, Sant

FOR SALE-

Suburban Property. FOR SALE—4 4-19 ACRES LAND, HOUSE barn and orchard, adjoining city limits; to biggest bargain going. See H. B. BOTS. FORD, Highland Park, Cal.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW-

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE OR SALE— Cottage, 1016 W. 22d st., contains 7 rooms with barn and corral in rear, by fenced, house newly painted and handsomely deco-rated, porcelain bath, etc.; price \$2200.

FOR SALE 5-ROOM COTTAGE, LOCATED 2 blocks from Hotel Green, Pasadena

FOR SALE-\$1600; NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, 22d st., near Central ave. Adjoining this we have a new 8-room house for \$1800; both are bargains; will sell on easy terms. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wil-FOR SALE—BARGAIN: HOSPITAL, SCHOOL

FOR SALE-TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 6-room modern cottage, and 7-room mod FOR SALE-CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS beautiful cottage home, southwest, 5 room modern; a bargain if sold this week, Address V, box * 20, TIMES OF FICE.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL COTTAGES AND story houses; will take painting or car penter work as part payment, POIN DEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilco

Block.

FOR SALE—\$4000; NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE;
-25th st. between Grand ave. and Main st.;
fine bargain. POINDEXTER & WADS-WORTH, 308 Wilcox Bidg.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A NEW 6room cottage on Temple st., on installments. Owner, address V, box 94, TIMES
OFFICE. FOR SALE-LARGE, BEAUTIFUL, 6-ROOM colonial cottage; new; everything first class. 1131 WALL ST., near 2 car lines. FOR SALE—4-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 50x150 healthy location; close in, on W. THIRI ST., 1217; price 1050.

FOR SALE-

Miscellaneous, FOR SALE-WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING

One 25-h.-p. stationary boiler; new flues. One 20-h.-p. Atlas steam engine, in go rder. Three sets oil-well derrick frons, lot of

crowbars, etc.
One Stefal2 Dow steam pump, first-class.
One No. 5 Keystone drilling rig, complete; just the thing for water wells.
One Wagner barley-roller mill, \$218, al-

One 3-lncn ingeress.
with tripod.
One 6x8 Chandler-Taylor steam engine, cheap. Write or call on C. B. BOOTHE & CO.,
11 125 S. Los Angeles st.

FOR SALE-ONE 45-H.P. STATIONARY boiler and engine "Nagle," 1 Worthing-ton oil feed pump. 2 Knowles steam pumips, 1 set Fairbanks 10-ton platform scales; all new and in Al repair, cheap for cash. T. N. WEAR, Mojawe, Cal. 14 OR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS AND other household goods, for cash, or on time payments; we will fit up your house complete on weekly or monthly payments, LOUDEN & OVERELL, 533-549 S. Spring

st. In FOR SALE-WE HAVE A FINE LOT OF elegant pianos to sell: do you want one? If so come and let us make you prices; will sell them low. E. G. ROBINSON, 353 FOR SALE-CHEAP, SHOWCASES, COUNT. ers, shelving, doors and windows; we buy and sell; glass for sale; we do glazing; ring up green 973. 216 E. FOURTH ST. 10

each, THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND WELLbuilt schooner, "J. Willey," about 20 tons;
in A1 condition. Inquire CALIFORNIA
FISH CO., 116 Henne building. 13
FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF
9 rooms; will be sold in whole or part; no
reasonable offer refused. 948 S. FLOWER.

FOR SALE-CHEAP, SHOWCASES, COUN.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SHOWCASES, COUN-ters, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. 221 E. SECOND. Tel. black 1487. FOR SALE—2000 NAVEL ORANGE TREES, 2-year buds; clean, healthy. WM. BAY-LES, Alhambra, Cal. FOR SALE—PIANO, 7 ROOMS FURNITURE; make offer; must sell. Address V, box 44/ TIMES OFFICE. FOR SALE-CHEAP, 118; FINE COLUMBIA bicycle. See OWNER, 307 Court st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STEAM BOILER, 65 horse power. The ICE AND COLD STOR FOR SALE - SCREEN DOORS, 80c; WIN-dows, 35c. Adams, 742 S. Main. Tel. red 1048 FOR SALE—PIANO TO RENT, \$2; PIANO for sale. 226 S. SPRING, room 201. 10 FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD furniture at 1022 S, HILL. 10

FOR EXCHANGE-

EXCHANGE-I HAVE A LARGE LIST desirable properties in this State that OR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A

of desirable properties in this State that
can be exchanged advantageously for eastern; I also have a list of eastern that can
be exchanged for California; come to see
me if you want to trade. C. W. CONWAY,
311 Bradbury Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHICAGO PROPERTIES,
Income business biks. and flat buildings.
Most any price from \$1000 to \$1,000,000.
Want California city or ranch property.
J. V. BALDWIN,
11 'Phone main 1421, 119 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$4000: A NEW AND large 8-room house, southwest; we can exchange this for good eastern property it you will assume a reasonable mortgage POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Will POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 WILLOW Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE — \$30,000; WORTH DOUBLE \$3000 acres Oregon, clear, 400 cultivated, 1000 meadow, 1000 fine timber, good buildings, stock range, R. D. LIST, 222 Wilcox.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE near Westlake, \$5000; mortgage \$2400, for clear land or lots, or smaller house. W. N. HOLWAY, 308 Henne bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—HUNDREDS OF PROP-erties. BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st. All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR COW OR CHICK ens; buggy, Jersey bull, harness or ha rack: 1240 E. 38TH ST.

DENTISTS-And Dental Rooms. SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO.—
197 N. Spring st. Painless extracting, filling crown and bridge work; flexible rubber plates; pure gold fillings, 75c up; all other fillings, 55c up; cleaning teeth, 56c up; all other fillings, 55c up; cleaning teeth, 56c up; all other fillings, 55c up; of the fillings, 55c up; and crowns and bridge work, \$2 up; full set of teeth, \$5. Open evenings and Sunday forencoms.

ADAMS BROS. DENTAL PARLORS, 2394 S. Spring st. Painless filling and extracting: plates from 34; all work guaranteed; established 13 years. Sunday 10 to 12. Tel. brown 1955.

CTOCKS AND BONDS-

FOR SALE — MUNICIPAL, SCHOOL AND other high-grade bords; also stocks in well established institutions; member of L. A. Stock and Bond Exchange, JNO A. PIRTLE, room 9, 405½ S. Broadway.

STOCKS OF ALL THE LEADING BANKS OF LOS Angeles, also bonds of all kinds, bought and sold by S. D. HOVEY, member Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange, 117 S. Broadway.

RUSINESS CHANCES .

AN EASTERN LADY, AGED 39, THOROUGH domestic, pleasant, refined, best city reference, would like position as housekeeper for refined gentleman in good circumstances; willing to open and manage of assist in managing good-paying business thave; nothing like it in Southern California. Address V, box 97, TIMES OFFICE.

Address V, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 11

\$6000—A BUSINESS THAT'S ABSOLUTELY safe and legitimate, conducted on a cash basis; it will earn from 20 to 100 per cent, on the above price; good reasons for selling; fullest investigation offered; might trade for real estate. LEE A. M'CONNELL & CO., established 1886, real estate and loans, 145 S. Broadway.

BARBERS—I HAVE CLOSED THE DEAL to enter into bicycle business at Pomona. My barber shop and Rambler bicycle agency at Albambra are for sale, 180: 1 chair, 15c and 25c; no competition; average about \$14 week. C. W. REEVES, Albambra.

FOR SALE—\$125 WILL TAKE A FINE restaurant worth \$300; must sell at once on account of sigkness; don't miss it. Address V, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 10

FOR SALE—SPRING-ST. CIGAR STORE, A choice central location, for only \$200, 10 i. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LIGHT GROCERY AND BAKERY good store; rent \$8, room back, \$85, 10 J. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 10 I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway.
FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT.
my dry goods and notion business; just
invoiced, \$1500. 601 W. SIXTH ST. 11 FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, CHEAP: GOOD location; 15c meals, cheap, rent. Address V, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 11 I SELL OUT ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.
I. D. BARNARD, 112 S. Broadway. 10 FOR SALE OR RENT, UNFÜRNISHED meat market, cheap. 824 Pico st. 11 CIGAR STAND AND CLUBROOMS, DIRT cheap. 112 W. SECOND ST. 11

TO LET-

TO LET—"THE NARRAGANSETT," 423 S. Broadway, under new management; modern in every department; single or en sulte, with private bath; public baths free. First-class transients desired. Class transients desired. 3
TO LET-WILL SECURE ROOMS IN FIRST-class-localities for out-of-town people; state what is wanted. Inclose stamp for reply. BEACH'S ROOM RENTING AGENCY, 326 W. Fifth st.

W. Fifth st. 10
FO LET-4 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS

to 12:30 p.m.

10
TO LET - AT THE "WATAUGA." 123 N.
Broadway: new management, central, quiet, first-class; large, sunay rooms, with or without baths. Phone green 1893. II TO LET-HOUSEKEEPING AND OTHER rooms at summer rates; parlor, gas, etc.
THE VERMONT, opposite People's Store, 138½ N. Spring st. 18 FO LET-FINE FURNISHED SUITES, \$12

and up; gas free for dooking; house re-spectable. The MACKENZIE, 82714 S. Spire FO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH EV-ery convenience for light housekeeping; gas stove. 6254 S. SPRING ST. TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS, SUNNY and clean, it per month and up. House-keeping. 522 TEMPLE. 10

O LET—SUNNY FRONT ROOM, ALSO flat of 3 rooms; furnished for housekeeping, 258 S. OLIVE ST. 10

TO LET-FRONT ROOMS, UNFURNISHED.

31.50, 32 month; furnished, 75c week. 140
E. WASHINGTON. PO LET-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, \$1.50 and \$2 per week; side room, \$1.25. 503% W. SIXTH ST. SIXTH ST. 11.

TO LET—MADISON, 631 S. MAIN, SUNNY rooms, \$1.25 to \$3 per week; housekeeping permitted.

TO LET - FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, en suite; modern; close in. 139 S. OLIVE. TO LET-3 PARTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; adults. 333 S. HILL. 10

TO LET-3 DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, BATH, hot and cold water. 8241/2 W. PICO. 11 TO LET-FURNISHED TRANSIENT ROOMS 50c. 125 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 18

TO LET-\$10, 6 ROOMS, BARN, 709 KOH-ler; \$10, 6 rooms, barn, 924 Towne ave; \$7.50, 5 rooms, bath, 711½ Merchant st. \$7.50, 5 rooms, barn, 756 Merchant st.; \$15, 8 rooms, barn, porcelain bath, 907 E. Nintb; \$6, 4 rooms, bath, 428 E. 21st st.; \$50, 20 large rooms, botel, 1117 E. Seventh. T. WIESENDANGER, 216 W. First st.

Targe rooms, hotel, III E. Seventh.

WIESENDANGER, 218 W. First st.

TO LET-BEKINS VANS AT 5c., 31 AND
11.25 per hour; a 2-story brick warehouse
exclusively for household goods. I ship
goods to all pelints at cut rates. BEKINS
VAN AND STOKAGE, 436 S. Spring. Tel.
M. 19. Res., Tel. black 1221.

TO LET — 11-ROOM MODERN 2-STORY
house, newly papered, painted, gas fixtures,
porcelain bath; lawn, flowers, etc.; situated \$26 S. Hope st., close in; rent \$35 per
month. O. A. VICKREY & CO., 110½ S.
Broadway.

TO LET-LOS ANGELES VAN. TRUCK
AND STORAGE CO., 104½ S. Broadway.
Furniture moving, packing and storing
done by expert workmen; padded vans and
prompt work. Tel. main \$72.

TO LET-2 OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL
cottages; also a 9-room house, at Long
Beach. KNIPPENBERG & FRYMAN, \$31

cottages; also a 8-room house, at Long Beach. KNIPPENBERG & FRYMAN, 331 Douglas Block. Telephone black 2013. 10 TO LET - CLOSE IN, NEW 2-STORY 8-room house, furnace, set range, gas and electricity. Key at GROCERY corner Ninth and Maple.

and Maple.

TO LET-\$10, \$12; NEW 5-ROOM HOUSES
near R.R. depots; POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Block. 12 POOM COTTAGE AND 1 ACR LET-5-ROOM COTTAGE AND I ACRE land on Central ave., near 49th st. Key 4120 CENTRAL AVE. 11

at 4120 CENTRAL AVE.

TO LET-6-ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE, LATest improvements. Key at 1106 W. 1171 TO LET-LARGE 6-ROOM HOUSE, ALL modern improvements. 138 W. 32D ST. 12 TO LET - 11 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, cheap. 320½ S. BROADWAY. II TO LET-CLOSE IN, 3-ROOM FLAT. 212 BOYD ST. 10

TO LET-

Furnished Houses. TO LET-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, TEN rooms, bath; lawn, flowers, barn, poultry-yard; lovely location; electric cars; low rent. Apply to ABNER ROSS, owner, Hotel Rosslyn.

TO LET-\$35; BEAUTIFUL NEW 8-ROOM fully furnished house, plano, on W. 31st st., near Grand ave. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox Bidg. 12 TO LET-COMPLETELY FURNISHED 5-room modern cottage, with plane, south west: beautiful home; children limited T. DUNLAP, 116 S. Broadway. TO LET-A FINE STOREROOM SUITABLE for any business, alteration made if need-cd; 117 S. Main st. Apply J. ELMS, 113 Wilson Block.

TO LET-FURNISHED, SANTA MONICA, completely furnished 6-room cottage. Inquire OWNER, 348 E. Second st., Los Ancolos goles.

TO LET-1945 PARK GROVE AVE., FINELY furnished 6-room cottage, gas and coal range; porcelain bath, etc. Apply on premises. TO LET-SANTA MONICA, FURNISHED, 6 rooms, bath, 247 Fifth st., near car line. GIRDLESTONE, Currier Bidg. 11

TO LET-Rooms and Board.

TO LET-GOOD BOARD AND ROOM IN private family; moderate price; pleasant location. Inquire 920 W. EIGHTH ST. 11 location. Inquire 920 W. EIGHTH ST. 11

TO LET — FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board; telephone, free bath, fine grounds, reasonable rates. 648 S. OLIVE. 12

TO LET—IN BEAUTIFUL HOME. WITH or without board; large grounds. Sil Figure 10 Let — PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Loard; home cooking; reasonable. 1031 S. HILL. 11

TO LET-4 LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH;

YETY cheap. 965 BAN PEDRO ST.

TO LET - NEW 4-ROOM FLAT, 85 PER
month, Inquire 1857 WALL ST.

TO LET-FLATE 5 ROOMS; FINE CONDItion. 1234 S. FLOWER.

PO LET-LODGING-HOUSE, 50 ROOMS, 30 private, bathrooms, centrality located newly papered and painted serio only \$15 per month. RNIPPENBERG & FRYMAN 331 Douglas Block. Telephone black 2013

TO LET-SINGLE OR DOUBLE STORE, 205 TO LET SINGLE OR DOUBLE STORE, 2005 and 211 S. Broadway; in the finest row of buildings in the city; front changed to suit responsible teant. Inquire WILLARD D. BALL, Y.M.C.A. Bldg.

TO LET—STORE ON WASHINGTON ST.. suitable for barber shop, etc.; reasonable rent. Inquire 217 W. WASHINGTON. 11

MONEY TO LOAN-

MONEY TO LOAN-DO YOU WANT TO BUILD?

DO YOU WANT TO BORROW? Make a 16an to build or buy a home. STOP PAYING RENT! Borrow to pay off that mortgage. Come and see us. We have the money to assist you on reasonable terms. No trouble to explain. THE PROTECTIVE SAVINGS MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N, 406 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On furniture, pianos, diamonds, etc., al reasonable rates. I make loans quickly, with small expense. Business strictly confidential. Private office for ladies.

R. C. O'BRYAN,
Suite 440, Douglas Block.

TO LOAN-MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts at lower rates of interest than others obtained on all kinds of collateral security, discovering the collateral security discovering the collateral security discovering the collateral security discovering the collateral partial payments received; money quick; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 1-2, 254 S. Broadway.

M. JONES, rooms 1-2, 254 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—MONEY LOANED ON DIAmonds, jewelry, pianos, carriages, bicycles,
and all kinds of collaters! security. We will
loan you more money, less interest, and
hold your goods longer than any one; no
commissions, appraisers, middlemen or bill
of sale; tickets issued; storage free in our
warehouse. LEE BROS, 402 S. Spring. ONEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS OF PER

warehouse. LEE BROS. 402 S. Spring.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL KINDS OF PERsonai security, diamonds, watches, planos,
furniture, life-insurance or coliaterals of
any kind. We loan our own money and can
make quick loans; private room for ladies;
business confidential. CHARLES W. ALLEN, rooms 115 and 117, Hellman Block,
corner of Second and Broadway.

TO LOAN-WE HAV2. MONEY TO LOAN
in amounts less than \$1000 at 7 to 8 per
cent.; over \$1000 at 6 per cent.; loans on
business property at 5 per cent.; short
loans on personal property. If you wish to
borrow or loan please call. RICHARDS &
RICHARDS, 206 Laughlin Bldg.

WHEN YOU NEED MONEY, CALL AT THE
Syndichte Loan Co.'s office, 138½ S. Spring
st., rooms 7.8. Loans made on diamonds,
watches, jewelry furniture, planos, etc.;
money always on hand; low interest. GEO.
L. MILLS, manager. Tel. M. 583.

UNION LOAN CO., ROOMS 115, 114 AND 115.
Stimson Block. Money to loan on personal
property, watches, diamonds and household
goods and on planos without removal. Get
our rates of interest. We will save you
money. Private office for Indies.

**T50.000 TO LOANLOWEST RATES.

R. G. LUNT, agent the German Savings
and Loan Society, San Francisco.

140 S. BROADWAY, Hellman Block.

LOANS MADE TO S AL A H I E D PEOPLE
holding permanent position, without security except their name; easy parments; no
poblicity TRADERS' EXCHANGE, room 23,

holding permanent position, without security except their name; easy payments; no publicity. TRADERS EXCHANGE, room 23, Bryson Block. Tel. red 1085. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN

sums to suit at reasonable rates; also payable in monthly payments if desired. WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway. MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions; easy payments. Open 9 to 4; evenings, 7:30 to 8:30. WILLARD, 441 Douglas Bldg.

TO LOAN — \$250 TO \$35,000 ON CITY OR country real estate. LEE A. M'CONNELL & CO., real estate and loans, Frost Bldg., 145 S. Broadway. 45 S. Broadway.

\$500,000 TO LOAN AT 5 TO 7 PER CENT.
net on choice city residence or business
property. F. Q. STORY, 303 Henne Block,
12 W. Third st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES;
mortgages discounted. CITY LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., R. 4, 1314, N. Broadway.
MONEY TO LOAN ON REALTY AT 5 TO
per cent. net in any amounts. M'GARVIN
PRONCON TOWN 3.4.5. 22664, S. Spring.

per cent. net in any amounts. M'GARVIN & BRONSON, rooms 24-5, 228% /S. Spring MONEY AT 4% TO 8 PER CENT. NET. AC cording to size and character of loan. ED WARD D. SILENT & CO., 212 W. Second. MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their notes without endorser: 9 to 5; even-ings, 7 to 8. TOUSLEY, 336 Wilcox Bidg. TO LOAN - SOME PRIVATE MONEY ON TO LOAN — SOME PRIVATE MONEY ON business property at 4½ to 5 per cent. WM. F. BOSBYSHELL. 107 S. Broadway.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH. ROOM 205, Wilcox building, lend money on any good real estate; building lenns made.

MLAUGHLIN & PEARNE, 215 BULLARD BIK. Real estate leans at lowest rates. Money invested without charge.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$50,000 AT 5 TO 7 PER cent. W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO., 343 Wilcox Bidg.

\$100,000 TO LOAN, LOW RATE INTER-

Wilcox Bldg. 8100,000 TO LOAN, LOW RATE INTER est; no agent. Address P. O. BOX 1043, city 16

TO LOAN-\$50,000 PRIVATE MONEY J. A. MORLAN & CO., room 316, Laughlin Eldg.
MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS; NO commission. A. M'CALL, 228 Wilcox Bldg. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. C. WHITE MORTIMER, room 78, Temple Bik. TO LOAN - 5 TO 8 PER CENT. MONEY. BRADSHAW BROS., 202 Bradbury Block. ERNEST G. TAYLOR, ROOM 412, BRAD-bury Bldg., loans money on mortgages. MONEY LOANED, 5 TO 7 PER CENT. GIR-DLESTONE & PHELPS, Currier Bldg. LOW INTEREST-MONEY TO LOAN AT L. B. COHN'S, 120-122 N. Spring st. 10

M ONEY WANTED-WANTED-\$10,000 FOR 2 OR MORE YEARS WANTED-\$1400. ON IMPROVED BUSI-ness property, first mortgage (¼ cash value of property,) for a term of years at 4 per cent. per annum; whoever gets this loan will have better than government bonds; principals only. Address V, box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICE.

11
WANTED — TO BORROW \$900 AT 8 PER cent. on new modern cottage on Vermont ave. CRICHTON SMITH & CO., 290 Currier Bldg.

10
WANTED—LOANS, \$2000 AND \$2200: 8 PER cent; new houses, southwest. HOLWAY & CO., 308 Henne Bldg. WANTED-PRIVATE MONEY: \$2500, \$5000. J. A. MORLAN, room 316 Laughlin bldg. WANTED-\$3000, 3 YEARS, ON \$15,000 SEcurity. TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 12

WANTED-\$10,500, PRIVATE MONEY, CITY, TAYLOR, 104 Broadway. 12 LOST, STRAYED-

LOST-ON THIRD ST. HET. ALAMEDA ST. and Main or on Main bet. Third st. and Cathedral, a bunch of keys with short chain. Finder return same to 220 S. MAIN ST. and receive reward. LOST — JUNE 8, A PAIR OF GOLD EYE-glasses. Finder call at 420 N. BONNIE BRAE, near Temple, and receive reward, or send postal with address for owner to call.

LOST-ENGLISH COACH DOG PUP, HALF
grown, well marked; small spots, black
ears, goes by name "Spots." Reward.
WINKLER, 348 S. Broadway.

LOST-CAT; A LARGE MALTESE AND TIger tom cat, at Southern Pacific depot; reward. Return to BAGGAGE-MASTER, at
depot.

11

M ACHINERY_

FULTON ENGINE WORKS, FOUNDERS and machinists, cor. Chavez and Ash sts. IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 556 to 566 BUENA VISTA ST.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE

broke driving horses from Hammel & Denker ranch at their hay yard, LOS ANGELES ST., between Ninth and 10th.

FOR SALE — ADVERTISING SPACE IN Belgian Fancier, St. George & Bailey, au-thorized agents. WM. GALER.

FOR SALE—3 BLACK MARES, EACH 16½ hands high; city broke: single, double. Apply 2212 S. LOS ANGELES.

FOR SALE-ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, I will sell my harness or saddle at cost. BEEBE, 154 W. Fifth st. 10

BEEBE. 154 W. Fifth st.

FOR SALE - THOROUGHBRED BELGIAN hares, does with little and young stock.

1242 TRENTON ST.

FOR SALE-ONE OF 2 FINE GRADED JERsey cows, \$35 and \$50.: 250 N. JOHNSON ST., E. L. A.

FOR SALE — SIX GOOD FAMILY MILCH cows; yery cheap. Inquire 2332 CENTRAL AVE.

AVE.

FOR SALE-LAITES AND GENTLEMEN'S
diving horses. E. L. Mayberry, 103 S. Bdwy.

FOR SALE-A HEAVY TEAM; CAN BE
seen Sunday, 162 S. AVENUE 20, E. L. A.

FOR SALE-A GOOD WOOD E.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE, 1400 lbe., \$50. 1370 E. 23D. 15

I IVE STOCK WANTED-

WANTED - HORSES TO PASTURE, \$1.50 per month, Alamitos ranch. Apply FRED H. BIXBY.

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges, Private Tuition.

RAILROAD RECORD. VIA CHATSWORTH PARK.

contract-Freight Rates. and San Francisco is to come by Oxnard, Santa Susana Pass, Chatsworth Fark and Burbank, is no longer a con-jecture. The contract for the whole stretch of road is let to the contractors of this city, Grant Bros. One of these gentlemen said yesterday afternon: "You are quite right. The road will come up the Simi Valley, or by Santa Susana Pass and Chatsworth Park, joining the main line again at Bur-

Susana Paes and Chatsworth Park, joining the main line again at Burbank.

"About two years ago we built from Montalyo to Oxnard, and we are now working above Oxnard, preparing the road for the rails. The distance from Oxnard to Chatsworth Park is about twenty miles. We do not intend to work from this end, but in a few days we will put a large force of men on at the Oxnard end and push the work right a long. We are to have the grading all done in three months.

"This route will shorten the distance between Los Angeles and Ventura by about twenty-five miles. It will be hardly more than that as the whole distance by way of Saugus and Camulos is only eighty-five miles.

"The new route all the way to San Francisco may be finished in six months, but I think it will hardly be so. P. J. McCormick has a contract which covers only two miles, but it is the heaviest work on all the gap. I hardly think he can clean it up in six months."

THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND Manual Training School, Pasadena, Cal., offers full instruction in usual studies from fourth grade through the cohege. Also courses in mechanical and architectural drawing. Special attention given to high-grade art work in wood carving, clay modeling, free-hand drawing and water-color. Complete courses in sewing and cooking, woodwork, forging, design and construction of machinery. Biological, physical, chemical and electrical laboratories. Teachers' course in Sloyd and domestic science. Academic graduates admitted without examination to the loading colleges. Tuitton 375 a year. Visitors aiways welcome. Write for catalogue.

the heaviest work on all the gap. I hardly think he can clean it up in six months."

The railroads have put out a new freight schedule, or rather important amendments to the old one. After November 1, 1899, the minimum for fresh fruit of all kinds will be 28,000 pounds, a raise of 4000 pounds.

Hereafter the rate of fish, fresh or frozen, will be \$1.25 to Missourl and Mississippi River common points, and to Chicago, to Cincinnati and east of there \$1.50.

The new rates on bags, bagging and dute will be \$1.00 in less than carload lots, and 75 cents in carload lots to all points. The minimum is 24,000 pounds.

The new rates on canned goods to Liverpool are 65 cents, and to Hamburg 70 cents. The minimum is 40,000. These rates are now in force.

Shelis from San Diego to Hamburg are \$1.00, and to Have \$1.10.

Raisins in boxes \$1.00, in sacks \$1.20 to all points, the minimum to be 30,000 pounds.

Hides and pelts, green, \$1.00.

00 pounds.

Hides and pelts, green, \$1.00.

The last three items are

The last three items are now in force.
Fred S. Prince, formerly Santa Fé ticket agent here, and now of San Francisco, is in the city on a visit.
The new Terminal time table will go into effect June 25.
S. S. Elliott, wife and child of Omaha, are here on a visit. He is a brother of the new Burlington agent.

DOMESTIC DISCORD

\$75 a year. Visitors always welcome. Write for catalogue.
Walter A. EDWARDS, A.M., President. DAVID HEAP.
Secretary and Business Agent
MILLS COLLEGE. THE ONLY CHARTered woman's college in California; confers degrees and presents its alumnae as accepted candidates for graduate work at the Universities; seminary course accredited by the universities; offers excellent opportunities for the study of music, art, and elocution; also business course; beautiful location; unsurpassed for health; five buildings, 125 acres of ground; three miles of walks; one-half hour from Oakland and an hour and a quarter from San Francisco; resident students pay no tunition for regular courses. Terms for board, etc., moderate. Write for catalogue; fall term opens August 2, 1899. Address Mrs. C. T. MILLS, Mills College P.O., Cal.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE, 212 W. August 2, 1899. Address Mrs. C. T. MILLS, Mills College P.O., Cal.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE, 212 W. Third st., is the oldest, largest and best business training school in the city. Large, well lighted and ventilated schoolrooms, eleganuly furnished, heated by steam and reached by elevator; college trained and experienced teachers; thorough, practical up-to-date courses of study in book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, asswing, and French. Day and night seasions. Catalogue free.

WOODBURY SUSINESS COLLEGE, 228. Spring st. (Stowell Block.) The recognized leading commercial school in Southern Callifornia. In session all the year. Individual and class instruction in all commercial branches. English, shorthand, typewriting ans, telesraphy. Night school now in session. Write of call for descriptive catalogue.

THE BROWNSBERGER HOME SCHOOL OF Shorthand and Typewriting; the largest shorthand school in Southern California. 4 Troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Rea Aired in the Police Court.

The domestic troubles of Edward
F. Rea and his wife, Mary E. Rea, terday. Rea is manager of a laundry, been assisting him, but it seems that Mrs. Rea tired of the suds and frons and last Saturday afternon informed and last Saturday afternon informed her spouse that she would not assist him any more. On Saturday evening when Rea returned to his home at No, 1119 East Fourteenth street, he found his wife out of sorts and the baby was cross. She wanted to talk "shop," and he didn't. The crying of the infant annoyed him, and he asked her why she didn't put it to bed. She replied that it was his baby and he could put it to bed himself. Then Rea took his hat and started to leave the house. Mrs. Rea said the squalling of the "kid" annoyed her just as much as it did him, and she would leave, too She followed him to the door, and, according to his statement, she slapped him in the face. She denies this, but in any event he turned upon her and pushed her back into the house. In the mixup, they both fell to the floor and Mrs. Rea was choked, she alleges, intentionally; he declares it was an accident. After Rea had disengaged himself, he left the house, and has since made his home elsewhere.

The baby which was the innocent cause of a good portion of the row, was in court with its mother. It is pretty as a cherub, and stretched out its aims to be taken by its papa, but the father did not attempt to take it. Lola, the bright little eight-year-old daughter of Rea, by a former wife, was also in court, and gave testimony against her father in favor of the stepmother.

Justice Austin examined the husband and wife closely as to their disagreement. Each set forth the shortcomings of the other at some length. The court counseled forbearance on the part of each, and took the case under advisement until 9 o'clock this received. her spouse that she would not assist him any more. On Saturday evenevening school. Come and see.

LOS ANGELES ACADEMY (MILITARY)—Aclassical and English boarding and day
school, near foothilis, west of Westlake
Park, at terminus of Traction line.

DRAMATIC TRAINING, VOICE AND PHYsical culture. G. A. DOBINSON, studio,
C26 S. Spring. Office hours 10 a.m. to 12 m. BURLINGTON ROUTE - PERSONALLY-conducted excursions to all points East leave Los Angeles every Wednesday, via Sait Lake City, Denver and Chicago, giv-ing passengers the benefit of the famous Rocky Mountain seenery by daylight. Office 222 S. SPRING ST.

the part of each, and took the case under advisement until 9 o'clock this morning in the hope of effecting a reconciliation.

PERSONAL—BLUE RIBBON GROCERY. 448
S. Spring, Tel. M. 728. 50 lbs. Blue Ribbons, flour, \$1.10; 50 lbs. Quali flour, \$80; 50 lbs. Apple Bicssom flour, 90e; 50 lbs. Apple Bicssom flour, 90e; 8 lbs. rolled oats, 25c; 8 lbs. fake hominy, 25c; 10-lb. box sodicrackers, 50e; 5 lbs. rice, 25c; 5 gal. oil, 65c; 5 gal. gasoline, 85c; Rex hams, 11½c lb.; Rex bacon, 11½c lb; salt pork, Se lb; 3 cans oyseters, 25c; 6 cans sardines, 25c; 11 lbs. rolled wheat, 25c; 18 lbs. western cane sugar, \$1.

PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER. PALMIST, Life reading, business, lawsuits, removals, travels, moneral locations described, pro-erty, speculations, love, health and all af-fairs of life. 416% S. SPRING ST., room 1. Fees, 50c and 11.

PERSONAL — MME' LEO, PALMIST AND life readings, are of the hignest order. She advises you the proper course to pursue in business and family affairs. 655 S. SPRING.

PERSONAL MRS. SINGLAIR OF SAN Francisco, clear-seeing card-reader; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. Not closed Sundays. 5334-S. SPRING, rooms 17-18.

PERSONAL-MRS. FAIRBANKS. JUST AR-rived: inspirational card reader and palm-ist: Rooms 16-17, 420 S. MAIN, 50c and \$1.

W. R. MARTIN, SUCCESSOR TO MORGAN & Co., assaying, refining and general ming business. 256 to 251 WILSON BLOOK.

PERSONAL-

Rocky Mountain scenery by daylight, Office 222 S. SPRING ST. PHILLIPS-JUDSON PERSONALLY CONducted oxcursions via the Denver and Rio Grande route leave Los Angeles every Monday; Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain scenery by daylight; lowest rates, service unexcelled. Office 120 W. SECOND ST., Wilcox Building. R O C K ISLAND ROUTE — PERSONALLY-conducted tourist excursions via the Denver and Rio Grande, every Teesday; southern line every Thursday. Union Depot, Chicago: competty Thursday. Union Depot, Chicago: competty Thursday. Union Depot, Chicago: competty Thursday. Union Depot, Chicago: competence of the Chicago o

PHYSICIANS-DR. MINNE WELLS, OFFICE 127 E. THIRD. Hours 10 to 4. Consult free an experienced doctor of nearly 25 years' practice; gives prompt relief in all female troubles; invites doubtful cases; all forms of electricity; if years in city. "Dr. Minnie Wells is well known to me. She is a critical and careful physician, having large and successful experience in private practice."—J. Molntyre, M.D., State Prof. Clin. Surg., St. Louis.

TO YOUNG MEN SUFFERING FROM UNnatural drains or losses, I positively guarantee a cure in ten days; not one penny to be paid until cure is effected; an honest offer to honest men; no humbus; no quackery; confidential. Address V, box 74, TIMES OFFICE.

DR. SOMERS TREATS SUCCESSFULLY all female diseases and irregularities, and all nervous and chronic diseases of either sex; 25 years' experience; consultation free. Rooms 213-214 CURRIER BLOCK, 212 W. Third.

DR. NEWLAND'S PRIVATE HOME FOR

E XGURSIONS

Third.

DR. NEWLAND'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies before and during confinement; everything first-class; special attention paid to all female irregularities. Office, STIM-SON BLOCK, 204-205. Hours, 10-12, 1-2.

DR. ELIZABETH J. PALMER HAS RE-moved to THE NARRAGANSETT, 423 S. Broadway. Specialty, all diseases of women. Consultation free and confidential. Hours in a.m., 4 p.m. Tel. brown 1373. DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS, 133-124-135, Stimson Block. Special attention given to obstetrical cases and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 6 p.m. Tel. 1227. MEDICAL FLECTRICITY, REGULAR graduates; 15 years' experience; discases of women a specialty. VITAPATHIC INSTITUTE, 524; S. Broadway.

LADIES SOON TO BECOME MOTHERS TO know they can find a quiet home and good care at 1512 S. GRAND AVE... this city. BATHS— Vapor. Electrical and Massage.

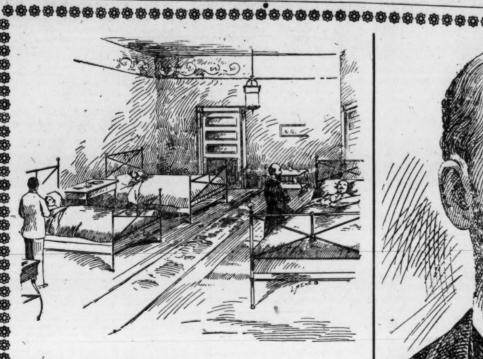
MRS. BURT, ROOMS 1 TO 4, 1191/2 W. FIRST st., near Spring, gives massage with electricity; also sait-glow: can cure the worst cases of rheumatism with sait appliances at hand; neuralgia, nervousness and all stomach troubles treated in like manner; 1-hour treatments, \$1, or 6 for \$5. FIRST-CLASS BATHS, ALL KINDS, apartment for ladler, open day and evenings; 12-massage ticket, \$10. VITAPATHIC INSTITUTE, 534% S. Broadway.

VAPOR BATHS. ALCOHOL MASSAGE, AT 517 S. BROADWAY, rooms 21 and 32, third floor. floor.

MRS. L. SCHMIDT-EDDY-ELECTRIC, VApor, massage balbs. R. 306, 226 S. SPRING.

MISS WINNIE BELL GIVES MEDICATED vapor baths at 125 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

hag business, 255 to 261 WILSON BLOCK. HAVE PURCHASERS FOR GOOD COPPER mine or prospect; also free-milling gold mine. R. D. LIST, 221 Wilcox Bids. WM. T. SMITH & CO., GOLD REFINERS, assayers and builton buyers, 114 N. Main st. PATENTS-And Patent Agents. PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—ATTORNEY fees not required for patents obtained through DAY & DAY until patents are allowed. 218 Stimeon Bldg. Los Angeles, and Washington, D. C. Established 1849. KNIGHT BROS. PATENT SOLICITORS, Washington, Los Angeles, 24 Byrne Bldg. PIONEER PATENT AGENCY—20 YEARS IN Downey Block. HAZARD & HARPHAM.



Operating Room, Dr. Talcott & Co.'s Hospital.





One of the Wards, Dr. Talcott & Co.'s Hospital.

We will send free, securely sealed, our book, of which the following is the

A SHORT TREATISE

Method for Treating

ORGANIC STRICTURE

ETC.

By F. L. TALCOTT, M.D.

DR. TALCOTT COMPANY

Specialists for Diseases of Mer. Exclusively,

Corner Main and Third Streets,

Strictly Reliable -

DR. TALCOTT & CO

The Leading Specialists in Southern California Treating

Diseases of Men Only.

We positively guarantee to cure Piles and Rupture in one week Any form of Weakness, without drugging the stomach, in eight weeks. Blood Taints, Acute and Chronic Discharge a specialty, and

We Will Not Ask For a Dollar Until We Cure You.

We are perfectly sincere in this statement, and only wish to impress our honesty and ability. We have the most thoroughly equipped hospital on the coast for the accommodation of out-of-town patients and others wishing to remain during treatment. Trained nurses in attendance. We occupy the Wells-Fargo Building and patients see none but the doctors.

Corner Third and Main Sts., Over Wells-Fargo.

We will send free, securely sealed, our book on Weakness, of which the following is the tittle page:

A New Treatment

Sexual Weakness

Without Stomach-Drugging

WITH A RECORD OF

CASES CURED

By F. L. TALCOTT, M.D.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.,

Specialists for Diseases of Men

Exclusively. Corner Third and Main Streets. Los Angeles, Cal.

I am enjoying the best of health, all because I used that greatest medicine, Ripans Tabules.



POSITIVELY PREVENTS BALDNESS. Cures dandruff, falling hair, Eczema in 3 applications, Cobb's celebrated Hair Tonic has no equal. This is purely a vegetable compound, free from all poisonous matter. Use no other. Sold by all druggists.

HOPPERSTEAD, 110 W. Third St., Agent.
F. W. BRAUN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

DAVIES' WAREHOUSE. A. G. HALL, Propr. Cor. Second and Central Ave. Tel. M. 1545. ousehold goods shipped East at carload rates in less than carload lots. Packing, Movin, orage and Shipping Furniture by competent men. Private rooms for storing furniture ving your own key. Agents for Fall Mail Deposit Forwarding Oo. London, England.

Gasoline Stoves The cheapest to the very best. The Quick Meal are the best. See our line before buying. EDWIN OLSHAUSEN, 450 S. Spring St., near Fifth.

CONSUMPTION CURED, Dr. W. Harrison B. 415% S. Spring

TRUSSES Elastic Hosiery made to fit.

W. W. Sweeney. (Removed from Spring St. (Removed from Spring St. Sure Death

We guarantee to keep out of the house, 25c. Ants Ellington Drug Co.,
N.W. Cor. Fourth and Spring Sta

Riveted Well Pipe, Water Pipe, Tanks etc. Estimates Furnished. THOMSON& BOYLE CO,, 312 to 316 Requena St



SHOE BARGAINS Arntfield Shoe Co.,

321 S. Spring St. Russian Kumyss

the KING of FOODS in Fevers and Indistion. Manufactured by C. LAUX CO., DRUGGISTS, 231 South Broadway.

FRIDAY MORNING CLUB. ssian Literature and Music Dis

cussed by P. A. Demons. The Friday Morning Club pro-gramme yesterday was devoted to Russian literature and music After calling the club to order, the president, Mrs. Joseph, Sartori, called president, Mrs. Joseph, Sartori, called attention to a fine engraving of Heidelberg Castle on the wall, a recent gift to the club from Mrs. Strickwald. Announcement was also made that that part of the new clubhouse stock offered for sale, \$15,000 worth, has been disposed of, with the exception of a very small amount.

The programme opened with a piano solo by Mrs. N. P. Alexander, from the opera, "Eugene Onegin" of Tschalsky.

alske.
The paper of the morning was read
by P. A. Demons, who had for his
subject, "A. S. Pushkin and His Influence Upon Modern Russian Literature."
The speaker compared Russian litemature, with

The speaker compared Russian literature with that of our country in the tardiness with which it receives recognition from European readers. Both alike are strong and original. Mr. Demons gave a brief history of the Russian language, which, he said, has changed so materially since the middle of the eighteenth century that a modern Russian has greater difficulty in learning the old Slav tongue than French or German. The rapid development of Russian literature in recent years, the speaker attributed to the influence of the greatest Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin, greatest Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin who is only beginning to be appre-

who is only beginning to be appreciated.

At the close of the paper, a poem on the death of Pushkin by the Russlan poet, Lermontov, and translated by Annie Elizabeth Cheney of this city, was read by the club secertary, Mrs. Shelley Toihurst.

The programme closed with a contrait osolo from the opera "Russia and Ludmilla," of Glinka, by Mrs. W. B. Scarborough.

TO SAVE THE TEMPLE. One of the Objects of Miss Shontz's Visit to Los Angeles.

Miss Eva Marshall Shontz, president of the Chicago Young People's Chris-tian Temperance Union, who is making a lecture tour of the West in the intercst of the great cause which she represents, will arrive in this city today. Miss Shontz's mission is to organize the young people for aggressive temperance work and to save the Woman's Temple at Chicago, for which purpose it will be necessary to raise \$800-000. This building is a memorial to the late Miss Frances E. Willard, and the new leader is devoting her energies toward its reclamation. Another object which Miss Shontz has set out to accomplish and to which this western tour is preparatory, is the forming of a national organization of the est of the great cause which she rep

Young People's Christan Temperance Union, on September 28, Miss Willard's birthday.

Two meetings will be held tomorrow and will be addressed by Miss Shontz. The first will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the First Christian Church, corner of Eleventh and Hope streets, and the second at 7:30 in the evening—at the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Hill streets. The public generally and young people particularly are invited to attend.

It has been predicted that the aggressive new leader, who is said to be gifted in any ways, will ere long be at the head of the temperance movement of the world. She bears a strong physical resemblance to the late Miss Willard. The movement which she inaugurated at Chicago less than two years ago has grown beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who joined in the crusade to drive the saloon out of America.

SANTA BARBARA CROPS.

Fogs, Drissles and Caterpillars Wor rying the Farmers.

The farmers of this vicinity find themselves in a peculiar position with reference to the state of the weather. During the past week there have been heavy clouds in the sky during the day and at night there has usually been a heavy fall of moisture between a heavy fog and a drizzling rain. This a heavy fog and a drizzling rain. This has worked a considerable damage to the large quantity of hay that lies in the rows all over the county. Almost all of the county's enormous crop is down, and each day sees its value decreasing. The color is changing, and if the weather does not change at once, the crop will rot. On the other hand, these fogs are of inestimable benefit to the summer crossthe other hand, these rogs are of inestimable benefit to the summer crops. One evening, 10 of an inch fell, and was measured, and this, of course, was of the utmost value to the bean and cornfields. These crops are growing very rapidly. The walnuts and olives also need the moisture, and so the agriculturists are where they

olives also need the moisture, and so the agriculturists are where they hardly know what they want, wet weather or dry.

The beautiful Montecito Valley is undergoing a siege from a peculiar brown caterpillar, the name of which is the Thoyganida California. Thus worm does its damage upon the beautiful live oaks, of which the valley is so proud, and last year every leaf was stripped from these trees. This week the work of eating the leaves began again, and unless the caterpillars are quickly dealt with a great deal of damage will be done. It is thought that if the leaves are thus striped for any number of summers, the trees will die.

NOT A VIOLENT PURGE.

Healthy Children All children will be perfectly rugged and healthy if raised

Gail Borden

Eagle Brand

The day of the cannon-ball pill is past. Sweet, fragrant; mild, but effective, Cas-carets Candy Cathartic take their place. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

charge of indecent exposure of person,

At the hour set for the trial Gillett's attorney appeared with a certificate signed by Dr. R. W. Hatch, alleging that the defendant was a very sick man and not able to be in court. Mr. Rowell, the defendant's attorney, supplemented Dr. Hatch's certificate with the statement that he had just left his client, who was suffering from nervous prostration and consequently was not able to be in court to answer the charge against him. Under the circumstances the court granted a continuance till June 12 at 2 o'clock, and the witnesses were instructed to be present at that time.

On the part of the prosecution Gilattorney appeared with a certificate

lett's nervousness was thought to be due principally to disinclination to face the court on so unsavory a charge. The ordeal is no new experience for him, however, as the Police Court records show that Gillett pleaded guilty to a charge of indecent exposure on February 28, 1891, and paid a fine of \$50. He was arrested on that occasion by Humane Officer Wright for an offense similar to the one he is charged with now. The fact that he has once pleaded guilty to such a charge will probably militate against Gillett in his case. His alleged indecent conduct is considered all the more reprehensible because of his mature years and apparent respectable people have interested themselves in his case, because they consider him innocent, but most, if not all of these, have probably been unaware of his once having pleaded guilty to such a charge.

"Dr." Gillett is a so-called electrical physician and an avowed spiritualist.

Cripple Quinn's Dilemma.

Cripple Quinn's Dilemma.

if not all of these, have probably been unaware of his once having pleaded guilty to such a charge.

"Dr." Gillett is a so-called electrical physician and an avowed spiritualist.

Cripple Qinn's Dilemma.

After thinking over the matter. Officer Richardson yesterday filed a complaint against J. M. Quinn for conducting a game of chance. Quinn is the eripple who for the past seven years has been running a sure-thing armany to the police until it became appears that his lottery was a sure-thing armany has been runtil it became appear to steer suckers up against it. Quinn pleaded guilty in the Police Court, but excussed himself on the ground of being palsied and unable to earn a livelihood in an other manner. He declared that his income has never averaged more than 50 cents a day, and if his wheel of fortune were taken from him, he would necessarily become a public charge. He offered, if permitted, to resume business with the wheel, to take out the secret spring by which he was able to regulate the winnings of his customers, and to run it on a strictly honorable basis. The wheel was not returned to him, but he was released without bail, to appear at 9 o'clock this morning for sentence.

Bales's Conduct Was Excussable. Leonidas Bales was acquitted of the charge of disturbing the peace, by Justice Austin, yesterday, after a fair and full hearing by the court. Bales is an old man of giant stature, who lives on a small fruit ranch near Eastlake Park. His alleged offense consisted in chasing two small boys who invoked at a proposition was accounted to the content of the charge of disturbing the peace, by Justice Austin, yesterday, after a fair and full hearing by the court. Bales is an old man of giant stature, who lives on a small fruit ranch near Eastlake Park. His alleged offense consisted in chasing two small boys who invoked at a proposition was accounted to the content of the conten

Gillett Unable to Appear for Trial The trial of "Dr." Gillett, on the

On the part of the prosecution, Gil-lett's nervousness was thought to be due principally to disinclination to face

FOREST AND WATER.

HAWGOOD BEFORE THE SCHOOL

The Preservation of the Wooded Area a Very Important Matter to Southern California-Conifers the Best Aids to Percolation and Storage of Water.

estry at the University of Southern California was addressed yesterday morning by Henry Hawgood, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, on "The Relations Between Forests, Percolation and Water Supply." Mr. Hawgood is well known for the efficient work which he did in connection with the San Pedro Harbor site. He said

"The problem before us is to trace what influence forests may exert upon rainfall, and evaporation and floods, and see what foundation there is for the almost universal belief that they increase the one and decrease the other increase the one and decrease the other two. The records of a few years may be and they frequently are very misleading. The secular meteorological periods tend to move in cycles of wet periods and drought. No conclusions can be safely accepted that are not based on records extending far enough into the past to include these cycles. Analyzing the recorded rainfall at Los Angeles for the past twenty-seven years and averaging by periods of five years, gives results ranging from 35 per cent. below to 16 per cent. above the average seasonal rainfall of 16.55 inches for the entire twenty-seven years. The extreme low points of the Los Angeles precipitation curve are situated twenty-two years apart, being 4.49 inches for the season of 1876-77 and 5.6 inches for the present season up to date. Observations made near Paris during one year gave the precipitation over woods as 33 per cent. in excess of that over open ground; three years continuous observation changed this to 2 per cent.

over woods as 33 per cent. in excess of that over open ground; three years' continuous observation changed this to 2 per cent.

"All the various difficulties considered, we are not warranted in hoping for any decisive quantitative comparison between the rainfall over forests and open ground. However, while lacking in direct proof, we do know from the records of the various forest stations that woods reduce temperature and increase the relative humidity of the air and therefore to some extent increase precipitation. The drip from trees plays an important part in water supply and it is remarkable testimony to the efficiency of woods in mechanically increasing precipitation. It illustrates beyond any geradventure that trees and brush in situations of cloud and fog have a decided value as agents for adding moisture to the soil. "In the matter of conserving the water that has fallen, the forests play a very important part. They intercept the sun and rain and prevent the surface of the ground from packing hard under the baking of the one and the persistent beating of the other. Not only do they lessen the wasteful expenditure of water in floods, but they afford greater time for the ground to absorb to its greatest capacity the water held bacy by the mechanical obstructions of the forest floor. The condition of the ground surface is of the first importance and it is here that the forests exercise one of their most beneficial functions. The surface water that flows into the streams after a rain affords but a temporary supply. The permanent flow comes from ground-storage. It must not be thought from this that all ground-water reappears at some time in the surface streams, as much passes on unseen to the sea. Right at home we have a submarine valley of great depth heading up at Redondo, with an oil well dischaffing about two miles from shore.

"The large sums that have been expended in damming valleys, the legislation that has been invoked regarding reservoir sites, and the extent of the agricultural interests dependent

reservoir sites, and the extent of the agricultural interests dependent upon reservoirs, all give testimony to the important ramifications of this subject. Tests at the German forest stations show that the tendency of the forests is to raise the temperature during the cold months and lower it during the warm months.

"The forest floor is a most important, factor in retarding storm water and protecting the earth from erosion. The destruction of forests by fire or deforestation on the steep mountain slopes is little short of a calamity. According to careful estimates, a coniferous forservoir sites, and the extent

the soil on steep slopes, transpires a part of the rainfall, materially aids percolation and is a great preventive of floods. Such being the case the importance of taking proper care of the wooded area cannot be overestimated, especially in a section situated as is Southern California."

A final answer to the application sent

THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway Telephones: Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor. Main 27

Editorial Rooms, third floor. Main 27

City Editor and local news room, second floor. Main 674 Washington Bureau-46 Post Building.

Eastern Agents-Williams & Lawrence, 59 Tribune Bldg., New York; 87 Washington st., Chicago

The Los Americs Times

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE-OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES AND FROM 18,500 TO 28,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50. Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1896.

NEARLY 800,000 COPIES A MONTH.

THE IDAHO RIOTS AND RIOTERS.

campaign of misrepresentation-was

sault upon Brig.-Gen. Merriam, com

manding the Department of Colorado,

who was sent to Idaho, upon the ap-

plication of her Governor, with in-

structions to suppress the riots, en-

force the law and protect life and prop-

erty. Gen. Merriam has been grossly

misrepresented by these people in re

spect to his campaign, his authority

and his official acts. In all that this

officer did in the Idaho matter with

which he had to deal, he showed that

he was governed by no other motive

than to obey the plain language and

spirit of his orders, which were to aid

the State authorities in their efforts

to bring criminals to justice and to

reëstablish their authority under the

law that they had sworn to obey and

execute. Gen. Merriam acted like the

soldier that he is: he avoided forming

or expressing opinions upon the merits

of the miners' unions as such, and

kept his course direct, to the end of

aiding the Governor, in compliance

with his call, in the imperative work

before him. Yet notwithstanding his

careful, discreet and strictly lawful

acts, trades unions all over the coun-

try have joined, with parrot-like and

yet startling unanimity, in a flerce

crusade against Gen. Merriam, blindly

adopting condemnatory resolutions

based upon false premises and untruth-

But the assaulted officer, and all who

elieve and act with him in support of

law, may rest confident that truth will

ultimately prevail in this as in all

other just conflicts. Nevertheless, the

vigilance of the law-abiding cannot be

safely relaxed. The people of this

country must be watchful over the

sacredness of their laws; they must be

jealous of their national character and

of the safety of their fundamental

liberties, or they will some day, in

the not distant future, find themselves

under the control of lawless bands of

ignorant men, assembled together for

the very purpose of depriving others

of their lawful rights-men made

vicious by the falsehoods and in-

flammatory harangues of demagogues

who, unfortunately, too often find

their way into the public press, teach-

ing that murder and arson and every

form of crime and violence are ex-

cusable-nay, even commendable-if

only directed against the owners of

property, the prosperous and the prov-

everywhere, whose acts render life

and property unsafe, who make gov-

ernment difficult and costly, and who

are the greatest enemies of industry.

thrift, progress and prosperity, is that

the man who has saved up a dollar is

a public enemy, and therefore the leg-

republican liberty the Constitution

guarantees to every citizen the right

lawful way, and the government must

worthy of the name, and self-govern-

Gen. Merriam is a brave, faithful,

about a boulevard, connecting the va-

rious parks, but so far aothing has

been accomplished. Residents in the

neighborhood of Echo Park have now

come forward with a proposition

which is favorably thought of by the

Park Commission, to make a boule-

vard, extending from the center of the

city, at the Third-street tunnel, along

Lakeshore avenue, past Echo Park, to

Elysian Park. As the property-owners

offer to put up most of the expense,

certainly a good chance to make a be-ginning of the much-talked-of boule-

and ask very little of the city, this is

ment is a failure.

The theory of bad citizens

ful preambles.

ident.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES-A Midnight Bell. ORPHEUM-Vaudeville.

Yesterday-Friday, 23,550.

The circulation of The Times on yesterday, Friday, June 9, 1899, was 23,550 copies, distributed as follows: City delivery Country agents Mail subscribers ... Railroad news companies 743 Office sales . All other circulation

23,550 The attention of local advertisers is called to the large circulation of THE TIMES in this city, and of general adtisers to the large circulation in th city and country shown above.

AGUINALDO. THE DICTATOR.

A Washington dispatch states tha overnment officials at the capital are in doubt as to whether Aguinaldo, in leclaring a dictatorship, as he is re ported to have done, is animated by desire to rid himself of a couple o his contumacious generals, Pio del Pilar and Luna, or whether his pur pose is to consolidate in his own hands the power to make peace. The dispatch goes on to say that it is believed in Washington that if Aguinaldo can bring the recalcitrant generals to submit to his will, giving him the opportunity to assume supreme control, he will at once make peace his idea being that he will thus be able to secure better terms for himself personally than he could other

There are reasons outside of an given in the dispatch to support this view of the case. It is known that some months ago, when Aguinaldo had under consideration the question of organizing or reorganizing his "Filipino government," his own predilec tion was decidedly in favor of a dictatorship. On this subject he had a long correspondence with that per sistent intermeddler and oriental disturber of the peace, Consul Wildman at Hongkong, in the course of which correspondence he (Aguinaldo) expressed his own desire in the premises, declaring that he preferred a dictatorship for the reason that he could then more readily, and with less interference, manipulate the Filipino government to suit himself. He urged that the form and machinery of a republic would stand in his way in dealing with the Americans: that there would be a Congress, a Cabinet and a lot of other troublesome statesmen to deal with and convert to his side before he could formulate terms to submit to the United States. He tended that this fact would make negotiations difficult, whereas, if he were dictator, there would be only one man to dicker with on the Fili-pino side, and the matter could be quickly closed. Ending the war and paking a new deal would thus be simplified. Wildman, so the inside version goes, exerted himself to persuade Aguinaldo that it would be better for him to declare a republic and thus place himself in closer sympathy with the people of the United States, who would not fail to note that he was aspiring for liberty and seeking to establish a republican covernment of the American type. And so on ad This argument, it seems, finally prevailed; the cunning Malay (chief adopted the American Consul's view and reluctantly declared a republic.

If this late Washington version of the situation is correct, Aguinaldo appears to have returned, like the porine of the parable, to his wallow. He cares nothing about the so-called Filipino republic-which is not a fact, but a farce-and declares for a dictatorship in order that he may make querors and so save his neck. He sold out once to the Spaniards for a price in Mexican dollars, and he is none too good to make another deal of the same sort; but, fortunately, he will not have the opportunity, for he has Uncle Sam to deal with this time.

As a comment upon the objections the parade of school children on festal occasions, an eastern subscriber sends paner, describing a big parade of school children in Brooklyn, the ocbeing the seventieth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday-school less than 80,000 happy children in line representing 200 Sunday-schools.

California is not particularly proud of it, but the fact that she has protwo world s champion pugilists, out of the last three is at less, como thing worth calling attention to.

As there is a prospect that the Standard Oil Company may take hold of the petroleum industry in Southern California, the investigation that has been going forward before the Indus trial Commission at Washington, in regard to the methods of the Standard Oil Trust, is of particular interest to our people, besides which the evidence there adduced throws a striking light upon the unscrupulous methods pursued by these great aggregations capital.

One of the witnesses showed that the policy of the Standard was to secure a monopoly, and when this secured, to close up rival establishments, so as to be in a position to fix rices, which were generally exorbitant, in order to permit dividends on watered stock. The witness instanced the case of an opposition company, established three years ago, at which time the Standard was selling oil at 91/2 cents a gallon. The price was mmediately reduced to 51/2 cents, and has remained there since. It is esti-mated that this competition has resulted in a saving of fully \$3,000,000 o the people of Greater New York.

The witness expressed the opinion that the Standard is still getting rebates from the railroad companies. Following the lawless campaign of spite the law, and that it does this by ceiving exorbitant prices for lubrithe rioting miners of the Wardner discating oil. Several refineries had been trict in Idaho, another campaign-a purchased by the Standard, at high rices, and then shut down. It was promptly entered upon by them and also stated that men had received a their sympathizers in various parts of onus to remain idle. In Germany the trust had received a check, because bolster up their insupportable cause in that country no one is permitted to and to deceive the public, these chamdo business at a loss for the sake of pions of lawlessness, riot and brute reezing out a competitor. force have united in a common as-

The Standard leaves little or nothing for the producer. This witness, who is an experienced oil man, expressed the remarkable opinion that the counties of Pennsylvania which had produced all the oil turned out in that State, amounting to about 10,000,000 barrels, were worse off for its output. understanding is that the Standard Oil Company has realized the enormous sum of \$500,000,000 through

this policy. Another witness testified that four different grades of oil were sold from one tank, and that agents receive instructions to get trade, regardless of the price, making rebates where nec-One competitor was driven essary. out by a threat to force the price down to 1 cent a gallon, and he afterward went to the poorhouse. One man get oil for 7 cents a gallon, when his next-door neighbor would pay 91/2 cents. At Newark, the company bought a building over the head of the lessee, who was doing a competitive business, and sent their men to load the building on carts and carry it away, in the absence of the

competitor. Much has been said of the liberal scale of wages paid by the Standard Oil Company, but this witness testified that laborers were generally paid 75 cents per day by the company, and would work, on an average, twelve

hours a day. Whether or not such methods these are in contravention of established laws, they are certainly contrary to equity, justice and the public good. If existing laws do not at present cover such cases, they should, and doubtless will, be made to fit. When a great and intelligent nation like the United States makes up its mind that a thing is wrong, it is only a question of a short time before it will arrange things so as to make "the punishment fit the crime."

THE AMERICAN STAGE'S LOSS.

The death of Augustin Daly re moves a man who has done much for the drama in America, and the place he leaves is not to be filled by any one who can be called to mind. As an adapter and producer of plays he has never had an equal in this country. The list of successful productions is a very long one, ranging all the way from melodramas of "Under the Gaslight' school, to most artistic, scholarly and magnificent revivals of old standard comedies. His exquisite setting out of the dramas of Shakespeare have been on occasion, many times repeated, a delight to students of the Bard of Avon, and whatever itimate prey of the organized banditti this master of stagecraft touched, he whose mission is to prey upon the savings of others.' The adherents of adorned. For a player to be schooled by Augustin Daly has been a sure such false and dangerous ideas and practices must be taught, by force, if passport to favor in every theater in need be, the truth of the fundamental the land, for he had an instinctive knowledge of dramatic genius, and proposition that in this country of from crude material has moulded into form some of the most brilliant players now on the stage. The companies to pursue any lawful vocation in a which bore the Daly name have always been of superior excellence, and exert its full power to esecure that his subtle knowledge of the player's right to all, else this is not a republic art made this possible because of his ability to convey knowledge to others. As manager, playwright adapter and instructor, Augustin Daly was outhonest and intelligent officer, who ranked by no man in the world, and knows his duty and dares to perform hence it is not too much to say that it. He will be sustained by his counout of the dramatic firmament there trymen and his government against has been taken one of its brightest the assaults of his lawless detractors

If it is a fact that the Duke of Orleans is in Paris incognito, he would better pack his grip and his false whiskers and get hence. There appears to be abundant evidence in the gay capital that if he wants to preserve his carcass intact, the royalist should lay low and sing almighty small.

Col. Bryan says it takes as much courage to fight trusts in this country as it did to storm the heights around Santiago. Wonder how he knows; he didn't storm any old heights at any old place. He concluded his war performance by just naturally quitting.

The New York Sun is complaining steamers to disturb the progress of the horseless wagon race. Let us be glad of this while we may for the year use will be coming along soon with all its various wees.

bitterly about the interjection of sectionalism into the Speakership concepts, but it does not explain why years use will be coming along soon there is sectionalism in the tandidacy of Gen. Henderson, who is from the

West, and none in that of Mr. Sher-East-in other words, the Sun doesn't say turkey to us once. The great paper which "shines for all" should remove its smoked glasses.

Wharton Barker, who has been running for President for some time past, says he will continue to be on ground in 1900, and the Denver Post ees in all this conclusive evidence that there can be no circus without a sideshow. But Wharton Barker presents a spectacle of a sideshow that continues to show even when the circus is in winter quarters.

A Kansas City man has put up a brand of whisky in portable packages for the Kansas trade, called "The Horn of Plenty." and the Star makes out that it is so called because a very little of it will corn you copiously.

It has been made the more easy to give the new Spanish Minister to this country the glad hand because his wife is an American. A Spaniard with such excellent taste must have other redeeming qualities.

There was but one man knocked out at Coney Island last night, but there were a number of pocketbooks that came out of the mill with groggy looks.

Mr. Jeffries has demonstrated that we are not all one-lungers in Los Angeles, despite the impression, which is abroad in Northern California, to that effect.

With Thomas B. Reed out of the Czar-ing business, the prospects for the Nicaragua Canal brighten with dazzling luster.

Boston was formerly the home of the champion. Now it is Los Angeles, Westward the star of empire takes its way."

Lanky Bob has joined the "has If report be true, he does not retire penniless from the champion-

Once more it has been quite clearly established that the favorite doesn't always win.

Bellamy Storer has not been kid-The country breathes a sigh of relief.

John L. and Pompadour Jim to Fitz: Now you know how it is yourself!

THE SHIRT WAIST.

Behold me, I am the Shirt Waist, The universal slip That woman wears As unrestrained As I am. Had Eve but had A shirt waist on When she passed out rdship would have nollday; Had Cleopatra had me on When she swept down the Neath silken salls, She would have cast Her sunshades far Out on the rolling And Venus, shift decked Would have the sunshades for the rolling and the sunshades for the rolling and the swept sunshades for the rolling and rolling ut on the rolling tide;
nd Venus, she of Medici,
decked in me,
Yould surely
new woman be.
Vithout me
Voman's wear is but a name
for fetters and for bonds,
have all seasons for my own,
But in the summer time
burst into ten thousand hues
That make the rainbow pale
And beg the sun to shine
No more upon the rain.
I weave ple shadows of the eve web; tint and the cherry ripe, reas tint and the cnerry ripe, apple bloom,
violet and the golden rod,
painted pansy
a thousand dyes,
evar-l-verdancy of grasses in the fields,
s crimson, gold and scarlet of
s frost-kissed forest leaves,
multi-colored breadth of earth
d sea and sky and air,
d lambent moon and silver sun,
d tonax stars lambent moon and silver sun topaz stars not arrayed like most of me, en Summer comes to let gorgeous glories loose spread them o'er the world. t all sizes, And I gather in The female form divine,

And an The fickle Goddess Fashina Filis

The fickle Goddess Fashina Filis

To parts unknown
When I appear,
For I have come to stay,
I, the Shirt Walst;
I, the one fixed fashion
Of the fair.

—[W. J. L. in New York Sun. "Chinatown Improvements" - Mrs. Sepulveda's Side of the Case,

Sepulveda's Side of the Case.

LOS ANGELES, June 9.—[To the Editor of The Times:] Regarding an article in The Times of June 9, entitled "Chinatown Improvements." I respectfully request that the following statements be published:

The Apablasa tract, referred to in the article, is my private property, including the streets, and all its occupants are my tenants. Everything possible under the circumstances has been done to make the sanitary conditions as good as possible. Sewers have been constructed at an expense of over \$1000; water is piped over the tract; cement sidewalks have been laid, costing over \$600; electric lights have been put in; the streets are regularly cleaned and sprinkled, this work alone costing about \$600 per annum. And the result has been that there has never been a case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or other epidemic, infectious or contagious disease, in the tract.

The taxes are in excess of \$800, which

NEWSPAPERS. READERS. ADVERTISERS.

How few even of the Los Angeles enterprising business men who are large users of newspaper space ever stop to consider the far-reaching and indirect results of the liberality shown by them in the way of patronizing home papers.

To illustrate how the habit of persistent advertising by our merchants has developed every commercial interest of the city, let us take the supposable case of a man of family living in (say) Santa Paula. He has friends in Los Angeles and would like to make a trip to the city, but on first blush thinks he cannot afford the expense. On second thought however, he ascertains by reading the advertisements in a Los Angeles paper (The Times, for instance,) that he is mistaken. He learns from the advertisement of a clothing firm that he can save \$3 on a suit of clothes: from the advertisement of a shoe dealer that he can save \$2 on shoes for the family from the advertisement of a furniture man that he can save money on chairs chamber sets and carpets; from the advertisement of a dry goods store that he can take advantage of announced special sales and save several dollars and he accordingly concludes that, from an economic point of view, it is business as well as pleasure for him to come to the city. When he reaches Los Angeles he patronizes not only the business houses, but the hotels, the res taurants, the fruit stores, the street cars, etc.; in short, he "takes in town" and makes business for all its legitimate enterprises.

In this way the country circulation of a well-patronized newspaper, full to overflowing with a great variety of attractive advertisements, brings not only reward to the adertisers themselves, but to the whole city. True. the results are not so direct nor so apparent as those derived from city circulation, but they are no less certain. In fact, it is the influence of the persuasive, money-saving advertisements going into the remotest parts of the Southwest that brings thousands and thousands of dollars to Los Angeles which would otherwise be spent elsewhere. These thousands of dollars which are thus turned our way, instead

elsewhere. These thousands of dollars which are thus turned our way, instead of going into other channels, pile up into a grand aggregate, the possession of which makes the city prosperous, and without which every industry must suffer.

It will be seen from this illustration that while the large advertisers in influential daily morning papers are helping themselves directly, they are in reality placing under obligations them the whole business community. A city biliboard may occasionally catch the attention of city people; show windows and card announcements will do the same; an evening paper may also reach certain classes of city people; dodgers distributed over the city from house to house will also "get to" residents in a feeble sort of way; but a morning newspaper having a general circulation—large in the city, large in the country—permeating every city, village, town, hamlet and crossroad of the southwest for hundreds of miles in every direction from the metropolis—a paper that is well filled with advertising are specially intended for those who have never fully considered the value of reaching the vast and widely-scattered constituency of a morning newspaper, having a large and wide general circulation.

To the far-sighted liberality of those who have never fully considered the value of reaching the vast and wide general circulation.

To the far-sighted liberality of those of the Los Angeles merchants who are large advertisers, is due the fact, that while non-advertising merchant selection from the method of the condition of business in Los Angeles merchants who are large advertisers, is due the fact, that while non-advertising merchants selection from the method of the condition of business in Los Angeles merchants who are large advertisers, is due the fact, that while non-advertising merchants selection from the method of the condition of business in Los Angeles merchants who are large advertisers, is due the fact, that while non-advertising merchants elsewhere are complaining of bad times.

The conditi

The condition of business in Los Aneles is also a striking tribute to the sagacity of our merchants, when bustness conditions in this city and other coast cities are compared. In Portland. Or., for instance, where but few of the merchants patronize their home papers, the country traders do a large business, and the Portland merchant and every commercial interest in the city suffer in consequence.

"Wherever there is merit, there should be advertising."

Now, what about "low-priced" news papers? It is not always "low price and large circulation" that give the surest guaranty of quick and profitable returns to the mercantile advertiser. It is large circulation, coupled with good quality, that wins, both for the merchant and for the publisher. The character of a newspaper's clientele and the ability of its readers to buy what the merchant has to sell-this is the thing aimed at by sagacious adnever been a case of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or other epidemic, infectious or contagious disease, in the tract.

The taxes are in excess of \$300, which are out of all proportion to the income received from the property. The rental value of this property is 50 percent. Tess than it was several years ago. The Chinamen are suffering from the continued dry seasons, just as every one else is. Rents are difficult to collect, even with the greatest reductions, and only those who have had to contend with such adverse conditions as have existed during the past two or three years can understand or be willing to believe that there is not a bonanza in this business.

The article referred to intimates that it is proposed to declare these streets on my property public streets, although they open only on Alameda or Marchessault street, and are closed by the fences at the rear and sides of my property, and are used by none except the Chinamen; that they propose to grade the streets, which are already laid, and other improvements, and the article refers to the report of the Health Office that has already been made, and not one word of condemnation of the sanitation of this tract is contained in it. Why should the city seek to impose territory in the control my property?

MRS. C. A. SEPULVEDA.

MRS. C. A. SEPULVEDA.

MRS. C. A. SEPULVEDA.

No. 537 South Grand avenue. vertisers. A first-class daily morning

public in these mode days of broad quirements without the expenditure of enormous sums of money, daily, weekly and yearly. This eminently true of the daily journals of the more populous centers, and it is also true of first-class journals published in the less thickly-populated communities.

The simple truth is that the modern daily journal, if it be a news paper in the truest and best sense-a fullgrown newspaper-is the cheapest product on earth. Its production represents greater, more varied, more multifarious labor and greater infinity of detail than any other single thing produced by the brains and hands of men, that is furnished to the public for so small a sum of money.

. The motto of The Times is "All the news all the time," to which we may add, at a fair price, and with the largest circulation-a circulatoin secured through the deliberate choice of the discriminating newspaper readers of the great Southwest, where Its

clientele is found. In proof of which, we only need to call attention to the sworn figures, towit: More than 11:000 week-day circulation in the city of Los Angeles; more than 12,000 week-day circulation beyond Los Angeles; nearly 18,000 circulation of the Sunday Times in the city of Los Angeles, and more than 16,500 circulation of the same issue beyond the limits of the city.

Advertisers will not, and do not, verlook these established facts when with their customary sagacity they ome to select an advertising medium. The total volume of advertising printed in The Times tells the story. That volume is steadily greater than any other Pacific Coast paper shows, and it is greater than that of any other paper in the United States, with four exceptions.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY. Instruments Just Found in Porto

Rico Used Fifty Years Ago. [New York Herald:] Col. W. A. Glassford, U.S.A., now chief signal of-ficer in Porto Rico, has discovered in Arroyo the telegraph instruments of the great inventor, Samuel F. B. Arroyo the telegraph instruments of the great inventor, Samuel F. B. Morse, with which he made some of Ms initial attempts to control and transmit word lightning through space. These crude devices, which modern electricians marvel should have been canable of conveying mergers at all

with sufficient success to warrant the building of a telegraph line from Señor Lind's residence to his office in Ar-royo, a mile and a quarter away. Such an undertaking today seems a mere bagatelle to us who see from our win-Lind's residence to his office in Arroyo, a mile and a quarter away. Such an undertaking today seems a mere bagatelle to us who see from our windows the mazes of wires at the top of dizzy poles, in looped festoons, all carrying living messages, but in the days of the whale oil lamp and the plodding mail coach, a mile and a quarter of suitable iron wire was not only very expensive, but was difficult to obtain. In fact, all the now common electrical accessories had to be practically manufactured for the occasion. With the ald of his son-in-law, however. Morse at last got his line completed, and the really momentous instant for sending a long distance message had arrived.

Señor Lind laid a wager that a courier mounted on a pony could go from the house to the office more quickly than an electrical message could, and the bet was eagerly (aken by the inventor. A day was set, and an enthusiastic crowd gathered at both ends of the line to see the start and finish. At a given signal off dashed the speedy little pony, and Prof. Morse began the laborious tick-tacking of the key which recorded dots and dashes on a marrow ribbon of paper at Arroyo. When the heaving pony was pulled hard up at the office the operator had received but half the message, which was being slowly spelled out at the other end of the line. It is reported that Prof. Morse's chagrin at this defeat was so great that he almost despaired of his new contrivance, but in less than six months he had turned the tables and was able to outdistance the fasest horse on record.

It seems an odd coincidence that two crude attempts at telegraphing—one almost a failure and the other a complete success—should have been made near the little port of Arroyo a half-century or more apart. The first was Prof. Morse's initial effort, with hand-made instruments, over a defective and poorly-insulated wire, and the second was Col. Glassford's undertaking at the landing of our troops in July last. Our advance toward Guayams was made so rapidly that the Signal Corps had not been

THE PREMIER FRAUD.

Carl Browne's New Commonweal Army Organizing for Gabfest. [Wichita Dispatch in Chicago Inter Carl Browne, who first attracted public attention in 1894 by or-ganizing an army of the "unemployed" —the commonweal—marching at the head thereof to Washington, getting into trouble on the way and into in the capital by not "keeping off the grass," has come to the surface again. He has a similar project, which, with the fruits of experience, he thinks will meet with signal success. His aim this time is to throttle the trusts, and to attain it is organizing a new political party, bearing the name of "Sovereign Citizens of the United States of Amer-

party, bearing the mans to control of the covered wagon, which is painted to resemble a log cabin, similar to that in the "Uncle Tom" parades. He is touring the West in the interest of his new party, and for the past ten days has been in Kansas. He is accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of "General" Coxey. He holds street meetings, giving lectures on trusts, free silver, and anti-expansion, after which he proceeds to organize the club to feed his political party. He affects a frontier dress, wearing overalis, a leather coat with fringe, high top boots, and a hugh slouch hat. He often illustrates his talks with rough cartoons and drawings, off-hand, on wrapping paper hung on the side of his wagon. He says of his project:

"I have been organizing the 'Sovereign Citizens' among the farmers for

"I have been organizing the 'Sovereign Citizens' among the farmers for two years. I have been in seven States and Territories, and can give the names of prominent citizens throughout the Union who have given financial aid willingly. I have been secret in this work, to put it on a sure foundation before letting the general public know my plans. The demands of this new party are few in number, and shall be presented to Congress by this army of 'Sovereign Citizens.' The idea is to march to Washington as a petition on foot' against trusts, to impress on Congress the popular indignation against the encroachments of these monsters on the rights of the people. "The plan is entirely my own. Mr. Coxey is not a party to it. A great

against the encroachments of these monsters on the rights of the people. "The plan is entirely my own. Mr. Coxey is not a party to it. A great many will say that I cannot do it, but they said the same when I organized my first march. I know how to profit by, experience, and this will accomplish more than the first. I have secured a farm near Washington, on which the army will camp. There will be no violence, no lawiessness, or anything bordering on revolution. The provisioning of the army has received first consideration. The farmers, who are great sufferers from the trusts, will do that. A bushel of wheat from a small percent. of them will, in the impression made on Congress, amply repay every one. They are thoroughly alive to this plan and are more than willing to assist.

"Wichita, Kan., has been selected as the place for the mobilization of the

the place for the mobilization of the S. C. of A., when it starts on its mis-S. C. of A., when it starts on its mis-sionary journey to the national capital. We will march to Kansas City; there we will build boats and float, down the Missouri River to St. Louis, taking ample supplies. At St. Louis we will

Missouri River to St. Louis, taking ample supplies. At St. Louis we will embark on barges and be towed by steamers to Pittsburgh. The journey from that point to Washington will be overland, and the route will be the same as that taken by the commonweal in 1894.

"I intend moving on the next Congress. There we shall stay till our petition will be heard. We shall ask for: More money and less misery; free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1; condemnation and public acquirement of all trusts engaged in production and distribution, and all public utilities; and the abrogation of the imperialistic policy. This time we have, in President McKinley, a different man to deal with. Cleveland saw nothing in the country but a huge capthe imperialistic policy. This time we have, in President McKinley, a different man to deal with. Cleveland saw nothing in the country but a huge capital I' and would listen to no one. McKinley is sincere and anxious to do the people's will. Hence my idea to crystallize the public sentiment against trusts and present it in a living petition. The foundation stone of America is that the citizen is the sovereign, and when the men to whom he delegates his power do not represent him, then houst assert himself."

Whenever Browne stops, he lectures in the streets, mostly on politics, but occasionally on religious subjects. Then he proceeds to organize a society of S. C. of A., which has a "declaration of principles," and is usually adopted by a set resolution.

PROTECTION DID IT.

PROTECTION DID IT.

How the McKinley Duty on Tin Plate Has Created a New Industry. [New York Sun:] It is now nearly eight years since the duty on tin plate

went into effect, and the results of those eight years of American energy and enterprise, backed by the American protective policy, are surprising alike to the advocates and the opponalike to the advocates and the opponents of that protective policy. In the first six months of the industry, from July 1 to December 1, 1891, the total production of tin and terne plate, the latter being used almost exclusively for roofing purposes; was 2,236,743 pounds. The first full year of the manufacture of tin-covered plate in this country resulted in the production of upward of 42,000,000 pounds. In 1893 the product was nearly tripled in volume, reaching 123,600,000 pounds. From that time there has been a steady increase until in the year 1898 the mills of the United States produced 732,290,000 pounds of plate. The total product in the seven and a half years, up to the 31st of last December, was 2,235,590,629 pounds of tin and terne plate.

Instead of increasing the cost of canned goods to the consumer, the duty on tin plate has had a contrary effect. Tin cans for packing purposes are sold today to packers 25 per cent, lower than in 1891, and instead of depending upon the Welsh product the packers are enabled to secure every pound of tin that they need right from the mills of the United States. In other words, the tariff act of 1890 has absolutely established a new industry, giving employment to thousands of skilled mechanics, who, like the men of Youngstown, who created so profound an impression in the mind of Lascelles Carrand his associates, are able to possess their own homes, to fit them up as no British workingman can, and to ents of that protective policy. In the

and his associates, are able to possess their own homes, to fit them up as no British workingman can, and to supply their families with better food than any British workingman can. And this has all been done through the tariff act of 1890, commonly known as the McKinley Bill.

Not only has the price of tin plate been reduced 25 per cent. but a similar reduction has resulted in the cost of roofing tin, so that the builder as well as the packer is able to reduce his prices for roofing to the extent of 25 per cent. below the figures of nine years ago.

years ago.

A Unique Circular.

The Cuba Times publishes verbatim this rather unique circular distributed in Havana last week, urging the Cu-bans to rise in arms, against the United States:

United States:
"Down with the Atrocities of the American government. To death with the yankee pigs. Down with the McKinley administration who thim's itself to be the elect of good and history, and is responsible for the misfortunes of beeding Cuba. Yes we shall demand from Pres. McKinley and justy to that he shall free from so idious a nation; and shoulded he refure res will crise in our might, and how brave Orientals, armed and seppuliced as they should be will triumph over the cowardly U. S. government, ere is by might alone the power over our country."

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles June 2.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29,90; at 5 p.m., 29.87. Thermometer for the corresponding hours Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 55 deg. and 69 deg. Relative humidity. 5 a.m., 27 per cent.; 5 p.m., 89 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., southwest, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 69 deg.; minimum temperature, 69 deg.; minimum temperature, 69 deg.; minimum temperature, 69 per cent.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURES. Los Angeles ... 56 San Francisco ... San Diego 58 Portland Weather Conditions.—Cloudy mornings weather Conditions.—Cloudy mornings continue on the California coast from San Francisco southward. It is clear on the North Pacific Slope and in the mountain regions. The weather is becoming gradually warmer on the Pacific Slope. It continues cold in Idaho, where frost occurred this morning. Rain has failen in Colorado and Kansas. The precipitation was remarkably heavy at Dodge City, where 5.76 inches has failen in the past twenty-four hours.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Lea Angeles

Forecasts .- Local forecast for Los Ange

the past twenty-four hours.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy tonight, becoming fair by Saturday noon; slight temperature changes; westerly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following maximum temperature were reported today: Eureka 58 San Diego 64 Fresno 102 Sacramento 72 Los Angeles 68 Independence 90 Red Bluff 102 Yuma 104 San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 68 deg. The pressure has fallen slowly over Washington and Vancouver, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere on the Pacific Coast. Warm weather prevails over the entire country west of the Rockies, except along the immediate Pacific seaboard, where, owing to fog, the temperatures remain 60 deg. or below maximum. Exceding 100 deg. are reported from several stations from the interior of California, but no high northerly winds are reported, and the conditions are beneficial for ripening crops rather than otherwise.

Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, June 10: Northern California: Fair Saturday; continued warm weather in the interior; northerly winds, westerly on the coast; fog on coast.

Southern California: Fair Saturday; con-

Southern California: Fair Saturday; con-tinued warm weather in the interior; north-erly winds inland, westerly winds on the Arizona: Fair Saturday, except cloudy in

outheastern portion.
San Francisco and vicinity: Fais Saturday,
ith fog in the morning; fresh westerly

The Times' Weather Record .- Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily: 1 p.m. Midnight Temperature

Foggy

Minimum temperature, 24

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Pomona has received \$65,000 for her navel oranges this season, It is a gen-uine pleasure to chronicle such a fact. Let this be known to the homeseekers who will come here in July, and it will prove more effectual in winning them than all the eloquence with which that town is credited.

Perris Valley is to be envied. The Riverside Press tells of some eleven hundred inches of water now being pumped onto the land; and that real prosperity is present with them. Perdanced to other and much different music in the days gone by. It was mainly chin music, from "pro-moters." Moral: Dig down into your pockets; then dig down into the earth, and be blessed.

"She struck the Marshal with a pickax and her hired man drew a gun on him." This is not the plot of a sleuth story of the Texas frontier; no, it is the chronicle of a simple truth, which occurred in sainted Santa Barbara only yesterday. Now, where are Horace Ainsley Vachell and Beatrice Harraden? Just think of it! "The Bloody Pickax, or Mrs. Broome's Rusty Revenge!"

Pasadena has Bob Burdette, the Throop Institute, a patent tramp catcher, and Melick, the editorial curio, and yet she is not happy; because, in the multitude of her greatshe forgot to organize an effect charity-distributing agency tive charity-distributing agency. Among common, ordinary people this occasions wonder. The deserving poor of that highly-intellectual city will find it slim provender if they must subsist on religion, wind and milk.

Orange county is heard fr through Santa Ana's Chamber ce. They are planning an excursion for the National Educational Association to that pleasant town. This is up-to-date common-sense, and carries its own helpful commentary. They are, also, sending out a pamphlet descriptive of the county. How much better such things are than the pessimistic yawp of mossbacks, so common a year or two ago.

The Southern Pacific has placed a corps of engineers in the field in Orange county for the purpose of survey-ing a line from Anaheim to the oil wells owned by the Santa Re Company in the foothills north of Fullerton. This is doubtless a neighborly act on the part of the Southern Pacific looking to the handling of the Santa Fé's oil product, which is becoming a big factor in the business of that section; but the move may have another meaning besides, as early developments will show.

Admiral Dewey presented a captured cannon to the Dewey National Monument Committee, to be com-peted for by cities all over the land. The cannon is to be presented to the city or town giving the highest per-centage to the monument fund. The small borough of Three Oaks, Mich., is on record as giving \$1132.80, the result of a Dewey-day service. The committee awaits returns from the Pacific Coast before making the award. It is time for Southern Call-fornia to ask, in Watson's terse ver-nacular, "Where are we at?"

Anaheim's canning factory is about to open, and her delinquent-tax list is smaller than ever. These are causes for happiness: but pale into insignifi-cance before the fact that the Espee and Santa Fé crews are com-ing together soon, to cross tracks there. Now, what a transport of joy would revel under the suspenders of the Anahelmer—and several millions beside—if they could rope Collis in as stakeholder and referee! The point in this scheme lies in the fact that it the proper caper to kill the referee,

MUSIC at dinner hour. Elegant suite with private baths. Excellent meals. Politattention. Summer rates at Hotel Rosslyn.

EXPENSIVE COLL OF WIRE

IT COST TWO MEN- MUCH MORE THAN IT IS WORTH.

The Same May Fence Hugh J. Craw ford Out of Practice in the Po lice Court-Peculiar Method of Defending a Client.

A coil of wire fencing 500 feet long and of the value of \$2 has proved a very expensive investment for Ellas M. Messer and his friend, E. A. Slane but they are not the only ones wh may pay dearly for that wire. If statements made by Messer and Slane are true, Hugh J. Crawford, Esq., has the wire coiled about him in such manner that he will have a tight squeeze if he expects to maintain standing as a member of the bar. According to the complaint and evidence in the case, Elias Messer was arrested last Monday on the charge of petty larceny, it being alleged tha he stole five redwood fence posts and 500 feet of wire fencing, which was the property of August Krug. There was no direct proof except Messer's voluntary confession that he took the property. He said he tripped up on the wire in the public road near his home one night, recently, and as the material had not been in use for two years he picked it up and removed it to his own premises. The posts he used for fire wood before Mr. Krug called upon him and laid claim to the property. Krug offered to let him keep the wire ob.payment of \$2. Messer said he had a sick wife and three children and was out of money, so it was impossible for him to buy the wire. Then Krug swore out a complaint for petty larceny and had Messer arrested.

E. A. Slane, a neighbor and friend of Messer, accompanied him to the Police Station and deposited \$10 cash ball for Messer's appearance in Justice Morgan's court vesterday, afterproperty of August Krug. There wa

or Messer, accompanied him to the Police Station and deposited \$10 cash ball for Messer's appearance in Justice Morgan's court yesterday afternoon for trial. Slane declares that while at the Police Station last Monday, Attorney Crawford, thinking he was the defendant in the case, offered his services as counsel. Being informed that he was merely the friend of the defendant, Crawford sought out Messer and offered to defend him for \$10, \$5 cash in hand and \$5 to be paid when the case was settled. Messer said he had no money, but Crawford appealed to Slane, who paid him \$5 on account. Thursday afternoon Slane called at Crawford informed him that the best way for Messer to get out of the difficulty would be to settle the matter out of court. The case could be squared for \$10, Crawford is alleged to have said, and on this representation, Slane says, he paid Crawford the \$10 demanded.

But Deputy District-Attorney Chambers who head the

Slane says, he paid Crawford the \$10 demanded.

But Deputy District-Attorney Chambers, who had the prosecution in charge, says Crawford never approached him about the matter, and there never had been any request for a settlement out of court.

When the case was called for trial yesterday afternoon, all the parties concerned were present, except Crawford, attorney for the defense. Crawford did not show up to afford any assistance to his client for the \$15 he had been peld, nor did he send any excuse nor ask for a postponement. The trial went on regardless of counsel, and the defendant, on his own admission of having taken the property, was adjudged guilty of petty larceny and fined \$10. He wanted to go to fall for ten days in lieu of the fine, but the court ordered the \$10 bell which Slane had put up to be applied to liquidation of the fine. Thus Slane is out \$25. including Messer's fine and the \$15 paid to Hugh J. Crawford, for which no service was rendered.

At the conclusion of the trial Slane and Messer complained to the court about Crawford's actions in the case. Justice Morgan took the matter under consideration.

Wednesday Morning Club. The annual business meeting of the

Wednesday Morning Club was held in the East Los Angeles Congregational Church Wednesday morning.

Reports were received from the various sections, and officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Mrs. Frank E. Prior; vice-president, Mrs. Wing H. Fillmore; secretary, Mrs. Henry E. Brett; irreasurer, Mrs. J. M. Armstrong; board of directors, Mrs. Allison Barlow, Mrs. J. B. Liversedge, Mrs. J. Noonan Phillips, Mrs. F. M. Nickell. Mrs. W. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Anna Dunscore, Miss Martha Thompson. Leaders for next year will not be chosen until the final business meeting. Wednesday Morning Club was held

meeting.
The history of the Wednesday Morn-Organized only a year ago, unde the auspices of the East Los Angele Congregational Church, it has grow to a membership of nearly two hun dred.

dred.

Four sections, the Shakespeare, current events, history and physical culture, under the leadership of Mrs. C. P. Dorland, Mrs. Sherman Page, Miss Martha Thompson and Miss Jennie O. Chambers, respectively, have done good work.

The year's work will close with a reception, June 22.

Miss Breck Will Resign.

Miss Emma J. Breck, teacher of English in the State Normal School in this city, will resign her position in this city, will resign her position and the board of trustees is expected to take action upon the resignation at the meeting this afternoon. Miss Breck has been a member of the faculty for four years, and the trustees are sorry to lose her. It is her faculty for four years, and the trustees are sorry to lose her. It is her faculty for to the trustees are sorry to lose her. It is her faculty for the trustees after which she will attend an eastern college. Fifty or more applications have been filed for the position, and some of the applicants are educators of some prominence in the State.

Military Companies Wanted. Military companies are wanted by Santa Monica and Anaheim, and some santa Monica and Anaheim, and some of the young men in both places are making efforts to organize. There are two vacancies in the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., and the towns mentioned are anxious to fill them. Anaheim had a company once, but through lack of interest, it was mustered out.

BEST wines at Woollacott's, 124 N. Spring

The Oriental Seer



248 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Saturday's Prices

At Silverwood's.

15 hours devoted to hot weather necessaries in correct Furnishings and Hats. Bargains in every department.

Shirts. The up-to-date kind of choice summer patterns in both the swell dress fronts \$1.00 and comfort fitting 201s.

Negligee Shirts, well made, dressy patterns.

50c

Underwear. Extra value in light and medium weight Balbriggan Soft finish, summer weight Hosiery. 25c

Neckwear. -in-Hands, 50c New colors and silks in Four-in-I Ascots, Imperials and Bat Wings Summer Neckwear, 50c, 10c Hats. Correct Pearl Dress Hats.... \$2.50 Jumbo Straw and Fine Split Saliors, \$1.00 and... \$1.50

\$1.00

F. B. SILVERWOOD,

HATTER AND FURNISHER, 124 South Spring Street.

> . JUST OUT. . . Edward Fitzgerald's

Omar Khayyam,

WITH A PROSE TRANSLATI FROM THE FRENCH OF J. B. NIG OLAS AND AN INTRODUTCION JAMES B. SCOTT. PUBLISHED C. C. PARKER. Paper Edition....35c. | Boards...... Parker's, Broadway.



Pair of Glasses for Two Years.

He wants you pleased—your eyes properly corrected. He's so positive he can do it that he makes this remarkable offer. No extra charge for it. J. P. DELANY, EXPERT 300 S.

**************** Comfort on the Beach or Lawn,

Chair and Awning,



IT ALSO MAKES A BABY HAMMOCK. You'll Find

Everything in Camp Furniture at

Phone, Main 658 HOEGEE'S 138-42 S. Main.

Children's Hats **TODAY**

15c to 48er In trimmed ones we're displaying a very pretty line, though the present prices are fast thinning it out....

75c to \$2.00. -Eclipse Millinery,

337 S. Spring St.



9 9. Malsky Established 1880. OPTICIAN Son her CROWN 0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0



s tan and sunburn. Eradicates by keeping the skin taut, and Cannot fall to give satisfaction.

239 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

Continuation of the Immense Sale of Ladies' Novelty Hosiery

3600 pairs

Of high-grade Hosiery, consisting of Silk o Plates, Paris Lisle Threads and Fine Sea @ Island Cottons, in black, tan, bronze and o leather shades, polka dots in French blues, @ black and tan. Extracted colors, Van Dyck o boot effects, jacquard bracelets effects, @ twisted silk embroidered ankles, allover @ lace listes and Scotch plaids. These goods @ range in price from 50c to \$1.25 pair. 0

> The entire purchase is now on sale at

35c pair, 3 pair for \$1.00 §

Don't Take Chances

With inferior confectionery.

Nothing but the most superior quality at Jevne's. This means something to you. It means if you ap-preciate the best in confectionery—all that is good, pure nd wholesome-you are sale in buying your candies

Order it for the children when you order your groceries at Jevne's. No need to go elsewhere.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

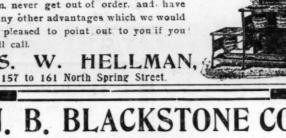
208-210 S. Spring St. - Wilcox Building.

references es estercises

Twin Burner Stoves...

Cannot explode, are simple in construction, never get out of order, and have many other advantages which we would be pleased to point out to you if you will call.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157 to 161 North Spring Street.



B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Reliable Goods, Popular

DRY GOODS

Spring and Third Sts. Tel. Main 259

The gathering of Knit Underwear we have to show Saturday's buyers is large, complete and seasonable, and, furthermore, is priced most interestingly low. Here are a lew hints to guide you:

Ladies' Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, 5c, 8 1/3 c,

Ladies' Cotton Vests, short sleeves, low neck, crochet and silk tape finished, 10c.

Ladies' Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, in pink and blue stripes, crochet finished neck and sleeves, 10c,

Ladies' Cotton Vests, low neck, no sleeves, nicely finished with silk tape, in pink, blue, ecru and white, at 15c, 20c and 25c,

Ladies' Silk Vests, low neck, no sleeves, lace trimmed, blue and white, 50c to \$1,50, Ladies' Silk and Lisle Vests, long or short sleeves,

pants to match, extra values, from \$1.00 up. Summer weight Wool Vests, long or short sleeves, pants to match, from 85c to \$1.25.

Cotton Union Suits, long or short sleeves, from 50c up. Lisle Thread Union Suits, long or short sleeves, ecru or white, \$1.00 and up.

A complete assortment of Infants', Children's and Men's Underwear in all the lighter summer weights.



Practice Building.

od dental work lasts; lasts in the satisfaction it gives the patient; lasts in the growing results of confidence that it brings



English Worsted Suitings In blue or black that we are for \$17.50 in Cutaway Frocks money saves. Pit guaranteed.

BRAUER & KROHN, Tailors, 11415 South Main.

IS THE BEST. Meek Baking Co. Largest Bakery on the Coast.

McCall's July Patterns and Magazines Now In-

Money Saved if You Buy Today.

We make every effort to have our Saturday notes bristle with exceptional values. We lay a large portion of our regular profit aside in order to quote prices that will have a tendency to draw you to the Coulter store on Saturday.

Men's Furnishings.

Really exceptional offerings in goods that men need just at this season of the year.

Negligee Shirts of fancy percales and madras cloths, cuffs and collar attached, negligee front, laundered ready for use: such makes as the Monarch, Gold, Silver, Emory; the styles are handsome, the colorings good; formerly sold from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. Today at 65c.

Men's Drawers. White jean drawers, patent elastic seams, most durable drawer made for summer wear; sold the world over at \$1.00; here today

Novelty Neckwear. It is amusing to read of the novelty neckwear some times that one knows to be two or three seasons old. Style pretty, per-haps; but when we say novelty it means fresh as a rainbow. We have never shown anything prettier than this lot of men's ties. New shades, exquisite colorings. Price 500

Men's Underwear, made by Med-licott. Elegant quality, light weight balbriggan in the new shades of blue and pink, soft finish and extra fine.

Instead of \$1.00 a garment, at 75c. Men's Balbriggan Underwear; new shades of turquoise blue, very excep-tional value. Per garment, 500. Underwear and Hosiery.

Does it interest you to know that our sales are larger than ever this season in this department? It should, for they are the index to women's appreciation. That is guaranty for quality and prices both. For today only the following items at the prices

quoted: Ladies' Oneita Combination Suits of very fine quality Egyptian cotton; elastic, fits without pressure, easy to put on, seamless, silk crochet and tape neck, ecru or white. long or short sleeves. Instead of \$1.25, at \$1.00.

Ladies' Equestrienne Ribbed Tights, fine ecru Egyptian cotton, silk tape waist band, ankle or knee length, open or closed. Instead of 50c; at 40c.

Ladies' Hose, handsome plain blue grounds with pinhead polka dots of white; very fine quality. Instead of 35c, at 25c. Children's Black Hose of real liste thread, silk finish, fine ribbed, double sole, spliced heel and toe, sizes 6 to 9%. Instead of 25c, at 20c.

California Blankets-Just the thing for campers and seaside cottages, \$2.95 a pair.

COULTER DRY GOODS CO.

317-325 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth.

A savings account can be opened by anyone at the Union Bank of Savings. Any amount—large or small-will start one.

Newberry's

Pineapple Day.

We have 1000 Fancy Sugar Loaf Pineapples. Come early and make your selection.

25c and 35c Each. Full line of our Hand Made Chocolate Creams and Fancy

25c Per Pound.

216-218 South Spring Street, Quick Meal Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves

Are the Best. Cass & Smurs Stove Company

314-316 South Spring Street.

Phone Main 950.

TODAY ONLY. olled Oats....

623 South Broadway.

ror the very latest see We have the finest line of HATS In the city and our prices are the lowest. Special Sale Today, PEARL FEDORAS \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

GEO. A. RALPHS, 601 S. Spring. "The Most for the Least Money.

9 lbs. Rolled Oats



I. Magnen's Con 251 South Broadway.

ARIZONA AFFAIRS.

GOV. MURPHY GRATIFIED OVER HIS GOOD WORKS

Changes in the Normal Schools and Preparations to Open the New High-grade One at

Liberal Appropriations for Indias School at Phoenix and Some Innovations About to Be

Highest Rate Ever Known Paid for Mail Service-Thieving Band Broken.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) June 7.—[Regular Correspondence.] Gov. N. O. Murphy is back from his attendance on the Wichita session of the Trans-Missis-sippi Congress. He is intensely gratified over the success in that body of his olution calling for the cession arid lands to the States. In congress he had to fight a well organized and brainy set of men who thought the salvation of the West could best be worked out with the ald of the national government. A smaller number were they who thought the reclamation of the waste areas through water storage was a matter that should be handled only by incorporated capi-tal. As he ever does, the Governor on his trip acted as an immigration agent for the Southwest. He made several addresses in which he told of the capa-bilities of the valleys of Arizona in agririculture and of the mineral riches of mountains. The Governor also saw that a resolution was adopted fa-voring Statehood for the Territories.

saw that a resolution was adopted faworing Statehood for the Territories.

The Board of Education of the normal schools of Arizona has been in
session in Phoenix for several days,
wrestling with a number of difficult
problems concerning the administration of the main school at Tempe and
the inauguration of the new school at
Flagstaff. As principal of the new
school, Prof. A. N. Taylor of Jamestown, N. Y., has been chosen. A second appointment to the same institution is Miss Frances H. Bury, a graduate of the San José Normal, a young
lady who has for two years been a
member of the faculty at Tempe. The
contract for furnishing the new school
has been given to G. H. Bancroft ot
Los Angeles .representing C. F. Webber & Co., and to B. Heyman of Phoenix. Accommodations will be provided
for about one hundred pupils. Though
the institution will be the first highgrade educational institution in Northern Arzona, it is believed the attendance for the first years will not pass
this estimate. The contractors are
bonded to finish their work August 15, this estimate. The contractors are bonded to finish their work August 15, and the first term of school is to be-gin about September 1.

At Tempe, through resignations and changes not a teacher will remain.

about September 1.

It Tempe, through resignations and inges, not a teacher will remain, it he board has before it the selection of an entirely new faculty. Sevil of the foremost educators of the isst have applied for the post vacated Principal McNaughton, who goes the presidency of the State Normal San José, Cal. Regret is expressed the withdrawal of Dr. McNaughfrom the Arizona Normal. In its cial expression of views to that eact, the Board of Education declares it "his influence on education oughout the Territory has been st salutary and effective, and his nagement of the Normal School prelinently progressive, wise and be-m."

nign."

The Indian school at Phoenix is a favorite one with the Indian service, and this year's appropriations have been upon the most liberal scale. One of the improvements for which funds have been provided is a manual-train-ing school, to cost \$15,000. It is to be completed in November. Superintending school, to cost \$15,000. It is to be completed in November. Superintendent McCowan is much interested in the projected innovation. He believes it will be an emphatic success. There is ever trouble encountered in attempts to teach the Indian the intricacies of the white man's book learning, but the red man has been shown to have great aptitude for all forms of manual training. The wood-carving, basket-making and weaving the pupils will be taught will have an influence of the widest nature throughout the plains tribes of Arlzona. A late addition to the school is a squad of young Moquis from Northeastern Arziona. Heretofore the efforts of the school have mainly been spent upon representatives of the tribes of Southern Arziona, but now Superintendent McCowan has under his charge Indians of almost every southwestern tribe

school have mainly been spent upon representatives of the tribes of Southern Arizona, but now Superintendent McCowan has under his charge Indians of almost every southwestern tribe. The trustees of Phoenix school district have chosen their teachers for the coming term. C. J. Cole and C. O. Case were respectively reflected principals of the Central and East End schools. W. M. Neff was transferred from a teachership in the Central school to the charge of the West End school Other instructors chosen were J. W. Anderson, Laura Dobbs, Ida Warren, Marguerite Williams, Allie Gray, Ada Kelly, Ethel Orme, Winifred Dysart, Kate Christy, Annie Perley, Carolyn Potter, Flora Cohn, Lina Sheldon. Addine Bury, Mabel Early, Ida Woolf, Marie LaChance.

J. W. Crouse, formerly County Superintendent of Schools, has been relected principal of the Alma schools. Miss Amina McNaughton has resigned the post of assistant principal of the Tempe schools and will accompany her father to San José.

The quarterly examinations for teachers in Arizona are considered by newcomers of exceptional severity. At the last examination in Phoenix, of nine applicants, only one was successful.

The government of the United States on its mail route from Congress to Harqua Hala, is believed to be paying the highest rate ever known for such transportation. It is paying at the rate of about 5s each for the carriage of letters whence the gross income is 2 cents. When the bonanza mines were running, Harqua Hala was one of the busiest camps in Arizona. At present there are few men in the camp. A small force is engaged in cyaniding tallings and an occasional prospector drops in to seek companionship and to-bacco. The passenger traffic on the stage line fell off and the mail contractors threw up their job. Thus it is the Postoffice Department has had to make special contract for the service at rates that beat the tariff to the Klondike.

at rates that beat the tariff to the Klondike.

Through the capture of Rudolfo and Emelio Baca, it is believed that Sheriff Murray has broken up one of the most active bands of horse-thieves ever known to Central Arizona. They were run down in the wilds of the Mogollaon Mountains, and were easily secured by strategy. The crimes of which they are especially accused is the larceny of five horses from John Millar at Fort McDowell last February. Thefe were three other members of the gang, but they are now in fall in Northern Arizona awaiting trial for various grave offenses.

The city of Phoenix has purchased a new combination chemical engine and hock-and-ladder truck, at a gost of \$3000. The City Council at the same time made purchase of a hack, paying therefore \$137.50. The city has no use for a hack, and it is not to be atfached by the honors of the Mayor's office.

Indeed, the Council will probably order the vehicle destroyed by fire. It was used during the smallpox epidemic as a means of transportation to the pest-house, a service the former owner found profitable, till he discovered he had thus thrown a hoodoo upon his entire hack service. He thereupon called upon the Council to divide with him his loss, and was accommodated. The Territorial Board of Equalization, to which a new membership was appointed during the last Legislature, has held its first session in Phoenix. It comprises R. N. Fredericks of Prescott, M. P. Freeman of Tucson, Capt. E. A. Cutter of Bonita and Territorial Auditor G. W. Vickers, Harvey J. Lee was elected secretary.

INTERVIEW WITH KAUTZ

LULU EN ROUTE HOME.

Commission Has Samoan Situation in Hand-Bodies of Lieut. Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan on the Ship-Other Hawaiian News.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The teamer Doric, from the Orient, via ionolulu, brings the following advices the Associated Press from its Hawaiian correspondent, who writes un-

der date of June 2:
"HONOLULU, June 2.—The U.S.S.
Philadelphia arrived from Samoa yes-terday on her way to Mare Island. 'All parties have agreed to abide by what the commission decide, said Rear-Ad-miral Kautz this morning, speaking of Samoan affairs, 'whether they will keep their agreement or not remains to be seen. Malletoa Tanus appeared before the commission several days before we left, and Mataafa the day before we Three boats were sent to bring

left, and Mataafa the day before we left. Three boats were sent to bring Malletoa, one representing each of the three nations. But he came in his own big war canoe, accompanied by two-others, each containing about 200 men. The sittings of the commission are not public, though they cannot be said to be secret. Still, very little of what goes on before them becomes publicly known. I think things will come out all right. The situation at Apia is one of quiet awaiting the result of the work of the commission.

"My orders from the Navy Department were to remain there as long as I thought it necessary. The Philadelphia is very foul, and has needed to go into the dry dock for a long while. Then we have a large number of men aboard whose term of service has expired. The Brutus is there, and the Badger. Matters are quiet, and order prevails. The situation is in the hands of the (commission. Under these circumstances, I thought it best to start for San Francisco.

"Yes, the reports about our ammunition being defective are true, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say some of it was very old.

"We have the bodies of Lansdale and Monaghan aboard. They were brave fellows. The views of the situation have been so fully expressed in my dispatch to the Navy Department that I could not make them clearer if I talked all night. I know I have been roasted in the States. Still I do not think I am unduly sensitive, and when the circumstances are all understood, it won't my attended and word of the stuation when the circumstances are all understood, it won't my attended and word of the stuation of the stuate of the stuation of the stuate of the stuation of the stuate of the

unduly sensitive, and when the circumstances are all understood, it won't matter a great deal."

"Shrouded under heavy black tarpaulins and crepe, the bodies of Lieut. Philip V. Lansdale and Ensign John R. Monaghan, rest on the bridge of the Philadelphia. They are being taken to the land in whose service and under whose flag they lost their lives.

"The bodies of the men from the Philadelphia who lost their lives in Samoa, are burled in the cemetery at Milinuu, in the plot of ground reserved there for the kings and members of the royal family. They are Coxswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman E. Edsall, and Privates Thomas Holloway and John E. Mudge, United States Marine Corps.

"His Imperial Russian Majesty's Razboynik arrived in this port May 27, forty days from Valparaiso. She will be overhauled here, coal, and sall for the Asiatic station about June 12. The Razboynik is a bark-rigged vessel and carries seventeen guns and 168 men. She has been in these waters several times before.

"The United States transport Sherman arrived on May 30, seven and a half days from San Francisco. After taking on coal she sailed for Manila yesterday."

PANAMA CANAL ROUTE.

President Appoints Commission to Determine a Feasible One.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President today appointed the following commission to determine the most feasible and practicable route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama: Rear Admiral John G. Walker,

U.S.N.: Hon. Samuel Pasco of Florida; U.S.N.; Hon. Samuel Pasco of Florida; Alfred Noble of Illinois, Géorge S. Morrison, C.E., of New York; Col. Pe-ter C. Haines, U.S.A.; Prof. William H. Burr of Connecticut; Lieut.-Col, Oswald Ernest, U.S.A.; Lewis M. Haupt, C.E., of Pennsylvania; Prof. Emory P. Johnson of Pennsylvania.

From a Pastor

"I am the pastor of the Baptist Church at Port Jervis, N. Y., and sometimes am called upon to take part in evangelistic work away



could hardly
preach to my
congregation.
It was not only distressing in a bodily sense, but extremely embarrassingto enter the pulpit in this condi-tion. I had tion. I had heard of Ackbeard of Ack-br's English Remedy and, after service, I boughts bottle and began to him.

bought a bottle and began taking it. The next night my throat was nearly well, and I deliv-ered my sermon without difficulty. In a few days I was thoroughly cured. I conceive it to tays I was thoroughly cured. I concerve it to be my duty to benefit mankind physically as well as spiritually whenever I can, and am glad to write these words in praise of this grand old medicine. Those with sensitive throatsand those who catch cold easily should certainly take Acker's English Remedy."

(Signed) REV. BZER TEBET SAFFORD.

(Signed) REV. BZEA TERRY SAFFORD.

Sold at Sc., On and R a bottle, throughout the United
States and Canada; and it is Bagiand, at its 9d., 2s. 2d.,
4s. 4d. If you are not satisfied after buying, return the
bottle to your drugstes and getypour money back.

We authorize the above guarantee.

W. H. HOOKER & CO., Proprieters, New York.

The following druggists supply and guarantee

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY,
SALE & SON DRUG CO., 220 S. Spring St.

J. H. TROUT, 6th and Broadway.
OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., 4th and Spring Sts.
C. H. LEWIS, 4th and Broadway.
ELLINGTON DRUG CO., 4th and Spring Sts.
DEAN'S DRUG STORE, 3rd and Main Sts.
THEW HSYMINISTER PULAR. 336 S. Main St.
THEW HSYMINISTER PULAR.

FRANK D. OWEN, 1658 Temple St.

Damage Suit Withdrawn.

action begun last Saturday by Nettle Howell against A, B. Green-wald et al., trading as the Arntfield wald et al., trading as the Arntfield Shoe Company, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by her in having the business carried on by her at No. 111 South Spring street manipulated out of her possession, has been withdrawn. She averred in her complaint that for business reasons she assigned to Greenwald with the understanding that when all indebtedness should have been paid, the business was to be returned to her, but alleged that it never was so returned.

Normal School Will Entertain The Normal School building will be kept open during four days of the National Educational Association convention, and visiting teachers interested in Normal School work will be entertained. The trustees of the institution decided upon this plan, and Mrs. May English has been appointed chairman of a Committee of Entertainment. The teachers have voted to contribute money to defray all the expenses, and the building will be hand-somely decorated for the occasion. kept open during four days of the

Social Problem of America. Prof. Thaddeus M. Fritz of Chicago is delivering a course of free lec-tures at Blanchard Hall on "The Social Problem of America in the Light of the Teachings of Jesus." The series of lectures to teachers, delivered at 3 p.m. daily, on "Psychology," is just being concluded. The Sunday afternoon lectures, to which everybody is invited, will be devoted to "Sociology." Prof. Fritz and his lectures are highly commended by the clergy of the country.

of the country. FOR HOT AIR FURNACES

BEEKINS Van and Storage can save gou from 50 to 100 per cent. on shipping goods. BEKINS' cut-rate freight office, 436 South Spring. Tel. main 19.

MUNYON'S INHALER.

The Wonderful Remely for Catarrh Asthma Bronchitis. and All Throat and Lung Diseases.

AN UNPARALLELLED SUCCESS.

It Has No Equa', Physicians Pronounce It the Most Scientific and Effective Treatment Known for Diseases of the Air Passages.



Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils. cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

reaches the sore spots, heals the raw places, goes to the seat of disease. penetrates obscure places where drugs en into the stomach cannot reach, acts as a balm and tonic to the whole sys-

If You Have the Grip, Try It.
It You Have a Cough, Try It.
If You Have Catarrh, Try It.
If You Have Sore Throat, Try It.
If You Have Weak Lungs, Try It.

IT POSITIVELY CURES.

from our office.

Sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains are cured by Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles cured by Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. Ninety per cent of all kidney complaints cured by Munyon's Kidney Cure. Headaches, colds and coughs, impure blood, general debility per vousness, all quickly cured by Munyon's Remedies. The remedies cost mostly 25 cents a vial, and are sold by all druggists. "here are 57 different cures for 57 different ailments.

Write PROFESSOR MUNYON, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, for free medical advice on any disease.



FOR FINE TAILORING PERFECT FIT, BEST OF MODERATE PRICES. GO TO . .

JOE POHEIM All Wool Suits \$12 to \$35

\$4 to \$10 143 S. Spring St., Los Angeles

A FACT We Sell Only the Genuine Syrup of Figs, 35c PER BOTTLE. THE OWL DRUG CO., 320 South Spring Street.



Guns, Guns, Guns.

GUNS GALORE!

Get them cheap this week.

Carpenters' Tools, Machinists' Tools,

Cutlery, Plumbers' Supplies Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co., New Location, 412 S. Broadway.

Arthur S. Hill, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Hosiery.

319 South Spring Street.

CANCER IS DEADLY!

Cure Found at Last.

Results Fatally in Nine

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple. or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent

poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news

spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

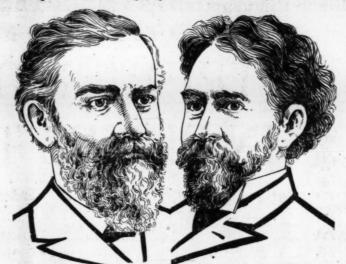
the following is a specimen:

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when the horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed be and the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did 10 good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while.

skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever, the Cancer growing worse all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly Cancer is, especially when inherited. I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—Mrs. S. M. IDOL, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia

DR. HARRISON & CO.



Strictly Reliable Specialists for MEN ONLY.

We treat and cure Nervous Debility. Partial or Complete Loss of Vital Force. Unnatural Drain Premature Weatiness, Contracted Allments, including Contagious Blood Po son and Discours the Kidneys. Bladder and Results of Badly Treated Cases. We positively GUARANTEE to cur PILES, RUPTURE, HYDROCLE and VARICOSE VEINS in one week. We are always willift to wait for our fee until cure is effected. No charge for consultation and examination at office by letter. Room 2/3. Nolan & smith Block, corner Second and Broadway, Los Angeles. Priva

We still have a very large assortment of

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies

At closing out prices. Special attention given to shades.

TWO SPECIALS.

JOHN J. FAY, Jr., Trustee. 345-347 S. Spring Street,

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE This great Vez

etable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous diseases, INSOMNIA. PAINS IN THE BACK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, PIMPLES, EXHAUSTING DRAINS, VARICOCELE and CONSTIPATION. CUPIDENE cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores. The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 80 per cent. are troubled with Prostatitis, cupiling the property of th For sale by OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., N.E. cor. 4th and Spring, Los Angeles.

Our 5-year-old Port at 50c

Per Gallon, is a Good Wine. Others often ask 75c and \$1.00 for an inferior grade, Free Sample. EDWARD GERMAIN WINE CO., 307-399 Los Angeles Street. Cor. Fourth. Tel. Main 919.

So. California Furniture Co.

Bicycle Riding School. Six Lessons, \$2.00.
Open Evenings.

Central Park Cyclery, 518 S. Hill. How to Keep Moths Out of Blankets. Have them cleaned by the CITY DYE WORKS before putting them away, and moths will never get into them.

345 S. BROADWAY. 'Phone Main 551.

CONSUMPTION CURED by the WHITMAN METHOD. Patients reated at home or at the Institute. Symptom blank and treatise on "Consumption, Its Cause and Cure" sent free. Koch Medical Institute, 431/4 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.



Herbal Remedies

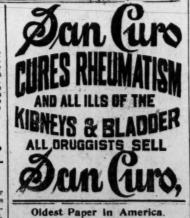
Drive poison out of your system. Operations prevented by taking Dr. Wong's Vegetable-Compound. No minerals used. The secret of his success is that he cures the people. Medicine mailed to any address. PULSE DIAGNOSIS.

DR. WONG. Office and Sanitarium,

Eclipse Bicycles

Are fitted with Morrow Automatic Coaster and Brake. You can ride 50 miles with this device and not pedal to exceed 35 miles. In-vestigate before you purchase your '90 model. D. BAYLES, Wholessie and Retail, 434 S. BROADWAY. Tel. Green 1978.

.....THE NEW..... Crystal Palace IS NOW OPEN. MEYBERG BROS.,



Saturday Evening Post. All News-dealers. Five Cents Copy.

DECK & CHASE CO., MASONIC UNDERTAKERS, FOURTH AND HILLSTS Tel. 6L

Ladies' Sailors.

Pearl Fedoras.

New Neckwear.

Under Nadeau Hotel.



Cooking **Experts** Say:

"Not a pound of lard per year is consumed in our kitchens, and we conscientiously advise the public to use almost any other lat. — Marion Harland and Christian Terhune Herrick, page 147, National Cook Book.

Cottolene

table food product. Better than the best and purest lard and is strongly endorsed by physicians for its healthful qualities.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.



JULY

Fourth.

Flagi

A. W. SWANFELDT. Proprietor. Tel Main 1160. 220 S. Main St. Second-hand Fumigating Tents

If You Use SYRUP OF **PRUNES**

Once you will always use it, for it is a natural, thorough and safe LAXATIVE.

LARGE BOTTLES.....50c

Electric Bakery

Cal. Purne Syrup Co.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

LUNCH AND ICE CREAM PARLORS.

Pie. 5 cents. BREAD served at wholesale prices. COLD DRINKS. CARL SATTLER, Propr., 326 S. Spring St.

NAMES AND STATES OF THE STATES

THE BEST 15-cent Lunch in the city, served from 11 to 2.

COFFEE-the best made—and Cake or

AND WILL WIND Do Rot buya CYRANO CHAIN ASSORTMENT At 50c and Upward.

F. M. REICHE, JEWELER, 235 S. Spring AND THE PARTY OF

ONLY The best quality Mainsprings used in repairing watches. Fully guar-W. J. Getz, WATCHMAKER, WATCHMAKER,



Perhaps 200 colors and designs, choice new fresh styles, elegant, rich qualities, wide widths; many pieces worth 35 cents a yard, and not a yard in the lot worth less than 28 cents. The styles are:

Brocade stripes, crepon stripes, Dresden stripes,ombre stripes, polka dots, lan-cy checked taffetas, black double face satin, all-silk moire, in all shades and plain black gauze ribbons.

For Neckwear, Millinery, Dress Trimmings and Sashes-

MILLINERY CO.

MARVEL SYTE

comfort in Cooking

Demands a Gasoline Stove for the Summer.

THE "Insurance"

Gasolige Stove is the Stope that never expledes. It is a quick cooker—a spendin bilter. It is easy to take our of and economical in fuel.

only be understood and apus show it to you, We pay the freight to all points where we have no agents within 100 miles of

Wholesale and Retail Supply House . . .

Los Angeles.

611 SOUTH BROADWAY. Send for Free Book About "INSURANCE." Ladies' Skirts Cleaned and finished, 50c and 75c.

Men's Suits Cleaned and pressed, \$1.28. By our Improved Day Per



Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.p. Tel. M. 730. Spring Tan Shoes for Ladies and Gents HAMILTON & BAKER.



BURKE BROS., Makes Men Percelul ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE PEC: 3 for S

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION.

Union avenue (cor. 23d.) Tuescay, June 18, as Oa.m. One 'Knabe' Upright Piano and Stool, Ebony Music Cabinet, One Fine Violin, Gutar. Anare Drum, Walnut Revolving Bookcask, Writing Desk, Library Tables, Rattan and Essy Chairs and Rockers, Divans. Couches, Hall Rack, Laccurtains, Portieres. 2 Antique Chairs (fo year old,) seme old pieces in Mahogany and Cherry, Cheffonier, Swinging Mirror with Easel, Foliang Bed, Bedroom Suites, Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Trunks, Garden Toola, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Sideboard, Dishes, Glassware, etc.

Office 438-440 South Spring street.

JAMAICA RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS AWAIT THE COMMISSIONERS' COMING.

Visit May Bring to a Focus Whole Question of the Future of Brit-ish West Indies-Of Political Rather Than Commercial Inter-est-London Feels the Most Con-

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.] NEW YORK, June 9.-A special to

the Tribune from Washington says Washington officials have an interest in the coming of the Jamaica reciprocity commissioners, greater than the trade of the British possession warrants. There is feeling that before they get through, these Jamaica commissioners will oring to a focus the whole ques-tion of the future of the British West Indies. They will act nominally in con-junction with the British embassy, because to do otherwise would not be permitted by the British Foreign Of-fice. Nevertheless the Jamaicans are apt to prove headstrong.

fice. Nevertheless the Jamaicans are apt to prove headstrong.

Careful statements are made that their coming has nothing to do with the presence of Sir Cavendish Boyle, who is representing British Guiana in pending negotiations, or with the proposed reciprocity arrangement with Barbadoes. Nevertheless, the idea is prevalent that Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Minister, is hampering Jamaica and that he wants the other dependencies in the West Indies to serve as an offset. Another intimation is given that if Jamaica does not get along well with the United States she will turn to Canada.

The alliance between Canada and the British West Indies has been seriously discussed in the dominion. It is one of the propositions regularly made whenever the Dominion has trouble with the United States over commercial concessions and the fisheries. Some Montreal capitalists have lately interested themselves in electric light and street railway enterprises in Jamaica, and they are said to be urging a closer union between the Dominion and the islands. The notion is too whimsical to receive much attention, because neither the fisheries nor the fruit trade afford a basis for either political or commercial union between Canada and Jamaica.

Private letters from Jamaica have

basis for either political or commercial union between Canada and Jamalca.

Private letters from Jamaica have recently supplemented published and official reports regarding the depth of the discontent there. Unless the United States acts more generously than England has done by granting trade advantages without eqdivalent return, it is said that the demand for annexation will be openly made. Some of the leading men of Jamaica have no faith in the present negotiations and what with the fear of Cuba and Porto Rico before their eyes, they want the island to seek political union with the United States. They are not particular whether they are traded for one of the Philippines or some other spot of land.

Apparently Mr. Chamberlain has most at stake. While Jamaica got no substantial benefit for its rulned sugar industries in the way of countervaling duties, Mr. Chamberlain held out the hope of direct trade with Great Britain, which would insure a market for its fruits and other products. He had a carefully-matured scheme by which the trade was to be taken away from the New England capitalists, who had invested, their money and developed the fruit-raising as well as the railroads. As the English fleet was to replace the American fruit fleet which runs to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Sir Henry Blake, the former Governor of the Island, presented to the London Chamber of Commerce its opportunities. Plans were really made by which England's capital would drive out the American capital. They all came to nothing, and now their fallure is admitted.

In order to secure a basis of reciprocity with the United States, the colonial Legislature passed a reciprocal tariff. Nevertheless the day after the passage of the tariff bill Sir August

In order to secure a basis of reciprocity with the United States, the colonial Legislature passed a reciprocal tariff. Nevertheless the day after the passage of the tariff bill Sir August Hemming and Joseph Chamberlain were burned in effigy. The feeling was that the course taken would cause irritation among the officials of the United States instead of securing the concessions which were wanted. It can hardly be said that the administration is irritated. There is so little Jamaican trade that to show resentment would be absurd. However, no reason has been found why the United States should do more for Jamaica than the British Foreign Office is able to do, and though Mr. Chamberlain may be highly esteemed personally, he is not likely to receive much aid in his plan of pacifying Jamaica through American privileges. The American commissioners which have handled the Jamaica fruits in the markets of the United States have not complained of the tariff. They have done a satisfactory business without interfering with fruit-growers at home. As for sugar it is doubtful whether the United States could restore that industry in Jamaica by granting to it such reciprocity as may be uit-

whether the United States could restore that industry in Jamaica by granting to it such reciprocity as may be ultimately granted to Cuba. The whole question of Jamaican reciprocity is a political rather than a commercial one, and is of more concern in London than in Washington.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

Van Gorder Projects an Intervention into Compton Proceedings

About a week ago the entangled case R. S. Compton against A. G. Van Gorder was further complicated mandamus proceedings begun by the plaintiff against Justice James to compel him to issue an attachment against the person of the defendant. This ac-tion was taken, with the consent and decided upon the advice of the Justice. and the whole matter in dispute is no to be reviewed by the Superior Court.

But at this juncture comes still another complication. Van Gorder has filed a complaint in intervention. In this instrument, he reviews the points at issue from his standpoint, and asserts that no summons was ever served upon him in the first action against Hitchcock and Van Gorder, and that he never waived the service of summons or in any way appeared in the action until January 7, 1896; that, notwithstanding this fact, William Crawford, one of the attorneys for Compton, made an affidavit that he served summons in this action on him on August 7, 1895, and filed it in court on August 18, and, thereupon, by falsely representing to the justice of the peace that he had made this service of summons, caused the justice to enter upon his official docket a default of the said Van Gorder for having failed to appear, and on October 15, 1895. But at this juncture comes still anofficial docket a default of the said Van Gorder for having falled to appear; and on October 15, 1895, still falsely representing to the court that theservice of the summons had been duly made, the attorney for the plaintiff moved to dismiss the action as to defendant Hitchcock and to enter judgment against defendant Van Gorder, and that the justice of the peace, being thus still misled and deceived by such false representation, and not otherwise, made an entry in his docket on that day that Van Gorder was to pay the 869 damages sought to be recovered by the plaintiff Compton, and \$11 costs; and that finally all this took place without his knowledge or consent.

van Gorder further alleges in his in-tervention that the three or more ex-ecutors against him in favor of Comp-ton, and also the three or more cita-tions for him to appear before the jus-

REFRESHMEN

"Good Values Have an Eloquence All Their Own."

Read this list of prices===sample the goods.

Titout Cillo	1100
Stein's Price.	Sale Price Per Gal.
5-year-old Port, 75c	37½c
8-year-old Port, \$1.00	50c
15-year-o'd Port, \$1.50	75c
20-year-old Port, \$2.50	
8-yr-old Sherry, \$1.00	
15-yr-old Sherry, \$1.50	75c
20-yr-old Sherry. \$2.50	51.25

Stein's Price Per Gal. 8-year-old Angelica \$1.00. 15-yr-old Angelica, 20-yr-old Angelica, 8-year-old Muscat, 15-year-old Muscat, 20-year-old Muscat, Sonoma Claret,

What remains of the Stein stock of bottled Whiskies, worth up to \$1.50 a bottle; your choice, while they last,

Store Open This Evening Until 10:30.

Southern California 220 W. Fourth St. Free Delivery.

Sonoma Zinfandel,

tice of the peace for examination as to his property, and also the one or more citations to show cause why he should not be fined for (contempt of court, were issued by Justice James in violation of law and without any authority whatever.

On these grounds Van Gorder asks that Compton's prayer in the mandamus proceedings be denied, and that Justice James be required to make answer, if he can, why he issued the above-mentioned executions, and citations and made the entries he did make in the official docket, and why he has, as Van Gorder claims, usurped authority and acted in violation of the authority and acted in violation of the

Explosion Explained.

The manufacturer of the Solar water heater that exploded on Westlake avenue Thursday morning, explains that the so-called explosion was caused by the mistake of a plumber's assistant, who connected the water main directly with the cylinder, giving no chance for the escape of air. The plumber admits the mistake and stands the expense of repairs. The heaters are not dangerous when properly connected.

THE A550CIATED CHARITIES.
Office, room 11. Courthouse. Tel. main 27.
"He that despiseth is neighbor sinneth; but he that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he. Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord shall defiver him in time of trouble."

Tea

Good Tea

you want-

Great American Importing Tea Co's Have 100 Stores-

That's Why Quality so Good Prices so Reasonable

N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, W. SECOND ST., POMONA. E. STATE, REDLANDS 10 MAIN ST. RIVERSIDE 24 N. FAIR AKS AVE. PASADENA. 227 THIRD ST., SANTA MONICA. 728 STATE ST., SANTA BARBARA. 211 E. FOURTH ST., SANTA ANA.



Swell Oxfords,

If you want style, durability, comfort, fit and exclusiveness in Low Shoes you can find it here. Our Tan and Black Oxfords

At \$2.50

Are exceptional for the money-Ladies who have visited all the sales about town say there is nothing like them for the price shown any place. Our \$3.00 Oxford is also a splendid shoe for the price.

L. W. GODIN SOUTH SPRING ST.

Edward M. Boggs CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

ATREMENDOUSCUT IN PRICES TODAY.

Cut Prices on Imported Suits.

We have about a half dozen fine imported suits left. The materials, making and garniture are of the most magnificent sert. The styles are up-to-date. On account of a small quantity and variety we cut the prices deep. Prices were \$55 and \$40 each. Now offered to close at \$16.50.

We have lots of suits at all prices from \$4 to \$12. Perhaps only one or two or at the most three auties of a sort so that it is impossible to describe any one special lot. It is however sufficient to say that you can have any suit in our store for a great deal less than the cloth originally cost at wholesale price.

Cut Prices on Dress Skirts.

A splendid all wool serge skirt; black or brown; splendidly made; worth every cent of \$\frac{8}{2}\$; to close out price out to \$\frac{9}{2}\$ \$\frac{9}{2}\$.

All wool serge skirt elaborately braided; a really beautiful skirt; regular price \$\frac{12}{2}\$ \$\frac{9}{2}\$; to close out price out to \$\frac{12}{2}\$ \$\frac{12}{2}\$.

Black serge skirt; full tailor made and tailor finished with rows of stitching; regular price \$\frac{12}{2}\$, \$\frac{12}{2}\$; to close out price cut to \$\frac{12}{2}\$. Imported novelty skirts; elegant materials; very newest and handsomest styles; were \$\frac{12}{2}\$ to \$\frac{15}{2}\$ to close out your choice of any in this iot at \$\frac{12}{2}\$ \$\frac{12}{2}\$.

Cut Prices on Wash Suits.

Pretty seasonable white pique blazer suits; nicely made: just the thing for beach wear; price cut to \$2.39.

Cut Prices on Bathing Suits.

Cut Prices on Tea Gowns.

Every woman who cares to save money can do it today at the Parisian. We are closing out our stock at whatever it will bring. It is one of those chances which only come once in a great many years, and the bargains today are very special.

Parisian Cloak w and Suit Co.,

A Full Set of Teeth

The fact that we advertise does not pre-vent our doing good work.



Flexible Rubber Dental Plates

Have many advantages over the old thick, cumbersome, ordinary rubber plates, and even over gold plates, being much lighter and thinner.

These plates are flexible, only a trifle thicker than heavy writing paper, fit closer and adhere better to the roof of the mouth. Particles of food and small seeds: cannot get under them. They will last longer to the control of the seed of the seed of the seed of the seed of the public between the first, being flexible. Once tried none other will be desirable. Dr. Schifman's own process, brought to the notice of the public by him only, and made ONLY by us. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case of plate work.

Persons having trouble with their plates or in having plates fitted, are invited to call and consult us.

Beware of Cheap Imitators and Professional Jealousy.

It is Folly to Pay | Higher Prices Than Ours

For fine Dental Work. Our modern methods enable us to do the very best dental work of all kinds without pain, at prices within the reach of all.

Our Guarantee is Good.

We refer you to the Merchants' National Bank and people we have done work for. EXTRACTING FREE when best plates are ordered. ALL our work is guaranteed to the very best. None better can be had anywhere, no matter how much you pay. Consultation and examination free. Lady at tendants for ladies and children Open evenings and Sunday 4-noons. See our display of Modern Dental Work at our entrance.

Schiffman Dental Co., 107 NORTH SPRING.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing specialists. established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont. San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men Not a dollar need be paid until cured.

CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in Discharges of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily

Examination, Including Anylsis, Free. No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory thereis a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. Persons at a distance can be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12 Address.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.



Flexible Rubber Denta! Plates, \$7.50 a Set. Absolutely Painless Filling. Gold Crowns, 85; Bridge Work, 86. Special treatment for aching and sensitive seeth. Office hours, 85; Sundays, 9 to 1. DR. C. STEVENS, 21716 S. SPRING ST.

Rupture Can Be Cured Without Knife, Needle, or detention from business Prof. Joseph Fandrey, European Specialist, 642 S. Main St., Los Angeles. OFFICE HOURS-0 to 12 a, m., 2 to 5 p. m.

J. D. HOOKER COMPANY,

Steel Water Pipe and Well Casing.

130 S. Los Angeles St.



Call and see our full line of Whee Columbia . . \$40 to \$50 Hartford , , \$30 to \$35 Vidette \$25 HAUPT, SVADE & CO., 604 South Breadwa

The New Brew



Supplies a delightful beverage to the American public that has nanded but never previously attained. It is superior in every way to the best English Porter, Stout and 'alf and 'alf; being mellow, refreshing and palatable. The only perfect Porter of American

make. Try a bottle of the new brew. Sold at all buffets.

Made only by ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, St. Louis, U. S. A Brewers of the Famous Original Budweiser, Faust, Michelob, Anheuser Standard, Pale Lager and Anheuser-Busch Dark

&D@_D@_D@_D @_D @_D@_D@_D@_D

The Best Paper on the Coast. Read the Magazine Section.

For June 11, 1899.

The News from All the World.

Contributions from the Field of Science, Literature and Religion.

Special Articles:

A locomotive that makes no smoke, produces no cinders and makes no noises; by Johannes H. Wisby.

SPARE THE BIRDS. An earnest and eloquent plea for the protection of song and other birds; by Miss Adelaide Detchon.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

An explanation of the circumstances leading to the arbitration at Paris; by Charles V. Barton. HIGH-SPEED PRINTING

The greatest manufacturer of printing presses in the world furnishes an interesting contribution; by $R.\ \ Hoe.$ FAMOUS BANDMASTERS. Men who have made their names famous as leaders; by Fritz Morris.

RUSSIA'S GREATEST LITTERATUER. A Russian contributor writes of M. Pushkin, the originator of the mod ern Russian language and literature; by P. A. Demens.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY ON THE AMAZON An interesting description of sights and scenes along the greatest river in the world; by Frank G. Carpenter.

THE HUNTING OF CHEETA DUTT. A story of a young Englishman in the Terai; from "The Taming of the Jungle;" by Dr. C. W. Doyle.

OUR PARIS LETTER. M. Zola's latest work and other live topics in the gay capital discussed; by Robert H. Sherard.

HER UNCHALLENGED CHAMPIONSHIP. Something about Mme. Lilijenstolpe, who holds the world's champion-ship as greatest woman swimmer; by Delia T. Davis,

CALIFORNIA CANYONS. A lover of nature writes of pleasures which but few experience; by T. J. Cochrane.

OUR MORNING SERMON.

Wholesome lessons appropriate to children's day, "Save the child and you have redeemed the man;" by Rev. Henry Berkowitz, D.D.

POTTED GARDENS A lover of flowers and plants tells how they can be best cared for; by Annie Lane.

WOMAN AND HOME

A Duchess and Her Heirloom—How an American woman showed her independence; by F. S. N. A Poem in Straw and Rose—Leghorn hats that would make the Witch of Endor captivating; by Mary Dean. that would make the Will
OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Susanne's Auction—The sad story of an impertinent little girl; by M. C. L. Snakes, Wild and Tame—How the reptiles change with their environment and become subject to man; by G. R. O'Rilley. The Bouncing Boy—An account of a wonderful experiment in inflating a lad; by Charles Battell Loomis. THE DRAMA-MUSIC AND MUSICIANS-THE NEW BOOKS-

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST. You can't afford to miss reading this great paper.

Only 5 Cents.

&&&&&&&&&&&&



Take Care of Your Lawn.

Is your lawn looking bad? Use our fertilizer. Best Kentucky blue grass and white clover seed. Flower and vegetable seed. We buy calla bulbs. Catalogue free.

GERMAIN FRUIT CO. 143 and 145 S. Main St. MINT Will remove July 1 to 330 South Main Street,

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

WILL DO ITS PART.

CITY TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD ENTERTAINING TEACHERS.

Compromise Effected as to Amount. Preparations Being Made for Two Special Bond

William H. Alford Acquitted of the Charge of Murdering Attorney Jay E. Hunter-Arrests for Contempt.

Another Tangle in the Compton Breach of Promise

The city will appropriate \$600 for the committee having in assistance of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the en-terminment of visitors here during the National Educational Association next month. This amount was agreed to only as a compromise after several conferences among members of the It will not receive unani mous support but six members are pledged to vote for it, and that is suf-ficient. The money will come from next year's funds.

next year's funds.

The Gas and Light Committee of the Council yesterday decided officially to recommend to that body Monday that a special election be called to settle the lighting question. The ordinance of intention has been prepared and the specifications will be ready. The election will be held during the last ten

days of July.

The Los Angeles Electric Company wants an opportunity of selling its distributing system to the city if the bonds for the erection of such a sys-tem receive the necessary two-thirds vote. It has been suggested to the

vote. It has been suggested to the Mayor that the specifications to be adopted by the Council Monday be so worded as to make that possible.

The special election for voting on school improvement bonds is to be called as soon as possible and the ordinance of intention may be adopted Monday. The members of the Council are undecided whether to provide for a single issue for school purpose or to divide the bonds into two issues, one for general school improvements and the other for a new high school building.

ing.

The insurance agents of the city have revived the matter of imposing a license upon such agents of \$15 per quarter by fixing a petition for the adoption of an ordinance providing for that license.

adoption of an ordinance providing for that license.
William H. Alford was acquitted yesterday of the charge of murdering Jay E. Humier. The jury in Department One of the Superior Court, which rendered the vervidict, deliberated only obvern minutes. The verdict of not graitly was reached upon the first ballet of the twelve men. There was a demonstration in the courtroom upon the announcing of the verdict, and as a result three young men were arrested for contempt of court. The last day of the trial was chiefly devoted to the closing argument of ex-Senator White who addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution. His speech was concise and logical.

White who addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution. His speech was concise and logical.

A. G. Var. Gorder has filed a complaint in intervention in the mandamus sift of Compton vs. James, thus adding another tangle to an already greatly entangled case.

Miss Wallace has begun suit against Frank J. Capitain for an alleged breach of promise and wants \$50,000 damages.

W. W. Beach is very eager to recover several cases of clam juice consigned to a commission house, and has brought suit so to recover.

ought suit so to recover.

Justice James renders a decision in wor of the defendant in the case of mpson vs. Bicgford for alleged false An opinion has been handed down by Judge Shaw that is averse to the Verduge Cañon Water Company.

AT THE CITY HALL.

CITY TO CONTRIBUTE.

SEA HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE N.E.A. CONVENTION.

Preparations for Lightender Ordinance Held Up.

The city will appropriate \$600 to the fund for the entertainment of the visiting teachers during the convention of the National Educational Associa-tion. This agreement was not by the umanimous vote of the Councilmen, and there will be some opposition to it when the matter comes up Monday, but the necessary six votes have been pledged and the donation will be made. The work of bringing this about was not easy and it required much per-suasion to induce some of the members to agree to vote for that amount. two declined to vote for any appropria-tion, but those who had stood out for \$500 were induced to raise their figures \$100, and in order to seems. \$500 were induced to raise their figures \$500, and in order to secure something those who were insisting that \$800 or \$1000 be given had to be content with what they could get and they became satisfied that the amount would not be raised above \$600. It was freely admitted that but for the fact that the Council had given \$500 toward the admitted that but for the fact that the Council had given \$500 toward the Pree Harbor Jubilee nothing would be given to the National Education Association. Three of the members declared positively that with this appropriation to the teachers they were done making any such gifts and that hereafter they will conose any netition.

propriation to the teachers they were done making any such gifts and that hereafter they will oppose any petition for a gift of the city's money toward any enterprise which is not distinctly a municipal affair.

It is probable that the money will come out of the funds of the next fiscal yeak, as the expenditure is to be made after July 1. Whether there will be a sufficient amount in the cash fund to pay this appropriation at the beginning of the year is doubtful, but that will not prevent the collection of the amount when needed. If there is no money in that fund the demand can be registered and the money advanced by some member of the General Committee, who would beceive it as soon as there is an apportionment sufficient to meet it. This may not be necessary, bowever, as it is possible that the money may be provided from some other fund.

Eleventh-street Franchise Petition

It had been the intention of the Board of Public Works to take up the petition for a street railway franchise West Eleventh street at its regular eeting yesterday and to give a pub-hearing to all persons who are inested in the matter. The franchise

was petitioned for by Messrs. Bosby

was petitioned for by Messrs. Bosbyshell and Giffen, but of course should they secure the franchise they would expect to assign it. When the board convened Attorney Gibbon appeared and asked that the consideration of the matter be postponed for one week. The board granted the request.

The proposed ordinance requiring street raitway companies to equip their cars with safety fenders was also to have been considered yesterday, but this, too, was postponed for a week. In the matter of the petition for the opening of an alley in the Mott tract the board recommended that the City Attorney be directed to take the necessary steps for the condemnation of the land needed for the alley. The board was given to understand that there would be no contest over this matter so that it will not be in conflict with the recent decision in the Superior Court which has stopped all other opening proceedings.

STILL WANT TO BE TAXED. Insurance Agents Revive the Matte of Licensing Them.

The following petition address the Council, and bearing the signature of twenty insurance agents, among them the representatives of the larges ompanies doing business here, wa filed in the City Clerk's office yes

day afternoon:

"We the undersigned, insurance agents of Los Angeles, favor the passage of the proposed ordinance imposing a license of \$15 per quarter on a insurance agents doing business in this city. If it is found that this ordinance would result in a raise of the rates we agree not to charge said licens to our companies."

This is a revival of a question which as supposed to have been settled by he Finance Committee several weeks The proposition to imp cense on insurance agents came from those agents themselves, the purpose of it being, acording to those who opposed it, to freeze out the small solicitors and make it impossible for any agency to avail itself of the services of men who are not regularly in the business. Those who petitioned for it contended that it was only a just measure and that they were entitled to the protection it would give them. At several meetings of the Finance Committee a score or more of insurance men appeared and for a time the contest was quite spirited. The committee refused to recommend the adoption of the ordinance, and it was thought the matter had been settled. This petition will again place it before the Council.

MORE POLICEMEN WANTED. Council to Be Asked to Increase the

Force at Once. It is the intention of the Board of Police Commissioners to request the council to include in the annual financial budget of the police department a sufficient sum to enable the commission to increase the force by appointing twenty or twenty-five additional men. Each of the departments is required under the charter to submit estimates of its expenses at the beginning of each fiscal year. These estimates go to the City Auditor, and he makes such changes in them as he thinks proper, taking for his guidance the respective conditions of the city's finances throughout the year. The two estimates then go to the Finance Committee of the Council and that body usually takes the Auditor's figures as his reductions are usually made after consulting members of that committee. sion to increase the force by appoint-

committee.
This year it is probable that the police estimate of expenses will include provisions for the additional men police estimate of expenses will include provisions for the additional men whose appointment is desired and what will be done with this portion of the estimate depends entirely upon the way the Council may view the matter. In addition to placing the proposition for an increase in the annual estimate the commission will appeal to the Council direct. The commissioners will take the position that the city needs one policeman to each 1000 of the city's population and as the estimated population is now 120,000 the board wants 120 officers.

Some of the Councilmen were asked yesterday whether the addition to the force would be granted by the Council, but until the communication on the subject is received from the commission they did not care to discuss the matter. One of them said that there is little prospect for an increase as the city's finances promise to be in almost as bad condition throughout the next

city's finances promise to be in almost as bad condition throughout the next fiscal year as now.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS CERTAIN.

Gas and Light Committee Agrees Upon Its Report.

After the conference of the members of the Council on the street lighting proposition Wednesday it was known that the proposition of the construction of a municipal ing Bonds Election—Insurance electrical distributing system would be submitted to the people but as the conference was informal vote taken then was not binding

the vote taken then was not binding. The first official step in that direction was taken yesterday when, after a brief consultation, the members of the Gas and Light Committee agreed to report to the Council Monday that a special election be called for the purpose stated. Accompanying this report will be the necessary ordinance of intention and there is no doubt that this ordinance will be adopted. Although it is not known exactly when this election will be held the date can be computed closely. The ordinance of intention has to be advertised for two weeks and if it is adopted Monday and immediately approved it can be published on that day. If this course is followed the final ordinance can be adopted at the meeting to be held June 26, or if there is any delay in the approval of the ordinance, July 3. This final ordinance must be advertised ten days, which would bring the date to either July 6 or 13. Then the notice of election must be published for two weeks so that the election may be held July 21 or 28. This computation is on the basis that no time will be lost in publication of the ordinance, but at most it could not be later than a week after the last date mentioned.

At the recent conference between the

system before the city. He said if the specifications were so changed that the Los Angeles Electric Company could sell its system it was possible that the company might make a price to the city which would be much lower than any that could be made by a company which would have to construct an entirely new system.

The proposition to issue school bonds as petitioned for by the Board of Education is also to be submitted to the people, the election to be held the day following the other bond election if it is possible to make the necessary preparations in time. There is a difference of opinion among members of the Council as to the proper course to take with reference to this matter. Some favor the proposition as submitted by the Board of Education which is for an issue of \$418,000 which will include provisions for the erection of a new High School building to cost about \$200,000. an Issue of \$418,000 which will include provisions for the erection of a new High School building to cost about \$200,000. Others prefer the plan of separating the two school propositions, that is to have one issue of bonds for general school improvements and a distinct issue for the proposed new High School so as to give the people an opportunity to decide whether they want, one or both issues.

What will be done has not been decided, but the matter will likely be settled before Monday, however. The City Attorney has been requested to ascertain positively whether it would not be possible to hold both elections on the same day, and he will probably report Monday.

ELEVEN MINUTES REQUIRED TO

William H. Alford was acquitted of the charge of murdering Jay E. Hunter, by a jury in Department One of the Superior Court yesterday aft-ernoon. The verdict was reached on the first ballot, the jury reporting to men released. Despite the fact that Judge Smith warned the spectators not to make a demonstration, there was a burst of handclapping as soon as the foreman of the jury announced the verdict. The applause was started by

foreman of the jury announced the verdict. The applause was started by three young men in the center of the room, and they were immediately arrested by a ballif, and will report to the court at 10 o'clock today to answer to a charge of contempt of court. They were E. H. Kneper of No. 425 Beaudry avenue, G. Gillis of No. 608 East First street and W. L. Krug of No. 621 Dayton street.

The usual handshaking and passing of congratulations between the attorneys for the defendant and their client and his friends followed the announcement of the verdict, and it was nearly an hour before the courtroom was cleared.

The day was occupied chiefly by ex-Senator White, who made the closing argument on behalf of the people. Mr. White opened his address with a compliment to counsel for the defense, in regard to the oratory and pathos which they had injected into their arguments. From this he passed to a discussion of some remarks which had been made relative to his position as associate counsel with the Assistant District Attorney. That he was employed by the relatives of Hunter he did not deny, but asserted that it was the privilege of any respectable lawyer to assist in the prosecution for the people's attorney. Although devoid of flights of oratory and without pathetic appeal, the argument of Mr. White was concles and to the point. He took up the evidence in the case and discussed it plece by plece, emphasizing the salient points made by the prosecution at the courtery was extended to plont.

flights of oratory and without pathetic appeal, the argument of Mr. White was concise and to the point. He took up the evidence in the case and discussed it piece by piece, emphasizing the salient points made by the prosecution and attacking the plea of self-defense.

"The all-important issue in the case," Mr. White said, "is, 'was the necessity such as compelled the defendant to take the life of Jay E. Hunter?" From this he continued bringing out the fact that Alford went into the Stimson Block armed with a "gun," and that the carrying of "guns" at the present date was for no good purpose. He particularly emphasized the statement of Alford on the stand to the effect that he was "perfectly friendly" with Hunter when he went to the Stimson Block on the afternoon of the killing, "and yet." he continued. "this friend of Mr. Hunter's carried with him a libelous circular and a deadly weapon. Do people usually make friendly calls thus equipped?" Mr. White then read the affidavit of the defendant made the day preceding the killing, and in which Alford took oath that Hunter was able to pay the judgment against him and was concealing his property to avoid paying it. "This was a friendly act," continued Mr. White. "Oh, the perfection of that friendship. As to the origin by the note which resulted in that judgment you, gentlemen, are not informed, but you have heard the testimony of Mr. Snow, from whom Alford secured the document. Do you believe that? I do not think you do, but if you do you have falth more than simfledent to remove the San Gabriel Hills."

The speaker then reviewed the acts of Alford leading up to the fatal quarries of the corressory and the friends on a few minutes of the corressory and the friends on a few minutes of the corressory and the court said that the defendant is the court safe that the action and the increase of the defendant and the court safe that it was possible to impeach the court safe that the action and the court safe that the action and the necessary that the court safe that the actio

Although it is not known exactly when this election will be held the computed closely. The tit date can be computed closely. The titsed for two weeks and if it is adopted at the meeting to be read to be a compared to the contract of the contract was been to the action of the contract was let by the last of a Kindough the contract was been to the contract was been to the contract of contract was let by the last of the contract was let by the last of the contract was been to the contract for contract was let by the last of the contract from year to year and the money paid into the contract from year to year and the contract from year to year and the lowest bid now before the contract from year to year and t

relative to his deals with Frank Snow and the lot at Johannesburg. He argued at considerable length on this point and wanted to know, if the two transfers of the lot were legitimate, where were the deeds of transfer.

The provoking incident of the conflict which resulted in the death of Hunter, Mr. White said, was the giving of the circular by Alford. Mr. White showed the jurors powder burns on the front of the trousers of Mr. Hunter, which to him indicated that the shot which penetrated Hunter's abdomen on a horizontal course was afred with the pistol close to the abdomen, and while the defendant was standing, before he had been knocked down by Hunter. Mr. White then referred to the charges made by Mr. Rogers to the effect that some of the people's testimony had been doctored, speaking particularly of the intimation that the testimony of Mrs. Borden was affected by conversations with her husband. "Mr. Rogers has told you," continued the speaker, "of the convincing powers of a husband, and while my young friend is a man of great powers I still refuse to believe that his powers are sufficient to convince his wife that the moon is made of green cheese. However such conviccions depend on the perniclousness of the convinceed."

what will be done has not been deby the matter will tilted be the tilted be the tilted be the tilted be the tilted be possible to hold both elections the same day, and he will probably bort Monday.

ATTHE COURT HOUNE.

ALFORD ACQUITTED.

**ALFORD ACQUITTED.*

affair. Mr. White said that his contemporary had a bright future before him, not only as a member of the Los Angeles bar, but as a romancer. After a brief summary of the entire case. Mr. White closed with a statement to the effect that if the jurors had no right to listen to the wails of the relatives of Mr. Hunter, neither had they a right to listen to the weeping of the friends of the living defendant. The argument of Mr. White lasted for nearly three hours, and was immediately followed by the instructions of the court to the jurors.

While giving the instructions of the



An Excellent Combination.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laystive.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG STRUP Co. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full page of the Company remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

for the defendant consisted of Earl Rogers, W. A. Harris and Paul Burks. CLAM JUICE WANTED.

W. W. Beach Sues for Recovery of

W. W. Beach of the Beach Conserving Company, is very eager to recover several cases of clam juice, which he claims belong to his company, and he has begun suit for this purpose against C. W. Whitney and F. J. Gillette of the firm of Whitney & Gillette, com-

the firm of Whitney & Gillette, commission merchants.

Between June 1, 1897, and October 1, 1898. Beach delivered to Long, Whitney & Co., 31 cases of clam juice, valued at \$32; 19 cases, valued at \$152; 29 cases, at \$156; 13 cases of ground shells valued at \$19.50, and 350 pounds of ground shells in bulk, valued at \$3.50 aggregating in value the sum of \$423.

About January 1, 1899, the firm of Long, Whitney & Co. was dissolved, and was succeeded by Whitney & Gillette, and the goods of the Beach Conserving Company were turned over to

and was succeeded by Whitney & Glilette, and the goods of the Beach Conserving Company were turned over to the new firm to be sold on the same terms of commission agreed upon with Long. Whitney & Co. The new firm succeedd in disposing of about \$40 worth of the goods, but have refused, Beach alleges, to deliver the sale money to him.

On or about October \$, 1898, defendants notified Beach, so he claims, that they would not make any further sales of the goods, nor return to him the goods remaining unsold, and he at once demanded that they pay over to him the money they had received for the goods already sold, less their commission, and return to him the rest of the goods. Although the plaintiff has several times repeated his demands, he alleges that the defendants have always refused to comply.

The suit is brought to secover the money for the goods already sold, and also to get possession of those still unsold, besides \$1000 damages for their detention.

Wallace Brings Suit for Alleged Breach of Promise.

Nellie R. Wallace, through her attorney, Joseph Rothschild, has filed a suit against Frank J. Capitain for alleged breach of promise. It is claimed that on Christmas day, 1897, in San Francisco, Capitain, at his own request, promised to marry Miss Wallace; and, furthermore, that confiding in the promise, she has since remained single, but is still ready and willing to marry him.

Although a reasonable time has elapsed before the action was commenced, Miss Wallace alleges Capitain has failed and refused to marry her, and she pleads for a judgment of \$50,000 damages. Nellie R. Wallace, through her at-

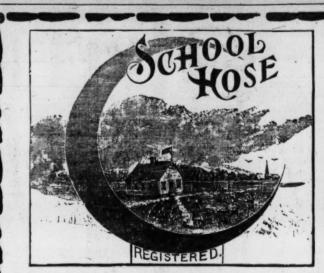
ace; and. furthermore, that confiding in the promise, she has since remained single, but is still ready and willing to marry har a reasonable time has failed and refused to marry her, and she pleads for a judgment of \$50,000 damages.

CANNOT RECOVER.

Justice James Decides a Case for False Imprisonment.**
Justice James Decides a Case for False Imprisonment.**
Justice James Decides a Case for False Imprisonment.
Justice James of Alexander Simpson against C. J. Bickford. Simpson, who was arrested for petty larceny, who was arrested for petty larceny, who was arrested and imprisonment. Justice James holds that Simpson is not entitled to recover, for the reason of the was arrested and imprisoned for process conceded to be regular, duly issued by a court of competent jurish the was arrested and imprisoned for process conceded to be regular, duly issued by a court of competent jurished for process conceded to be regular, duly issued by a court of competent jurished for the patrol wagon and imprisoned for more of the control of prosecution.

Simpson alleges in his complaint that on February 17, 1899, he was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Bickford for the alleged misdemeanor of petty larceny, that he was taken before the defendant for identification, and finally dispatched to the Police Station in the patrol wagon and imprisoned for more than three hours, when he furnished bail for his appearance in court the following day. In the Police Court, however, the charge of petty larceny was dismissed and he was discharged. On these grounds Simpson wanted damages for false imprisonment. In his testimony before Justice James, Bickford stated that he intended to charge Simpson with petty larceny when he swore to the complaint, and that Simpson was one of the persons he intended to prosecute, but he contended that as long as the case was dismissed without the question as to the guilt or innocence of Simpson being passed upon, the action for false imprisonment could not be maintained. And, inasmuch as plaintiff was not arrested without the proper authority, Justice James decided in favor of the defendant, holding that Bickford's motion in swearing to the criminal complaint or whether he acted upon probable cause, was immaterial to the case in hand.

AGAINST THE COMPANY.



The best School Hose for boys and girls ever sold for the money in Los Angeles. Fine heavy ribbed with double knees, sizes 6 to 91/2, fast black and only 121/2 cents a pair, Ask for our

HERCULES

We also have a splendid quality ribbed Hose at 10c a pair. Special quality Bicycle Ribbed Hose, regular 25c quality. 20c a pair, or three pairs for 50c.

Boys' Wash Suits 50c of Blue Dealm. Trimmed With White Braid.

Don't forget the Special Sale today of Boys' Reefer Suits at \$2.45, worth up to \$4.00.



117, 119, 121, 123, 125 N. Spring St., S.W. Cor. Frankfia,



Black Iron Dragon Candle Sticks.

Just received 500 of these beautiful orna-ments—The Latest to be had at any price.

Today only, at

20c each. With Candle Complete,

DINNER SETS

H. F. VOLLMER & CO. DIRECT IMPORTERS,

116 South Spring Street.

A Damage Suit.

A Damage Suit.

Decision Rendered in the Verdugo Canyon Water Case.

Judge Shaw has rendered a decision in the case of the Verdugo Cafon Water Company vs. Boguet, and finds in favor of the defendant.

The certificate for the twenty-five shares of stock in question claimed by Celestia Decker was at the time of the levy of execution thereon, under which Bogue claims title, pledged by Celestia Decker to one Bosler as security for a debt owing by her to Bosler, and was designed and suit is brought for \$1500.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM

discellaneous Driftwood Throws into the Courts.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Black Mountain Pe-troleum Company, whose principal The amount of capital stock is fixed at The amount of capital stock is fixed at \$200,000; amount actually subscribed, \$104,000. The directors are Edward R. Snyder, president, Pasadena; Harry L. Chadwick, vice-president, Los Angeles; Charles C. L. Lebile, treagurer, Los Angeles; James Manasse, Hanford, and Richard E. Small, Log Angeles. The secretary of the new corporation is F. C. Lamb.

TO RECOVER. José Mascarel has filed a complaint against Arnold Tischhauser, Albertine Tischhauser and James Pelton to recover, on a promissory note, the sum of \$1400, with interest at 14 per cent. from February 17, 1897.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. Etta Mae Madden has petitioned to be appointed administratrix in the es-tate of her husband, Joseph G. Madden, valued at about \$3000.

COMPENSATION CLAIMED. W. H. Obear has begun suit against Joseph Singer to collect \$100, alleged to be due for procuring for the defendant a \$2000 loan on April 8, 1899.

JUDGMENT ORDERED. Justice James of the Township Court yesterday ordered judgment in favor of H. Koll, who was suing George S. Schuldt, W. Clarke, William Knickrehm and Joseph Melczer, to recover \$50 on a bond furnished under a building contract entered into by Mr. Schuldt.

INSANE. Mrs. Nancy Bradbess vas ordered committed to the High-land Insane Asylum by Judge Trask yesterday.

GETS HER RENT. In the suit for rent brought by Mrs. S. P. Posey against the bondsmen of W. H. Obear, the real estate agent, Judge Trask has decided in favor of Mrs. Posey. Obear had rented the two upper floors of a First-street lodging-house from Mrs. Posey, but for various reasons had abandoned the premises, and a suit for rent followed.

The Lower California Development Company's steamer St. Denis will sail from San Diego on the 10th inst. for Ensenada only, and will sail on the 13th for San Roque Bay, the landing nearest to the gold fields. Through freight will be shipped on the steamer of the 10th. For freight or passage apply to L. Mendelson, agent, San Diege.

GOLD refiners, assayers and gold buyers.



The prices you see here are made particularly for today. are so low that we are sure of the greatest day's business the Big Store has ever done. We'll be ready for you at eight this morning with the largest force of salespeople ever employed by this house. Read what we offer and you will be one of the throng that will crowd the Big Store from eight this morning until ten tonight.

Men's Clothing.

We expect to sell more clothing today than we have ever sold in any one day. The swell garments that go on sale and the prices we've marked 'em at will be the cause.

\$8.50 Men's Suits. Checks, plaids and mixtures, \$4.88 stylish patterns, all have
French shoulders

\$12.50 Men's Suits.

Worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots. single

\$15.00 Men's Suits.

Sack style, serge, cheviot, worsted and cassimeres, French reinforced shoulders, satin piped seams and pockets, every pattern a new pattern.. \$9.57

\$17.50 Men's Suits.

\$20.00 Men's Suits.

Too many styles for us to attempt to describe Compare them with any suit that twenty

\$3.50 Men's Pants.

The very latest colorings in fancy checks and stripes

\$2.00 Men's Pants Scotch tweed mixtures. plaid, cheviots and hair line strips cassimeres

\$4.00 Men's Pants.

As swell a line as ever you had the pleasure of looking at. Cheviots, worsteds

Men's Furnishings.

The big shirt sale closes tonight. Not odds and ends, but regular lines. Silk, madras, silk striped, white and fancy linen shirts.

50c White Shirts.

\$1.25 Silk Shirt Fronts.

\$1.00 Fancy Shirts. Laundered Colored Bosoms 76

75c Golf Shirts. Fancy colors and every color fast, all new

\$1.25 Fancy Shirts. With two extra collars and one pair of extra cuffs, laundered, fast-colored percale... 97° 75c Negligee Shirts.

Extra quality Madras cloth, medium and light

SHOES.

Every shoe mentioned here is new and up-to-date and you'll find every size in each line. These for today's Shoe Festival.

\$1.25 Misses' Shoes.

\$1.00 Children's Shoes.

\$1.50 Misses' Shoes.

toes and tip, Newport

heel foxing

\$1.25 Boys' Shoes.

Black casco calf spring

neel, lace, sizes, 9

to 11

\$2.00	Ladies' Shoes.
Cannina	mini bid sheer man

\$1.29 Lace and button, black kid shoes, sizes 11½ to 2, new coin and tip, tourist heel foxing....... tip, lace or button, all sizes, flexible soles, tourist heel foxing

\$1.75 Ladies' Shoes. Vici kid lace shoes, new

coin toes, flexible soles, all sizes

\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes.

\$3.50 Ladies' Shoes.

Foederer's black and tan vici kid, coin toe, lace and button, hand turned soles, all sizes... \$1.98 \$2.00 Misses' Shoes. \$5.00 Ladies' Shoes.

Edward C. Burt's world famous \$2.59 and hand welts

\$5.00 Men's Shoes. All new styles, Russia calf, box calf, wil-low calf, and vici kid, in light tan, chocolate or black, nickle, brass or fast colored \$1.50 Boys' Shoes:

from the narrow coin toe to the widest bulldog toe; every shoe in the lot is a five-dollar hand-welt shoe, all sizes \$2.81

Black casco calf, coin toes, lice with heels. Sizes each line. each line

\$3.50 Men's Shoes.

Half Dollar Hats.

Genuine hand-made

20c Children's Hats.

Good straw sailors, fancy

Sombreros, plain,

you know, but

Tan or black, vici kid coin Tan or black, vici kid coin or buildog toe, and eyelets, coin toes, sizes all sizes.

Dollar Hats.

For boys, fancy fur crushers, in red, blue and white, and whate, and whate where the same was a second with the same

bands

25c Boys' Hats.

Boys' Hats.

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes. Tan kid, lace with brass hooks

\$3.50 Men's Shoes.

Goodvear welt, latest stye toes, tan and \$2.50 Men's Shoes.

This lot is the same shoe as the 73° Coin or bulldog toes, black or tan vici kid, calf and Russia leather, \$1.50 Men's Shoes.

style of toe..... \$4.00 Ladies' Shoes. Tan or black kid, coin toes, all sizes and Same style and quality as the lot just mentioned, sizes 8½ to 12 are 88 cents and sizes 6 to 8 are marked that we advertise only such goods as have, therefore you'll find advertised

All sizes from 12 1/2 to 2, tan or black, vici \$1.25 Ladies' Oxfords. kid. button or lace, new coin 61 20 Black kid Oxfords, coin toes a \$1.39 Black kid Oxfords, coin toes and tips, flexible soles, all sizes..... \$1.50 Ladies' Oxfords. Tan and black Oxfords, coin

79° and buildog lasts, all sizes...... \$1.50 Ladies' Oxfords, Tan and black kid with silk

\$1.75 Ladies' Oxfords. Tan or black kid, tourist heel foxing, coin toe and tip, with heels. Sizes
12 to 2..... \$2.00 Oxfords. Black and tan vici kid, silk vesting or kid top, coin and buildog lasts, kid or patent leather tip, all sizes in each style, eight styles all told and

Men's Hats.

Dollar Hats. Fancy Colored Crapearl, blue and red, with white bands

\$1.50 Hats. These are Yacht Shapes, in fancy colored straw 1/C

Two Dollar Hats. Great values at two dollars Black derbys and brown bazel and black fedoras.....\$1.27

35c Crash Hats. New Style Soft and Stiff Here's a snap: New yacht-flats, black, brown, cedar and hazel popular shades 19°c

Boys' Clothing.

Prices on Boys' Clothing are lower today at the Big Store than they have ever been. Your boy will be as well dressed as any boy could possibly be -- if you take. advantage of today's prices.

\$7.50 Youths' Suits.

Spring weight pure wool cheviot, handsome patterns, latest styles for young men from 13 to 19 years of age......

\$5.00 Youths' Suits.

Blue, brown and gray, in checks, plaids \$3.69 and mixtures, coat, vest and long pants.....

\$4.50 Juvenile Suits.

The very latest patterns and styles for little fellows in vestee styles..... \$2.38

\$3.00 Boys' Suits. Knee pants suits for boys from 8 to 15 years, double breasted coats, black, blue, brown and mixtures.....

\$3.50 Juvenile Suits. Handsome little vestee suits, \$1.44

combinations.....

\$2.50 Boys' Suits. Double breasted coats, knee pants, black and mixtures, ages 8 to 15 years

50c Boys' Pants.

Knee pants for boys

35c Boys' Pants Knee pants, union cassimeres, ages 4 to 14

Boys' Furnishings.

The shirt sale in the boys' department closes at ten tonight. A chance like this may never come again. You'll not regret coming.

50c Boys' Shirts. Laundered Negligee Shirts, with collar and cuffs attached, 29c sprightly new patterns sprightly new pat-

10c Children's Hose. Seamless Ribbed Hose, extra heavy double heel and toe,

fast black 30c Boys' Shirts. Negligee Style, neat patterns, buckskin twills and 17

Madras cloth

windsor bows. New style knots 14° --pure silk and pretty colors... 30c Boys' Underwear. Silver gray, jersey ribbed, French neck, shirts 75c Boys' Shirts. Laundered golf shirts; very latest colors and patterns; two extra collars; cuffs attached ... 49°

25c Neckwear.

Band bows, windsors and

NORTH SPRING STRI

The Store That Lives Up to Its Advertising.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES. Los Angeles, June 9, 1899.
WHY THE GOLD WENT. It was
little bit of a surprise that \$1,000,000
n gold should have been shipped to eigns three reasons: The rates of in-terest in London hardened, American terest in London hardened, American tourists going to Europe for the summer are taking a good many letters of credit with them, and the English interests in the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad drew for money on New York. There is plenty of American money in Europe, and all these demands might have been met by drafts on these funds, but the higher rates of interest prevailing on the other side induces holders to let the money rest there.

COMMERCIAL.

reports put the production of macaroni vermicelli and spaghetti and kindred pastes in France at 120,000,000 to 170,000, on pounds a year. Only a peculiar wheat is used. It must be very hard and contain a large amount of gluten It must be grown rapidly and ripen quickly to secure these qualities. France eats more bread per capita France eats more bread per capita than almost any other nation; but only very hard, strong wheat is imported, the common kind being produced at home. These facts being known, Minnesota and the Dakotas should secure a large percentage of the French wheat trade, or better still, this country should become a large producer of pastes for export, as well as for domestic use. The by-products of milling, bran particularly, will find ready sale at home, as cattle and their products become dearer with the increase of population.

SUGAR SITUATION. The lack of sufficient rainfall is now the untoward feature of the sugar crop situation, according to the Louisiana Planter. While in a number of localities showers have fallen, doing great good in the spots they favored, the majority of the plantations are badly in need of moisture, although the cane is still holding up exceedingly well. The stubble still continues to be heard from, sprouts appearing every day from it, although it is now almost the middle of June. Whether or not these belated suckers will make cane of any satisfactory length for the mill will depend entirely on the favorable or unfavorable nature of the season, but they cannot fail to be of more or less value as seed cane, and it is encouraging to find so much latent life in the ratoons after their severe and anusual experience of last winter. SUGAR SITUATION. The tack

AUSTRALIAN TRADE. Mr. Bell United States Consul at Sydney. N. S. W., says during his incumbency office, five years time, trade between the United States and that country ha increased 127 per cent. The report only flower of the trade of the omit flour and wheat, in which omit flour and wheat, in which trace is spasmodic. Manila lies in the direct path of this trade and the possession of that city will be of vast importance to our country.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

INCREASING IMMIGRATION grants arrived at the port of New York during May this year. In the first four months of this year 77,760 arrived, an increase over 1898 of 11,491.

THE WAR REVENUE. The Colle tor of Internal Revenue at New York City estimated that by the year ending July 1 next, by which time the war revenue act will have seen twelve months of life, the receipts of his of fice will aggregate nearly \$17,000,000.

THE TRUST CROP. During May 20

azed capital of \$1,500,000 or m
American Bicycle Company
American Hide and Leather Co...
Republic Iron and Steel Co.
American Alkail Co...
National Electric Co.
Illinois Electrical Vehicle Transportation Co.
General Carriage Co.
National Light and Power Co...
National Light and Power Co...
Spanish-American Mining Co.
Spanish-American Mining Co.
Manufactured Rubber Co...
Manufactured Rubber Co...
Washington Electric Vehicle
Transportation Co.
American Ginning Co.

\$391,250,000

CHANGES FOR THE CENTURY.
Thomas H. Benton declared at one time in his career that the settlers of Oregon "will recover and open for us (the United States) the North American road to India." "This road." he said, "lies through the South Pass and the mouth of the Oregon." Whereof the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of recent date remarked: "The Oregon is the Columbia River of today." Continuing, the St. Louis paper says: "That speech of Benton's, which was delivered at the time that the question of the settlement and possession of Oregon was a vital issue with the American people, attracted wide attention. That particular passage in the speech gon was a vital issue with the American people, attracted wide attention. That particular passage in the speech has often been quoted since. The Mississippi Valley will one day have another road to India, however, than the one through the South Pass and the mouth of the Columbia. It will lie by way of the Mississippi River and St. Louis. The recent trip of the Nash-ville up the river shows that ocean steamboats of medium draft can ascend the Mississippi as far as St. Louis for several months in the year. When an interoceanic canal is built by either the Nicaragua or the Panama route, and one or the other route is likely to be selected within twelve months, St. Louis will be nearer to Asia than will New York."

Do not forget that Los Angeles is

New York."

Do not forget that Los Angeles is having a harbor built and that this city will be 3000 miles nearer the Orient than New York or St. Louis.

WINDMILLS FOR GREECE. Consular reports tell us that there is an opportunity for American windmillimakers to secure a market for their product in Greece. According to these reports the islands and mainland of Greece possess innumerable small farms, laid out in vineyards, vegetable gardens and orange and lemon groves. The soil is rich, but the important question is that of water, which, when found, is near the surface and supplied to the land by means of wells worked by machinery with mule or horse-power. Many of the land proprietors are well-to-do and could afford windmills. Greece is so cut up by the sea that there is hardly a day in the year without a breeze. A mill so constructed that it will work either in a light or strong wind is needed. It would also take quicker if it could perform services other than the mere drawing of water, such as grinding grain.

CONDITION OF THE SECTION.
R. G. Dun's monthly review of trade conditions for May says: Trade cur-

rents still run favorably, while the large consumptive demand continues and the great industrial activity shows no signs of lessening fices for staples are firm. Hank clearings were large for the month, nearly reaching the total of January, while the failures were the smallest ever reported in any month.

In our immediate district, the circu

bine.

The unexpected rain injured some hay and grain, but this damage was slight compared with benefits to beets, beans, alfalfa and deciduous and citrus orchards. Water in the irrigating ditches was materially increased.

The fruit crop of Southern California is estimated now at fairly good output. Canpers are now ffering \$20 per ton for peaches and apricots, against \$15 to \$16 last year. The season promises a large pack.

last year. The season promises a large pack.

The citrus crop looks well, and as there will be no crop in the South this year, good prices should rule.

The walnut crop will, it is estimated, equal that of last year, 450 cars. The association will not set prices until September, when condition of crop will be fully known. Almond crop very light.

light.

Further development in the oil industry of this section is threatened by the rapid advance in price of iron well material. Some of the heaviest operators in the State will not proceed with work at present prices, but recent discoveries of flowing wells have caused enemyed interest in the industry, which enewed interest in the industry, which

Interest in mining is all the time in-reasing, and large amounts of eastcreasing, and large amounts of east-ern capital are seeking investment in districts tributary to Los Angeles. Altogether trade conditions are sur-prisingly favorable and the year prom-ises to be far more prosperous than

Trade mortality is light. There were eleven failures in May, liabilities \$15,000 and assets \$3500. In May, 1898, there were twenty-one failures, with liabilities of \$58,000 and assets of \$35,000.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES, June 9, 1899.
The feature of the market yesterday was
free receipts of poultry, and while youngsters
were mostly in evidence, there were a good were mostly in evidence, there were a good many of the last generation on view. The demand was very light all day and merchants were holding for old prices, but unless Saturday's demand is strong concessions are likely to rule today. Hotels and boarding-houses are running light at this season and that is where the big demand comes from

selling for 35 cents per roll, and gilt-edge local up to 45 cents. Potatoes are still rather scarce and prices Receipts of fresh fruit yesterday were pretty liberal and the demand was good. For pretty liberal and the demand was good. For the first day in many there were no radical changes in values. Cherries are scarce, good ones particularly so. Blacks are nearly a matter of history, but Royal Annes may last for a good many days. Peaches are somewhat improved in quality, but, of course, the early varieties are not ever like the later yellow kinds. A few old apples in the merket sell as high as \$3 per forty-peund box. Bananas are scarce. Their day is nearly done for this season.

POULTRY. POULTRY.

POULTRY—Per doz., good hgavy hens, 5.00

5.50; light to medium, 4.0025.00; old roosters,
heavy, 4.0065.00; young roosters. 5.0026.00;
broilers, 2.7502.75; fryers, 4.0024.50; ducks,
5.0065.50; turksys, live, 15215 per lb.; geese,
7521.00; eastern dressed poultry, per lb., 102
20; eastern dressed turkeys, 132615.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE. EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE, EGGS-Per doz., 16@17.
BUTTER-Fancy local creamery, 22-oz., 37%_600; light-weight, 35; northern, fancy, 42½.
CHEESE-Per lb., eastern full-cream, 14½.
Gis, Coast full-cream, 11; Anchor, 11½; Downey, 11½; Young America, 12½; 3-lb. hand, 13½; domestic Swiss, 14; imported Swiss, 26@27; Edam, fancy, per doz., 9.00@9.50.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Per cental, old. —; good to choice, 2.00@2.25; new, 1.75@2.09.

ONIONS—New Silverskins, 60@70.

VEGETABLES—Beets per cwt., 90@1.00; cabbage, 65@1.00; carrots, 85 cwt.; green chiles, 12@14 per lb.; dry chiles, per string, 65@75; lettuce, per doz., 15@20; parsnips, 90@1.00; per cwt.; green peas, 40%; radishes, per doz. bunches, 15@20; string beans, 5@6; turnips, 1.25 cwt.; garlic, 7@8; Lima beans, per lb., —; tomatoes, 1.65@1.85; asparagus, per lb., 7@; rhubarb, per box, 1.00@1.25; summer squash, per box, 75; cucumbers, per doz., 50@6; cgs plant, per lb., 12%; corn, per doz., 20@25.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Per lb.. Rex breakfast, 10%; fancy wrapped, 12; plain wrapped, 11½; light medium, 3%; medium, 7%; bacon bellies, 8%; Winchester, 10½,611½; 49°er, 10@11½;
HAMS—Per lb., Rex brand, 11½; skinned hams, 11½; plenic, 6%; boneless, 10; Winchester, 11½,611½; 49°er, 11@11½.
DRY SALT PORK—Per lb., clear bellies, 7½; ebort clears, 7; clear backs, 6%;.
DRIED BEEF—Per lb., insides, 13½; outsides, 10. sides, 10.
PICKLED BEEF — Per bbl., 16.00; rum; butts, 16.00. PICKLED PORK - Per bbl., Sunderland 14.00. RPD—Per lb., in tierces, Rex, pure leaf, 7%; lvory compound, 7%; Suetene, 5%; special kettle-rendered leaf lard, 7%; Silver Leaf, 7%; White Label, 6%.

BEANS.

BEANS—Per 100 lbs., small white, 2.50@2.55 Lady Washington, 1.85@2.00; pinks, 2.25@2.35 Limas, 4.25@4.50.

LIVE STOCK.

HOGS-Per cwt., 4.50@5.00. CATTLE-Per cwt., 4.25 for prime steers 3.50@4.0 for cows and heifers. SHEEP-Per head, wethers, 3.50@3.75; ewes 0.00@3.50; lambs, 2.00@2.50. FRESH MEATS.

BEEF-Per lb., 7%@8. VEAL-Per lb., 7½@8. MUTTON-Per lb., 7½; lamb, 8. PORK-Per lb., 7½.

DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS. RAISINS — London layers, per box, 2.00 cose, 41/2@61/2 per lb.; seedless Sultana

RAISINS — London layers, per box, 2.00; loose, 4½6½ per lb.; seedless Sultanas, 6@7.

DRIED FRUITS — Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, 11@12; apricots, new, 14@15; peaches, fancy, 10; choice, 9; pears, fancy waporated, 10@11; plums, pitted, choice, 9@ 10; prumes, choice, 10@12; per lb., 6@7; California, black, per lb., 6@7; California lancy layers, per lb., 10@12; imported Smyrna, 22½@25.

NUTS — Walnuts, paper-shells, 11@12½; fancy softshells, 11@12½; hardshells, 10@11; paper-shells, 15@16; hardshells, 10@11; pinons, 8@10; peanuts, eastern, raw, 6@7; roasted, 7½@8; Culifornia, 6@6½; roasted, —.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES, LEMONS — Per box, cured, 2.00@2.25; uncured, 1.00@1.25.

ORANGES — Per box, seedlings, 1.75@2.50; Valencias, 2.25@4.50.

GRAPE FRUIT—2.00@3.00.

LIMES—Per 100, 1.00.

COCOANUTS—Per doz, 90@1.00.

BANANAS—Per bunch, 2.50@2.75.

PINEAPPLES—Per doz., 5.00@6.00.

STRAWBERRIES — Fancy, 10@12½; common, 7½@3½.

on, 71/2@81/2. RASPBERRIES—10. RASPHERRIES—10.
LOQUATS—Per lb., 4@6.
BLACKBERRIES—11@12.
CHERRIES—Black, per box, 30@1.25.
APRICOTS—Per box, 75@1.10.
GOOSEBERRIES—Per lb., 6@42.
CURRANTS—Per box, 40@65.
PEACHES—Per crate, 60@1.00.
LOGAN BERRIES—Per lb., 9.
PLUMS — Per crate, 1.10@1.25; Ch.
cherry, 50@60.

herry, 50@60. APPLES—Per box, 1.00@1.25. PEARS—Per box, 60@75. HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

HIDES—Dry and sound, 14 per lb.; culls, 13; klp, 11½; calf, 13½; murrain, 10; bulls, 6.

WOOL—Nominal.

TALLOW—Per lb., No. 1, 3¾04; No. 2, 3½

63¾.

HONEY AND REESWAX.

HONEX AND BEESWAX. HONEY Pea lb., in comb. frames, 124,615 strained, 193. BEESWAX Per lb., 24625.

FLOUR AND FEEDSTUFFS. FLOUR-Per bbl., local extra roller pro-ess, 4.20; northern, 4.25; eastern, 5.00@6.25; regon, 4.10; graham flour, 1.99 per cwt. FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, per ton, 21.00; rolled arley, 27.00; cracked cora, 1.124; per cwt.

HAY AND GRAIN.
WHEAT—Mill price, per cental, 1.30.
BARLEY—Mill price, feed, 1.35.
OATS—Jobbing price, 1.50@2.00,
HAY—Barley, per ton, old, 17.00; new, 11.00
€12.00; alfalfa, 8.09@10.00. STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Weekly Review.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say that the past week has brought a rise in prices not equaled in any other week for many years. Iron products have advanced 8.82 per cent. in one week, and pig iron 4.8 per cent. in one week, and pig iron 4.8 per cent. in one week, and pig iron 4.8 per cent. in one week, and pig iron 4.8 per cent. In pig and 4 per cent. in other products during May. Cotton has advanced 1 per cent. and cotton goods 2.8 per cent. during the week with woolen goods per cent. during the week with woolen goods per cent. A little reaction of 6 per cent. appears in leather, and 7 per cent. in hides, but the characteristic of the time is that expectations of higher prices induce buying far in daynnee of requirements for consumption. It is needless to say that this is a symptom of danger, and the most conservative manufaturers, especially in iron and steel, have afferen to avoid it, but actual inability to deliver products demanded leaves them little lower, while speculation in wool and other lies running away from consumption. It is a saving feature that quotations are large fetitious. Almost all the goods now being delivered or produced in some industries of only the produced in some industries of produced in some industries of prefusing orders which they cannot except, or else the bids of impatient buyers who can find obody ready to deliver leaves of the week. Against of the week, against 1.477.00 bushels from the week. Against accounts of injury is the solid fact that western receipts were 5,049,000 bushels from the great crop last year. and at current low prices have somewhat advanced, it is not yet possible to distinguish heavy speculative operations in wool at Boston. After some advance when the condition of the week, against 262,120 bushels, flour included, fram and the ports, against 2,207.294 bushels from the fertile ports, against 252,213 bushels, bour teven as to future foreign demand, this is not strong e Dun's Weekly Review.

pect. Is excellent. For the current week failures have been 159 in the United States, against 203 last year, and 10 in Canada, against 17 last year.

Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say that exceptional firmness in prices at the highest level as regards general staple values yet reached; a seasonably small rate of business mortality; undiminished activity, perhaps most manifest in all branches of trade in which iron, steel and other metals enter, and large bank clearings, reflecting, to some extent, the improved tone of stocks, but likewise large payments on previous profitable business, are among the features not necessarily new, but still noteworthy, reflected in trade advices. Enlarged shipments of breadstuffs, a result of buying, induced by crop-damage reports at home and abroad, it is true, have not been sufficient to offset liquidation on the late moderate rise, but this is partially explained by continued good advices from the spring-wheat frop. Iron and steel display all of their old and some new strength in the urgent demand for the balance of the year. The outlook in the trade, as regards next season's labors, is still unsettled. Active demand for refined sugar has apparently induced some relaxation in the war among refiners, and raw sugars share in the advance of the week. Wool is firm, and even higher in some grades at leading markets, with a fair business doing. Buginess failures for the week number 178, as aghinst 125 last week, but compared with 221 in this week a year ago, 257 in 1897, 234 three years ago and 232 in 1895. Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say that at the beginning of the week the market shows a disposition to continue its dull, sagging tendency. The announcement of further shipments was calculated to support this belief, and with the absence of any public buying led the professional traders to a short side. There was, however, less evidence of liquidation, and the reasury, with the abundance of money and the absence of any exceptional

Bank Clearings. NEW YORK, June 9.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended June 9, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

-	sponding week last yes	ar:	10 0	,,,,,
6 1			Per	r ct.
		Amount.	Inc.	Dec.
٠	New York		43.6	
. 1	Boston	148,999,081	44.9	
- 1	Chicago	136,014,377	13.8	
y	Philadelphia	93,012,019	31.7	
-	St. Louis	34,255,415	14.9	
;	Pittsburgh	25,006,812	50.0	
	Baltimore	24,983,730	25.2	A
a	San Francisco	18,205,766	23.8	
-	.Cincinnati	15,176,350	14.6	
- 1	Kansas City	12,856,963	20.0	
,	New Orleans	9,544,688	11.0	
	Minneapolis	11,017,540	35.8	
- 1	Detroit	9,694,322	44.6	
	Cleveland	10,066,783	44.4	
p	Louisville	9,145,611	53.2	
	Providence	6,619,800	40.3	
l,	Milwaukee	6,901,937	20.3	
	St. Paul	4,944,225	14.9	
1,	Buffalo	5,155,665	21.4	
-	Omaha	5,646,760		9.2
r	Indianapolis	7,151,652	34.6	
	Columbus, O	5,701,700	40.3	
	Savannah	2,103,823	18.0	
	Denver	3,962,894	20.2	
	Hartford	2,363,809	7.8	
;	Richmond		8.2	
	Memphis	2,304,884		34.0
	Washington			34.0
	Peoria	1.928,280		34.0
;	Rochester		24.8	
	New Haven		29.8	
В,	Worcester	1,499,132	5.2	
-	Atlanta	1,660,880	9.5	
	Salt Lake City Springfield, Mass	2,046,121	32.5	
	Fort Worth	1,603,122	20.6	
	Port Worth	2,536,522 1,571,036	35.0	
	Portland, Me Portland, Or	1,744,343	9.1	
	St. Joseph	3,163,621	10.5	
	Los Angeles		15.4	
	Norfolk		10.4	
0;	Syracuse		****	
5,	Des Moines			3.3
,	Nashville		27.1	
đ,	Wilmington, Del	819,948	14.3	
5;	Fall River	1.030,055	49.4	
y	Scranton	1,013,602	15.7	
ó	Grand Rapids		14.3	
5.	Augusta, Ga		77.7	
6:	Lowell			
7	Dayton, O	1,059,941	35.6	
la.	Seattle	809,703	30.5	
r-	Tacoma		21.8	
	Spokane	1,351.420	43.5	
4:	Sloux City	. 1,120,974		
0	Toledo	. 2,227,758		
8.	Galveston		13.5	

Totals for the United States \$1,816,706,426 86.9

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 9.—Late this afternoon occurred one of those slaughters of the innocents around the Sugar poet on the floor of the Stock Exchange which have come to be looked for as a periodical incident in the history of the exchange. For weeks there have been direful predictions that the end of the Sugar company as a dominant factor in the refining industry was at hand; that the fight of its life was in its hand; that its suspension of dividends was imminent to carry on the war, and all corts of disastrous predictions. Gentlemen supposed to be versed on the inside affairs of the company have either been silent, with a expression of plaintive sadness, or have freely admitted their conviction of the truth of the worst that could be said. Many persons attracted by the prevailing high level of Sugar, considering these conditions, have sold the stock very liberally, with the expectation of buying back when the collapse came. A great many of these bought their stock to cover short contracts today at a level nearly twenty points above that at which the directly predictions had carried it. Inside interests became averse to selling, and held out tenaclously for higher prices.

Adams Ex 110
Am. Express 128
United States 45
Wells-Fargo 125
A. Cot. 011. 28%
A. Cot. 011. 28%
A. Cot. 011. 28%
Am. Spiritz 97%
Am. Spiritz 97%
Am. Spiritz 97%
Am. T. pfd. 140
Con. Gas. 173
Com. Cable Co. 173
Com. Cable Co. 173
Com. Cable Co. 174
C. F. & I. pfd. 105
Gen. Diectric 118½
Hawatian Co. 110
Brooklyn R. T. 185%
Int'l Paper pfd. 25%
Lead 25%
Lead 110
Nat. Lin. 011. 28%
Pacific Mail 48%
Pacific Mail 48%
Pacific Mail 48%
Pacific Mail 18%
Pacific Mail 48%
Pacific Mail 18%
Pacific Mail 18 & Nash. & Ohio.. & T. pfd. Central... Central... C. & St. L C. 1st pfd C. 2d pfd. Am. Co...
Pac.
Pac. pfd...
o & W.... R. & N. pfd. 1st pfd.... 2d pfd....

*Ex-dividend

S. 2s reg. 101

S. 3s reg. 1084

S. 1 4s reg. 1294

S. 1 4s reg. 1124

S. 1 5s reg. 1124

S. 3 5s reg. 1124

S. 3s coup. 1124

S. 3s coup. 1124

C. 3s reg. 1124

S. 3s coup. 1124

C. 3s reg. 1124

S. 3s coup. 124

S. 3s coup. 124 *Ex-dividend. Or. Nav. 50.
Or. S. L. 68. 132%
Or. S. L. con. 59.115
Reading Gen. 48. 89%
R. G. W. 1sts. 101
S. L. & I. M. 58.1114
St. L. & S. F. 6.126%
St. P. Con. 111
St. P., C. & P. 124
St. P. 58. 1114
St. P. S. 1227
So. R. R. 58. 1114
T. & P. 2ds. 533
Tenn. n. s. 38. 96
T. & P. 1sts. 114
T. & P. 2ds. 533
Wabash 1sts. 116
Wabash 2ds. 99
W. Shore 48. 115
Wis. Cen. 1sts. 16
Wis. Cen. 1sts. 56
Wa. Cen. 1sts. 56
Va. Cen. 1sts. 56
Va. Cen. 1sts. 89

MONEY. .3@4 Time loans ..3%@4% STOCKS.

MINING SHARES Adventure
Allouez M. Co...
Atlantic
Boston & M...
Butte & Boston
Calumet & H...
Centennial
Franklin

NEW YORK, June 9.—The total sales of stocks today amounted to 658,800 shares, including American Steel and Wire, 62,300; American Sugar, 91,300; American Tobacco, 6300; Anaconda, 4700; Atchison preferred, 75,800; Brooklyn Transit, 44,900; New Jersey Central, 3200; Burlington, 24,400; Chicago, Milwauke and St. Paul, 22,400; Rock Isjand, 20,400; Consolidated Gas, 3900; Consolidated Tobacco, 19,600; Federal Steel, 18,500; Louisville and Nashville, 3000; Manhattan, 22,600; Metropolitan, 11,300; Missouri Pacific, 5500; New York Central, 3900; People's Gas, 14,200; Reading, 3700; Reading first preferred, 18,400; Reading stconds preferred, 4000; Union Pacific preferred, 4000; Union Pacific preferred, 4000; Wisconsin Central, 3100; Wisconsin Central, preferred, 10,100.

London Financial Market. Total Sales of Stocks.

London Financial Market. London Financial Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The CommercialAdvertiser's London financial cablegram
says: "The Transyaal deadlock still dominates the markets here, but apprehensions
are passing off. The close was rather
harder, with consols fractionally better.
Americans were the strong feature. They
were active, and remained hard on the lead
of Louisville and Nashville. New York
checked the rise momentarily, but on the
street they recovered to the best. Spanish
fours were 64%. Coppers began weak, but
recovered on the rise of 15c in copper. Silver was speculatively wanted, and closed at
27%d. Money was slack."

New York Money.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money on call 20

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money on call 2@ 2½ per cent; last loan, 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent; steriling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers bills at 4.87%@4.87% for demand, and 4.85%@4.85% for sixty days; posted rates, 4.85½@4.87 and 4.89; commercial bills, 4.85%; silver certificates, 60@62; bar silver, 60%; Mexican dollars, 48½. Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Today's statemen of the condition of the treasury shows Available cash balance, \$271,514,492; gold re serve, \$23,116,218.

London Consols.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols, 108 9-16; silver, 27 13-16.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

Grain and Produce. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICAGO, June 9.—For a brief period immediately following the opening wheat showed some degree of steadiness. This was due to the Kansas crop making 25,000,000 bushels the maximum possibility of that State's yield, and to the continued Russian damage reports. But steadiness was not of long duration. Opening at 4%,675, July after a few transactions at those figures said off. There were slight reactions at timer, caused by covering by shorts, but the tendency in the main was steadily downward, and by the noon hour the price had touched 74%. The Northwest was a free-seller on the decline. Besides the natural feeling of bearishness caused by the govern-[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

Receipts. Shipments
9,000 9,00
124,000 89,00
559,000 360,00
287,000 298,00
15,000 On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was strong creamery 13% 1818; dairy, 10@16. Eggs, steady; fresh, 12. Cheese, steady, 7% 68%.

Chicago Live-stock Market. Chicago Live-stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Cattle. dull; good to fancy beef steers, 4.90@5.00; commone grades bringing 4.15@4.85; feeding cattle, 3.7 g5.15; bulls. cows and hefters, 2.00@4.46 cholue helfers, 4.50@5.15; calves, 4.25@7.00 western fed steers, 4.50@5.30. Higgs were 1 good demand; heavy, 3.50@3.30; higgs were 1 good demand; sheep, 2.50@3.25 for culls, up 10.4.75@5.00 for prime native wethers; clippe lambs, 5.00@7.00. Receipts—Cattle, 1500; hogs 30,000; sheep, 8000.

Kansas City Live-stock Market.

Kansas City Live-stock Market. Kansas City Live-stock Market.
Kansas City Jue 9.—Cattle—Receipts
11,400; the market was weak or everything
but best choice stock; native steers, heavy,
5.00\$5.15; medium, 4.70\$5.10; jight, 4.00\$4.90;
Texas steers, 3.25@4.75; Texas cows, 3.10
Texas steers, 3.55@4.75; Texas cows, 3.10
Texas steers, 3.55@4.75; Texas cows, 3.10
4.50; Sheep—Receipts 1000; the market was
steady; lambs, 4.50@6.00; clipped muttons,
3.15@4.75; stockers and feeders, 1.25@3.25;
culls, 1.00@2.20.

California Dried Fruits. NEW YORK. June 9.—California dried fruits dull; evaporated apples, common. 7 @5: prime wire tray, 84,68%; choice, 84,69; fancy, 94,69%; prunes, 34,69; apricots, Royal, 14,6144; Moorpark, 14,618; peaches, unpeeled, 94,671.

Oil Transactions. OIL CITY, June 9.—Credit balances, 1.15; ertificates, no bids. NEW YORK, June 9.—Copper was dull and nominal at 18.50.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Wheat was
steady; spot dull and quiet but steady; bran steady; spot dull and quiet but steady; bran and middlings steady. Prices for other feed stuffs have not varied much for quite a time. The bean market is quiet and steady at unchanged prices. The fruit market was weak for peaches and plums. Apricots of good quality sold at steady prices. Strawberries advanced. Raspberries are also firmer. Blackberries sold at steady prices, currents at previous prices; and cherries of good quality at steady prices. Lemons are firmer. For new potatoes the market appears stead; prices. Lemons are firmer. For new potatoes the market appears stead; er. Onions are weak, and asparagus dull but; prices are steady. String beans and green peas are easier. Orene corn is also-casier. Summer squash is lower. Fancy creamery butter is hele at full prices. Cheese is weak. Selected at full prices. There is tutined weak feeling in the prices. There is tutined weak realing in the prices. Cheese is weak. Selected at full prices. There of the prices of the prices of the prices of the prices of the prices. The prices of the prices. The prices of the p

QUOTATIONS.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO. June 9 .- Flour-Famil

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Flour—Family extras, 2.6023.75; bakers' extras, 2.6023.55; Oregon and Washington, 3.0023.50.

Wheat — Shipping wheat, 1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\)2.10 for choice; milling, 1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\)61.13\(\frac{1}{2}\)5 per cental.

Barley—Feed, 1.092.103 per cental.

Oats—1.32\(\frac{1}{2}\)91.40 per cental; good to choice, 1.43\(\frac{1}{2}\)41.74\(\frac{1}{2}\) in opt feed, 1.55; gray, 1.55\(\frac{1}{2}\)1.50\(\frac{1}{2}\)1.50\(\frac{1

nay—wheat. 2006.50.

Brans — Pink. 1.80g1.80; Lima. 4.00; small white, 1.80g2.10; large white, 1.40g1.60.

Potatoss—New Early Rose, 1.40g1.60.

Potatoss—New Early Rose, 1.40g1.60.

Yegetables—Green peas, 1½62.50; nins, —; string beans. 204; egg plant, 1092124; green peppers, 820; tomatoes, 1.25g2.50; rhubarb. 204; egg plant, 1092124; green peppers, 820; tomatoes, 1.25g2.50; rhubarb. 205; green peppers, 1.10g1.20; green peppers, 1.10g1.20; production of the peppers, 1.10g1.20; peppers, 1.10g1.20; peppers, 1.10g1.20; peppers, 1.10g1.20; peppers, 1.25g2.25; Mercian limes, 4.00g4.50; Japanese Mandarins, —; common California lemons, 1.00g1.25; fancy, 2.00g2.50; grood tochoice, 1.50g1.75.

Tropical fruits—Bananas, 1.50g2.50; pineapples, 1.50g3.00; Persian dates, 64.60; pineapples, 1.50g3.00; Persian dates, 64.60; pineapples, 1.50g3.00; Persian dates, 64.60; pineapples, 1.50g3.00; pineapples, 1.50g3.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9. — The official losing quotations for mining stocks today closing quotations were as follows: Alta

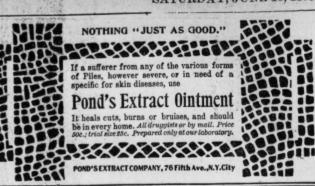
5 Justice
5 Justice
4 Kentuck Con
13 Lady Wash Con
13 Mexican
48 Occidental Con
6 Ophir
77 Overman
44 Potosi
30 Savese
105 Sag Belcher
165 Sierra Nevada
1 Sliver Hill
2 Union, Con
28 Yellow Jacket
35 St. Louis Alta
Alpha Con
Andes
Belcher
Best & Belcher
Buillon Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Flour, quarter sacks, 13,103; Oregon, 15,999; wheat, centals, 55,102; barley, centals, 1654; oats, cedtals, 1740; Oregon, 1940; beans, sacks, 1240; corn, centals, 1740; potatoes, acks, 200; middlings, sacks, 597; hay, tons, 144; wool, bales, 199; hides, number, 642; quicksilver, flasks, 15; wine, gallens, 64,350.

Callboard Sales. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Wheat firm; December, 1.174; barley inactive, December, 85%; new, 85%; corn, large yellow, 1.124@ 1.174; bran, 16.50@17.00.

Drafts and Silver. SAN FRANCISCO, June 9 Silver bars, 50%; Mexican dollars, 49% 050%; drafts, eight, 121/2; drafts, telegraph, 15.

PRACTICALLY fire-proof, perfect ventila-tion, every modern convenience, excellent meals, polite attention. Hotel Rossiyn, op-posite postomes.



BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank Capital - - - \$500.000.00 Deposits - - \$4,250,000.00 Surplus - - \$925,000.00

OFFICENS:

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Cashier;
C. Heimann, Assistant Cashier.

G. Heimann, Assistant Cashier.

Direct benking connections with and Drafts for sale on London, Paris, Berlin, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokahama, Honolulu, Manila and Ilolio.

Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults.

LARGEST NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

FIRST NATIONAL BA J. D. Bicknell, H. Jevne, F. Q. Story, J. C. Drake, J. M. Elliott, J. D. Hooker, W. G. Kerckhoff.	BANK OF LUS ANUELES. J. M. Elliott
Surplus and Profits Deposits	SPECIALTY. Foreign and D mestic Exchange
W. C. PATTERSON, President	W. D. WOOLWINE, Cashier. E. W. COE, Asst. Cashie

The Los Angeles National Bank.

Capital, \$500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$60,000.03. This bank has the best location of any bank in Los Angeles. It has the largest capital of any National Bank in Southern California, and is the only United States Depositary in Southern

STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. N. W. corner Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ageneral banking business transacted, Interest paid on term deposits. Accounts of corporations and individuals solicited. Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real of the control of the cont

The National Bank of California,

N. E. Cor. Spring and Second. JOHN M. C. MARBLE, Pres't.
J. F. FISHBURN, Vice-Pres't.
JOHN E. MARBLE, Vice-Pres't.
A. HADLEY, Cashler.
R. I. ROGERS, Ass't Cashler.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

J. F. SARTORI. President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN. Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR. Cashier

DIRECTORS—H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori
H. J. Fleishman, F. O. Johnson, J. H. Shankland, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, W. L.
Graves, M. S. Hellman, W. L. Longyour,

GERMAN - AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK. N.B corner Main and First streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Capital Paid Up . . . \$100,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits . . \$50,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: M. N. AVERY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres. C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Cashier; G. W. LICHTENBERGER Ass't Cashier; E. Eyraud, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll, Victor Ponet.

Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK. Paid-up Capital, \$100,000

Tunction Main, Spring and Temple streets (Temple Blook,) Los Angeles,
MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

T. L. DUQUE, President. IN VAN NUYS, Vice-President. Van Nuys, Vice-Pres

California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal. Directors-W. F. Botsford, Wm. H. Buraham, G. W. Hughes, E. W. Jones, R. F. Lotspeich, Homer Laughlin, I. B. Newton, W. S. New-hall, H. C Witmer OFFICERS.
BOTSFORD, President.
HUGHES, Vice-Preside MOSSIN. Cashier.
PHELPS, Assistant Cashier.
Capital—\$250,000.00.
Surplus and undivided profits, \$25,000.00.

COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK, Broadway, first door OFFIGERS AND DIRECTORS—A.M. Ozmun, Pres.; A. P. West, Vice-Pres.; R. W. Ozmun, Cashier, H. Jevne, Niles Pease, J. Ross Clark, Robt Hale, F. W. Burnett, R. J. Waters. Interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on real estate.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK, 182 NORTH SPRING STREET. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
IMECTORS: J. H. Braly, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevne, Frank A. Gibson, W. D. WoolW. C. Patterson, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT. Loans on real estate.

A. H. Conger, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg Dealer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds, Local Bank Stocks, and negotiated MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING.

Coast Vessels on the Way.

Where from, date sailed, . Gray's Harbor, May 31, FOR VENTURA.

Sc. American Girl.....Port Gamble, June 6. Sc. Azalea.......Gray's Harbor, May 31. Deep-water Vessels Nearly Due, FOR PORT LOS ANGELES.
Natuna, British bark, from Antwerp, 161
days out June 1.

FOR SAN DIEGO. Bermuda, British ship, from Newcastle, Australia, 61 days out June 1. Carlisle City, British steamer, from Hong-kong, 27 days out June 1.

Arrivals and Departures.

SAN PEDRO, June 9. — Arrived: June 7, steamer Bonita, Capt. Nicholson, from San Francisco, with 13 passengers and 38 tons of freight: June 8, steamer Rival, Capt. Johnson, from Fort Bragg, with 100,000 feet of lumber for San Pedro Lumber Company; June 8, steamer Serena Thayer, Capt. McVicar, from Tacoma, with 115,000 feet of lumber, 200,000 shingles, 190,000 laths and 104 poles for W. H. Perry Lumber Company Lune 8, Salied: June 8, schoone Bullett: June 8, schoone Lucy 9, schooner Bullett: June 8, schoone Lucy 9, steamer Rival, Capt. June 8, schoone Lucy 9, steamer Rival, Capt. Johnson, with bance of cargo of lumber, for San Diego, June 9, schooner Rambler, Capt. Oceby, for the mining district San Roque, Mex. Schooner Lucy 9, schooner Rambler, Capt. Oceby, for the mining district San Roque, Mex. Enseanda, with the following passence with the San Le Entier, R. E. Doan, S. Coiller, A. Comer, M. Evans, W. F. Elliott, A. G. Whiteside, Charles Hoffman, Thomas Balitsah and Ben Barney. Arrivals and Departures.

PURE wines at Woollacott's, 124 N. Spring IF you need mirrors or fancy glass buy hem from the manufacturers and save noney. H. Rafael & Co., 509 South Main.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

Fisk & Robinson BANKERS

Investment Securities HARTEY EDWARD FISK

Member New York Stock Exchange

DR. STERLING

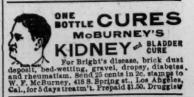
Specialists for MIN All Diseases of IVILLIA MI DISCASS OF LILLIAY

NO CURE NO PAY. We have such faith it our ability that we guarantee to cure alcases we accept for treatment or forfel \$1000. Men can make arrangements to pay when they are cured, or can pay ir easy weekly or monthly payments.



WE CURE Nervous Debility, Contracted Ailments, Partial or Complete Loss of Vital Force, Unnatural Drains, Premature Weakness, Blood Poison all Kidney and Bladder Troubles and diseases arising from badly treated cases. We positively guarantee to cure Piles or Rupture in five days.

EfCIRCITY—Static, Galvanic and Faradic Electricity scientifically used in all its modern forms, in conjunction with Efectricity—Static Galvanic and Faradic Electricity scientifically used in all
its modern forms, in conjunction with
specific medical treatment in all cases
where it can be of benefit. We have the
best equipped laboratory and the most
complete line of modern electrical appliances used in any medical institution
outside New York city. When consuiting a physician it pays to see the best.
Call or write. All letters answered in
plain envelope. Communications strictly
confidential 245 S. Spring St.
108 ANGELES. CAI. LOS ANGELES, CAL.



S. H. ELLIS & CO. BROKERS.

STOCKS AND GRAIN. MINING STOCKS,

POMONA.

day-Apricot Crop.

POMONA, June 9.—[Regular Correspond-once.] Everything is in readiness to begon a trial run on apricots at the cannery to-morrow morning. The apricots which will

FOMONA BREVITIES.

Expert in the Storke Case Cross-

now being cross-examined. He testified this

sides. But there was much of the ink used in the letter of the indictment that could be

HOSPITAL ADDITION.

FULLERION.

Pipe-line Talk from the Oil Field.

Buggy Wrecked. .

FULLERTON, June 9. — [Regular' Correspondence.] The Union Oil Company, it is understood, has the establishment of a pipe-

rival at the crossing of the evening passenger train north. A few weeks ago a wagon was caught in a similar manner and wrecked by a freight train. The crossing is at a bad angle and dangerous

angle and dangerous. The last of the cabbage crop has been disposed of, final shipments being made this week. The season, taken all around, was the best that local growers ever had. A severe winter followed by floods destroyed the usual sources of early supply in the East and made a ready market at good figures for the California creduct.

ready market at good figures for the Cali-ornia product.

The Old Mission baseball team and the Ful-erton nine will cross bats here this after-noon.

ANAHEIM.

man Falls Into Cellar.

Schillings

Best

money-back tea and

baking powder at

Your Grocer's

Several of Pomona's



PASADENA.

ROMANCE WOVEN INTO A CHINA MAN'S LAWSUIT.

Did He Engage the Affections of the Swedish Table Girl? - Another Magnificent Residence-Visit of

PASADENA, June 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] An international lawsuit has occupied the whole day in the Recorder's court and is not ended yet. The plaintiff is a Chinaman. The defendants are Americans. The star witness is a Swede. The sensation of the trial came when Mrs. Pierce intimated in her testimony that a Chino-Swedish flirtation had been going on, ending in a sort of offensive alliance against her and her husband. The case will be continued Saturday, and it is reported tonight that sensational testimony in rebuttal will follow the charge of Mrs. Pierce that Lem Goon had entangled the affections of Bertha Meseth, the table girl. PASADENA, June 9 .- [Regular Correspond-

tlonal testimony in rebuttal will follow the charge of Mrs. Pierce that Lem Goon had entangled the affections of Bertha Meseth, the table girl.

Lem Goon brought suit for \$70 against William Pierce and wife, the proprietors of the Crown Villa Hotel. Last fail Lem leased the dining-room and kitchen of the Crown Villa Hotel. Last fail Lem leased the dining-room and kitchen of the Crown Villa with appurtenances, agreeing to furnish meals to boarders for \$4 a week; to give them good fare, and "chicken and ice croam Wednesdays and Sundays;" and to board the Pierce family and chambermaid for nothing, in payment for the lease. The Pierces were to collect the money from their patrons and transfer it to Lem Goon. This arrangement began on the 28th of September last, and held water till the 13th of March, when the Chinaman threw it up, claiming that he had no definite time contract, and was losing money. He testified in court today that there were very few boarders, and he wanted to give up the deal long before he did, but Mrs. Pierce kept telling him that more people were coming. The people failed to materialize, he said, and finally he quit with the Pierces owing him \$70 which they had collected and failed to turn over to him. An alleged written contract played an important part in the case. By its terms Lem was to carry on the dining-room for eight months. A copy of the document was shown to the jury. It was signed by Mr, and Mrs. Pierce, but not by Lem Goon. Pierce testified that the lease was drawn up at the request of Lem Goon, and fixed to suit him, that he and his wife signed it, and that Lem took it and agreed to sign it, afterward saying that he had done so, but they never saw the contract after he took it. The defense was first, that Lem Goon had not carried out his agreement, having deserted when his time had two months to run, and, second, that he owed the Pierces tell Lem that the there was the pierce word of the court could not understand, and were translated in other words by an interpreter.

"I can't cro

said Attorney Wright.

"I'll forgive you for that," rejoined Attorney Rossiter.

E. E. Spaiding went on the standt to bear witness to the good repute of Lem Goon, but Attorney Wright objected to such testimony as needless, the character of the plaintiff not being in question.

"We are willing to admit that his reputation is as good as yours." Attorney Wright remarked to Attorney Rossiter.

"If I don't show that it's better than mine I'll quit this case," the latter retorted.

The naive indifference to the legal rules of evidence shown by Bertha Mesceth the table girl, made the attorneys for both sides lauch. She knew that the Pierces owed Lem Goon the great with the table with the standard of the great with the retorney of the great with the retorney of the great with the pierces owed Lem Goon the great with the pierces owed the pierce were held in the dining-room, and the tables were disarranged. She declared she had broken only two or three dishes.

Mr. Pierce submitted a schedule of dishes, silverware, table linen, Jare of preserved fruit, etc.; that were missing after Lem Goon out, according to the inventory taken when he began. He figured that he owed Lem Goon 154, and that Lem owed him 255. He declared that Lem's own account had been stuffed twice since first presented. What he had promised Lem, he said, was that he would "settle with him," not that he would pay him.

At 5:30 oclock in the morning. The niamiti's \$1.000 pierces were continued till \$1.

that he would "settle with him," not that he would pay him.

At 5:30 p.m. the case was continued till \$1:30 o'clock in the morning. The plaintiff's attorney said he wanted to put in a lot of evidence in rebuttal, and to make an arrument to the jury. The plaintiff claims that the list of articles alleged to have been taken from the dining-room and kitchen during his occupancy is ridiculous. His st-torney strenuously objected to giving the tury the so-called contract, not signed by his client, and therefore no contract at all; but the court thought it would do no harm to admit the paper for what it was worth.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL MANSION.

Plans have been drawn for a magnificent

Plans have been drawn for a magnificent sidence to be built on Orange Grove avenue by John Fowler, a St. Louis millionaire, who by John Fowler, a St. Louis millionaire, who has spent several winter seasons here. The design is that of a Swiss chalet, and those who have seen the drawings say the house will be the most expensive one-yet. F. L. Roebrig is the architect. Before leaving Pasadena this spring Mr. Fowler said to the Tirree correspondent: 'I have tried the south of France. Lialy, Esypt, and all the celebrated winter climates, but none suits me so well as Southern California.' Mr. Fowler controls very great financial interests, and will be Pasadena's wealthiest resident.

THROOP RECEPTION.

THROOP RECEPTION.

The first event of Throop commencement took place this evening, when a reception was tendered to the graduating classes of was tendered to the graduating classes of the institute by faculty and students. Be-sides the members of the various classes, a large number of their friends and relatives attended, the affair taking place in the per-lors of the Carlton, which had been finely decorated. Refreshments were served. Danc-ing followed the reception. The baccalau-reate exercises of Throop will be held in the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening at 5:30 o'clock, President Edwards preaching the sarmon.

EWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS,

Pickering's third appearance before the court on the charge of drunkenness. The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Congregational Church has elected E. A. Owens president, Vivian White vice-pre-ident, Ethel Burt secretary, H. Whitehead treasurer.

treasurer.

Mrs. Elmira K. Farnsworth died this evening at the age of 69 years. The funeral will be held Monday at 2 p.m. from the undertaking parlors of Adams & Turner.

The Sunday-school of the First M. B-Church will observe Children's day with a special service at the Tabernacie Sunday evening.

Yealing.

The Western Union telegraph office has been removed to the north side of Colorado street near the corner of Fair Cales. Crowds watched the bulletin of the fight his evening, and cheers rent the air when the result was announced. A musical recital was given this evening at the home of Mrs. Fhelps, No. 393 North Euclid avenue. The Abraham Cowgill place on Maple street was sold today to Thomas A. Tem-

Owing to the scarcity of young poultry, J. I. Hailsted is making weekly trips into the country for choice stock. Consequently he has the best of young chickens, broilers, roasters and fryers, young ducks and turkeys, and he is the only dealer in town who has them. He brought in a fine lot last night. Special Saturday at Bon Accord, 500 yards checked nainsook, 5 cents yard.

LONG BEACH.

Water Supply Question Still Un-

settled-Tenting Ordinance. LONG BEACH, June 9.—[Regular Corre-tpondence.] The City Trustees had a engthy session Thursday evening devoted to spondence.] The City Trustees had a lengthy session Thursday evening devoted to the matter of a supply of water for municipal purposes. The Bouton Water Courpary, through its attorney, T. E. Gibbon, submitted a formal proposition in the form of a contract between the company and the city whereby the company is to agree to furnish supply of out the wenty years an abundant supply of out the wenty years an abundant supply of out the wenty pears an abundant supply of out the wenty years and pay therefore the company's water during that period for certain municipal purposes, and pay therefor the rates fixed each year by ordinance. If the city sequires a water-supply plant, the contract is to be canceled.

The Long Beach Development Company, through A. B. Hothekiss, its attorney, presented some objections to the city entering into the proposed contract. The matter was referred to the City Attorney for an opinion and the board adjourned till this morning. At that time there was no quorum present, so action will be postponed till next Monday evening.

LONG BEACH BREVITIES. The graduating exercises of the Long Seach High School will be in the evening of

of California will be held in this city commencing next Monday, and continuing a week.

Mrs. E. M. Allen and daughter Ruth of Cakland are staying at the Seaside Inn.

Dr. E. D. Davis of Pasadena was tried before City Recorder Rosscrans Saturday on a charge of violating the city tenting ordinance. He was found guilty and paid a fine of \$5. The case was a friendly suit, and its result is regarded as settling pretty thoroughly the enforcement of the ordinance. The Long Beach Ebell held its annual meeting Monday evening. Mrs. Ella Goodwin Lunt; read a review of the past year's work of the society in verse. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Mrs. Florence Dillon, second vice-president, Mrs. Florence Dillon, second vice-president, Miss Mary E. Kimball; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. E. Bell Covert.

Why the City Cannot Divert White-

REDLANDS, June 9.— Regular Correspondence.] The report that the Bear Valley Gompany has an interest in the flow of water in the Whitewater River which might interfree with the bringing of any portion of th's water to Rediands seems to be true. A. G. Hubbard said today that the total flow of water at the point where it will have to be diverted to bring it to Rediands is less than three hundred inches in the summer season. Of this water the Bear Valley Company claims to own 150 to 200 inches, it having been purchased by the company with the Whitewater the said also that the Bear Valley Company has the data showing just what it would cost to bring the water to Rediands. But the the control of the control REDLANDS, June 9.-[Regular Correspond-

PREPARING TO CELEBRATE.

The Executive Committee and sub-committees on the celebration in this city of July 4 held a meeting this afternoon and reported much work accomplished. The arrangement for a big parada are completed, save as to details. This is to be followed by a patriotic address, music and other exclass. In the afternoon there will be sports at Athlet CPark, including bicycle, foot and horse racing, for which medals, money and prizes will be given. The Committee on Fireworks is authorized to purchase fireworks to the amount of \$800. This will make by far the largest pyrotechnic display ever seen in this city. PREPARING TO CELEBRATE.

SANTA MONICA.

Catches of Marine Wonders Old

Folks at Church. SANTA MONICA, June 9 .- [Regular Correspondence.] The local fish-story producers are striving to make up in quality any celare striving to make up in quality any celciency that may exit as to the quantity of
fish caught from the waters near here. Dr.
Birney caught a sixty-pound man-eating
shark—a small one—Tuesday from the South
Santa Monica wharf, and endeavored to even
up his reputation by catching an angel fish
from the same pler on the following day.
The angel fish welghed sixty-five pounds, and
had wings, or fins, the appearance of which
is supposed to have given that curious specimen of marine life its name.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.

Julia Rangell, who had a jury trial before Justice Guidinger Wednesday on a charge of disturbing the peace, was found guilty and got a straight sentence of sixty days in the County Jail.

The Good Templars gave an entertainment Thursday evening. A programe was presented in which the participants were George Gray, Miss Gertrude O'Brien, Bennett Miles, Miss Millie Leach, Mrs. de Force and Miss Grace Elliott.

Miss Millie Leach, Ars. de roice and alse Grace Elliott.
"Old folks' services" are announced for Sunday morning at the Methodist Church. Conveyances will be provided for elderly people unable to walk to the church. The preaching and singing will be after the style of fitty years ago. In the evening there will be children's exercises.

MONROVIA.

Plenty of Water Soon to Flow-Val-

lors of the Carlton, which had been finely decorated Refreshments were served. Dancing followed the reception. The baccalaureal exercises of Throop will be held in the Presbyterian Church Sunday evening at \$6.30 o'clock, President Edwards preaching the sermon.

SECRET ORDERS.

Golden Crown Court of the Order of Amaranth had a visit this evening from the officers of the Los Angeles Court, who conducted the ceremonies of initiation of two candidates. Afterward one hundred ladies and gentlemen, sat down to a beautiful supper. There were three long tables, decorated with sweet peas, syringas, popples and other flowers, Mrs. L. H. Bonner in charge and there flowers, Mrs. L. H. Bonner in charge. The Woodmen initiated four candidates this evening.

The Woodmen initiated four candidates this evening.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

The Merchants' Protective Association will have a special event for its regular monthly meeting Monday evening at the Board of Trade rooms. Rev. Robert J. Burredette has accepted an invitation to address a Man Owes to the Town He Lives In." The address will begin about 9 o'clock, after the business resiston of the organization.

The W.C.T.U. and friends gave a reception to Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, one of the originators of the Chicago Temperance Temple, at the home of Mrs. Donnell, corner of Euclid and Arcadia, this afternoon.

William Pickering, the broken-nose blacksmitht, was sent to juil for thirty days the City Recorder this morning, it being

BADLY PUNCTURED.

Serious Bicycle Accident to Mid-

out 11, 12 or 30 a day, Mexican money, but you an easily work out a claim in one day and then you've got to strike out to find another.

F. V. Pinkham, head electrician at Hotel electronado, who returned this morning on the St. Denis, in an interview says: "I was with the first party of nineteen to leave San Dicko, fifteen of the party being old prospectors. We went right in from San Roque to the placers and I was there in camp five days. The journey inland is not so very hard, except the first eight miles to the water-hole. After that the trail is fairly good. When we reached camp there were three or four hundred Mexicans and Indians and only one white man. Now, with the 100 who came down on the St. Denis and Anita and the men, who are coming in daily overfive hundred in camp. I went over the field qurefully and with others inspected all the so-called strikes, and can honestly say that all the stories of big finds have been greatly exaggerated. A man may make a strike, but before the day is out the report, of the size of it has increased ten times in its journeys. The place is all-right for Mexicans who are suited to the country and are content with less than the Americans, and in all probability the rest of our party will come back on the next steamer. I merely went down for the trip, and wouldn't have missed it for a good deal fuore than it cost me. You can live in camp there for about 50 cents a day (American money.) mest being plentiful. The Mexicans use small dry washers altogether, and if I had taken in some light lumber, canvas and screening, I could have made 310 a day easily making dry washers for them, as they all want the one kind. The best ground has all been covered, and the evidences are that the whole field has been worked more or less for a long time. There are several big gafions left that haven't been touched, but the ground is rough and not broken up, with few traces of gold."

Yesterday conflicting reports were received hourly by wire from Ensenda, and these reports, elicited, equally confl

NO BONANZAS AT SAN ROQUE.

The steamer St. Denis arrived this morning from the San Roque gold placers, having among her passengers thirteen men who left for the placers, but only seven of these were actually on the ground. E. Ybarra Michael St. Part of the placers of the seven as the place of the seven cane, as he buys all the dust of the Mexicans at work at a good profit. The consensus of opinion of practical miners who saw the placers is that experienced, hard-working miners will probably make day wages, but no bonanzas may be expected.

Señor Romero, a prominent merchant of Ensenada who came up, had a letter from Ybarra, his personal friend, who stated the above facts in the letter to him, also that the placers were about twenty-four miles long, and only Mexican rockers will work satisfactorily. All the Mexicans who came up on the rteemer will return. Romero says he has purchased 140 ounces of gold from these placers, and the Lower California Development Company has received nine pounds of the metal.

I. E. Ferris of this city, who returned on

While riding downtown yesterday mornin bakery wagon at the corner of Twelfth and a bakery wagon at the corner of Tweitin and H streets, receiving very sellous Injuries. He was carried into a house near by and Dr. Gochenauer was called. Upon examination it was found that Mr. Horne had broken two ribs, and besides being badly brußed, had sustained internal injuries, the extent of which cannot yet be determined. Upon advice of the physician, he was removed to his home on I street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, where he is reported to be resting easily, although the physician fears developments from the internal injuries. Mr. Horne, who is hard of hearing, did not notice the weeken until it was almost upon him, and in turning to get out of the way was struck by the pole and thrown heavily to the ground.

A telegram was received yesterday by Leut. Clark. U.S.N., of this city, announcing the death of Surgeon S. S. White at Juneau, Alaska, May 31. Surgeon White and his wife were well known in this city, where they both had a host of friends. Mr. White was only 38 years of age, and very popular among his fellow officers. Lieut. Clark left today for Pasadena to attend the funeral. H. S. Holmes of Los Angeles addressed a crowd of twenty-five men on the Plaza last night, his subject being "Socialism." The San D'ego Union remarks that "he succeeded in heldine a portion of his auditors until the close of his remarks." SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

in holding a portion of his auditors until the close of his remarks."

The continued hot weather in the East has caused lemons to move more rapidly with a consequent advance in price. W. H. Tegart & Co. shipped a carload of the fruit to Chicago yesterday, and the Fay Fruit Co. started a car East today.

Linwooff Grove was the scene of the annual plenic of the San Diego County lowa Association yesterday. The attendance was very large, and the picnic was the most successful one ever held.

E. F. O. Swisher of Chicago, who exchanged his bosition in the postoffice there with Mr. Goodwin of the postoffice in this city, arrived yesterday. His family will follow later.

Rev. L. H. Buckshom, the new pastor of the Unitarian Ghurch, has arrived from the East and will assume his duties at once.

Bert and Henry Usiner of Oakland, who came down on their wheels, are the guests of D. Speyer.

VENTURA COUNTY.

VENTURA, June 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] The jury in the Oliver Justice case rendered a vendict of guilty of assault at it o'clock last night, after six hours' deliberation. On the first ballot the vote stood seven for assault with a deadly weapon and five for accountable. This morning Judge Williams gave the prisoner the limit; three months in the County Jail.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, Hall last night. The hall was again ero to its utmost capacity, the attendance exing one thousand. The following grad participated: Miss Francenia Wilde. Lore: Dale Klier. "The Effect of Chem on Modern Civilization: "Miss Lottle B. "A Pilgrimage to Mecca: Henry H. "The Boys of '39-Prophecy:" Miss Chase. "Fantasia-Impromptu-Chopin." Mamie Fetit, "The Supremacy of Rus Miss Harriet Sheldon, "Girls of '39-Pecy:" George L. Baker. "The White Burden: "Miss Edith Foster. "Naw Afr Charles W. Petit, valedictory, "The Spithe Age." During the evening vocal were rendered by I. McDavid, Mrs. Madgregor. Mrs. MacGregor and Miss I ward slave rendered a duet. Hon. E. P. ter, president of the Beard of High S Trustees, presented the diplomas to the uates.

PLACER-GOLD BOOM BUBBLE

Returning Prospectors on the St. Denis Tell Discournging Stories. dle-aged Man-County Board of Supervisors in Session.

SAN DIEGO, June 9.—[Regular Correspond-nce.] The steamer St. Denis reached her charf at 6:45 o'clock this morning, and the limes correspondent was on hand to meet times correspondent was on hand to meet he passengers as they landed and gain whatever reliable news there was to be had conerning the Sierra Pintada placers. Only
even of the passengers had come from San
koque, six others from that port having
topped at Ensenada. The general opinion these men who have actually been on the at the diggings for three weeks, and although there is sold there—there's no question about that—there isn't enough to more than pay wages for a Mexican, and he's satisfied with very little. It's all the b'ggest humbug as regards a big gold field that I ever heard of, and I've had enough of it. You can take out \$1, \$2 or \$3 a day, Mexican money, but you can easily work out a claim in one day and then you've got to strike out to find another."

NO BONANZAS AT SAN ROQUE.

E. Ferris of this city, who returned on steamer, said his party of four worked o and a helf days on the ground and took tonly \$4.50 in gold, and that the placers we been prospected for miles in a crude v. It is only about a foot to bedrock. He nks the placers are mostly worked out. SERIOUS BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

SUPERVISORIAL DOINGS.

The Board of Supervisors, in their meeting of yesterday, directed the Clerk to advertise for sealed proposals for supplying the county poor farm and hospital with groceries and meats for the year beginning July 3, 1889, and ending the first Monday in July, 1890. The Clerk was also instructed to publish notice that the board will meet as a Board of Equalization on the first Monday in July and continue in session until all business to come before the board is finished, but not lauce than the third Monday in July. The County Auditor was directed to draw a warrant for \$400 on the immigration fund to pay the amount donated to the Camber of Commerce to aid that body in publishing and distributing descriptive literature.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

Oliver Justice Found Guilty of

ORANGE COUNTY.

ERA OF PROSPERITY FOR THE SANTA ANA VALLEY.

Towns of Orange and Tustin in Line for Light and Power-Heavy Apricot Crop-Watching Salcons. Notes of Interest.

SANTA ANA, June 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] Upon the heels of the announcement that the city of Santa Ana had granted an electric light and power franchise to a company composed of Los Angeles and Sarta Ana capitalists, for a term of fifty years, comes the statement from one of the members of the company that the town of Orange will be lighted by the same system that will be installed here, if the residents desire it. There is no doubt that the citizens of that enterprising town will want the light and power conveniences that will be afforded them, and that in due course of time they will be enjoying the benefits of an up-to-date electric system.

and the enjoying the benefits of an up-to-date electric system.

It is not improbable that the town of Tustin will also be lighted by the same system,
in which event the residents of Santa Ana,
orange and Tustin may reasonably expect
more development along lines in which electric power and light are important factors.

An era of prosperity is apparently dawning
upon the Santa Ana Valley, and the coming
of practically unlimited electric power and
light are not the least of the commodities
which will hazen this prosperity. There
are several manufacturing enterprises on the
tapis now that promise to develop just as
soon as the problem of cheap power is
solved; and this will be solved as soon as
this locality is connected with the Santa Ana
Cañon electric system. The Chamber of
Commerce hopes to make Santa Ana a manufacturing town, and this organization is
doing everything in its power toward this
odd with the hearty cooperation of the
residents of the city and vicinity its work
can be made very much more effective.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES. SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Thirty-five of the High School Cadets will go into camp for a week at Newport as soon SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

At a meeting of Santa Ana Lodge, No. Woodmen of the World, held Thursday e ing, the following officers were elected the ensuing term: L. L. Shaw, C.C.; Cha. N. Snyder, A.L.; R. L. Hoffman, E.; Ge W. Wright, S.; J. D. Phillips, W.; C. Igren, M. (long term; l. A. N. Zermen, (ahort term.) It was decided before adjoing that the lodge would give an entert ment in Spurseon's Hall on the evenin July 22, at which Prof. John P. Meakin be present. Arrangements were also made a log-sawing contest between teams Oranges are setting well in all parts of this valley, and indications point to a full Several to Ontario to take part in a tournament to Ontario to take part in a tournament there is the World held a meeting last evening and initiated three candidates into the mystries of the order. St. Paul's Episcopal parish and Sunday-school will have a piente in Live Cak Canon

SANTA BAREARA, June 9.—[Regular Cor-espondence.] Expert Kitka has finished his cross-examination in the Storke case and is

wiolated.

At a recent meeting of the Newporcombany it was decided to abandon No. 1. near Newport Beach, and to another well on ground controlled by company. The casing will be used in company. The casing will be used in No. 2. Operations on well No. 2. Operations on well No. 2. The company will be least discouraged by the result of tions thus far. norning that several kinds of ink had been sed in the various letters exhibited on both

tions thus far.

It is estimated that Orange county this season, produce at least 5000 to apricots. There are probably 2500 to this fruit in the territory tributary is cannery that is being built in this cit. The jury in the case of Maggie McKen vs. Daniel D. Armes, an action to quiet to to cetain property in this county, brough a verdict for the plaintiff.

veruset for the plaintiff.

City Clerk Tedford reports that Sant Ana has \$30,414.48 in the treasury. This not a bad showing for an alleged dry year.

J. F. Snover has been appointed admit trator of the estate of Dennis Donavan, a incompetent person.

HGSPITAL ADDITION.

The County Board of Supervisors ordered plans yesterday afternoon for an addition to the County Hospital of a building to be devoted to surgery cases. Dr. R. F. Winchester, County Physican, is to secure the plans. At the same session the County Treasurer, District Attorney and Supervisor Deaderick were ordered legally to destroy the recent issue of bonds of the Montectto school district. An error in the proceedings of the election at which the bonds were voted made them illegal and void. AZUSA, June 9. — [Regular Correspondence.] The interest in the great shooting tournament on the Fourth of July is spreading, as is shown by correspondence from Riverside and several other localities announcing their intention to be present with a team

of men.

B. A. Wassman of South Pasadena has been appointed assistant to Agent Lehmer at the Santa Fé depot.

C. W. Hendrick was elected school trustee for the district outside of Asusa Incorparation.

The very finest Valencias known in the history of the valley are being packed by the association.

DON'T HURT SOME.

understood, has the establishment of a pipe-line from its field past that of the Santa Fetor Richfielt siding under consideration. Com-panies in the Santa Fé field have been ap-proached and contracts offered, but as yet no definite steps have been taken. Progress in the entire field continues steady, no splurge having followed the recent big strikes. The Lottus & Graham gusher is putting out about six hundred barrels a day, while Santa Fé well No. 13 is doing 188 barrels. But Coffee Certainly Ruins Some o the Most Highly Organized People.

"One year I lived where the water while Santa Fe well No. 13 is uoing assorbarrels.

The rear wheel of a buggy containing R. J.

The rear wheel of a buggy containing R. J.

The rear wheel of a buggy containing R. J.

The rear wheel of a buggy containing R. J.

The rear wheel of a buggy containing R. J.

The team attached to the vehicle became frightened and, plunging shead, threw the occupants into the road. They escaped with severe bruises. The horses brought up against a fence with the wrecked buggy. The accident occurred only a minute before the arrival at the crossing of the evening passentival at the crossing to sleep before 3 or 4 o'clock in was bitter with iron and I could not bear to drink it, so I began drinking coffee thre "Gradually I noticed an uncomfortable feel-

ing in the stomach, and more or less con-stipation. In a few months I began to lisgoing to sleep before 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and then only after getting out "I was ta'king of my nervous state with a friend, who suggested that perhaps it was the coffee I had been using. She felt quite sure it was, and stated that coffee would not stay on her stomach at all, but as she felt she must have a hot drink for breakfast, she had been using Postum Food Coffee. She said she didn't like Postum particularly well, and at breakfast the next morning I

didn't wonder when I tasted the flat drink

Preparing for Celery Planting-Wo-"The same day I was invited to take dinman Falls Into Cellar.

ANAHEIM, June 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] Celery planting in the peat lands for early California trade is being prosecuted in a small way. Growers generally are preparing to commence planting during the last week of the month. All prospects for the season are excellent, and growers feel much confidence. Plants are in demand and a scarcity is beginning to appear probable. During the week Biaylock & Campbell sold \$250 worth and have orders for as many more. ner with another friend, Mrs. Foster. I had visited her often before, and knew she made delicious coffee, so when she asked how I liked her coffee, said, 'It is just as fine as but I said, 'I would not dare to take the second.' 'Oh, you can drink as many cups of this as you like; it won't hurt you. This Stow worth and have orders for as many more.

In descending a flight of stairs yesterday, in descending a flight of stairs yesterday, in descending a flight of stairs yesterday, in descending a base scalp count, as the second as second as the second as t is Postum Food Coffee. We have been using it a year now, and the little children have all they want, and our family have never been as healthy as in the past year.' 'Postum,' said I doubtfully, 'why, the Postum I had this morning didn't taste any more like this than dishwater.' 'Perhaps it was not more than one person to be turned away from Postum because it was poorly made. There is no secret in it; only allow it to boil long enough to bring out the taste, and there you are.' I have been using Postum since and am entirely cured of my trouble. I can not say too much for it." Grace A. Foster

The only absolutely sure guaranteed remedy for the extermination of Anis and Bed Buss. Bettles the, the COMPANY, Los Angrees. Los Angees.

BEN-YAN GIVES YOU SUCCESS

BEN-BEY MEDICAL CO., OR A BOWAT, LOS AMBELES, CAL PAR.: 3 for \$2 ABSOLUTE GUARANTEL C. F. Heinzeman DRUGGIST CHEMIST. 222 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night.

UNPREMEDITATED HUMOR.

Edward Atkinson's Ideas in His Letter to Secretary Alger.

Edward Atkinson's Ideas in His Letter to Secretary Alger.

[Washington Star:] A giimpse—and a giimpse is sufficient—of Edward Atkinson's intellectual processes and his ideas of his rights and duties as actizen is obtained through the letter which appears in print today addressed to the Secretary of War on the subject of his now famous pamphlets. Mr. Atkinson, in effect says: "I disapprove of the war that is being waged in the Philippines, and I am moving to bring it to a speedy conclusion. To this end I have prepared several pamphlets of a convincing nature, copies of which I desire to place in the hands of our troops in the Philippines at as early a day as possible. In my opinion they will do the business. Shall I send through you, or directly by mail from here? In the latter event let me trouble you for copies of the regimental rosters. And I am, as always," etc.

The humor of this thing could not have occurred to Mr. Atkinson. The treason of it probably did not. And yet it is full of both. Outside of premoditated burlesque, was there ever such a spectacle presented? Imagine an army with banners, commanded by trained officers, with its blood up and the enemy in sight, devoting its short hours for rest to reading pamphlets in belittlement and dispraise of its work, and advising an ignominious abandonment of the cause. But more than that, imagine an army cooled by such clatter, lowering its flag and retiring from the field. And yet Mr. Atkinson must have been hoping for such a result. He could have had nothing else in mind. He was willing to see his countrymen in the Philippines turn sheep and run away, each bearing for justification one of his pamphlets in hand.

As ludicrous as Mr. Atkinson's performance is, the attitude of Postmaster-General Smith is both correct and praiseworthy. The mails of the United States should not be used in furthering such foily. The only feature of the matter likely to arrest attention in the Failppines would have been the government's willingness to carry and deliver such stuff, p

ADVANCE GREETING TO OUR N.E.A.

Arrangements have been made by which Arrangements have been made by which several thousand copies of next Sunday's Times (issue of June 11) will be mailed to the cartern addresses of teachers who will be in attendance here at the N.E.A. convention. Timely N.E.A. matter and information important to the teachers will be a special feature of the Sunday paper. Advertisers who wish to say an early word to our coming guests will have an opportunity to follow the N.E.A. news matter with any special announcements they may desire to make at regular rates.

"Winter Finds Out What

Summer Lays By.

Be it spring, summer, autumn or winter, someone in the family is "under the weather" from trouble originating in impure blood or irritated condition of the system.

All these, of whatever name, can be cured by the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. It never disappoints. Abscassed—"I am past 54 and my good health is due to Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, which purified my blood and healed the ugly abscasses that troubled me." Mrs. Britton C. Estell, Southard, N.J.

Dyspepsia — 'My husband doctored a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparlla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches." MRS. MARY. A. CLARK, Wilmington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

flood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating anonly cathartic to take with flood's Sarsaparilla

*	WWW.WWW.
3	Watches Cleaned75c
MANAMANA	New Main Spring 50c
S.	New Roller Jewel 50c
3	New Case Spring50c
§.	New Hands put on15c
§.	New Crystal put in 10c
3	Clocks Cleaned 25c and 35c
A	

The largest and most comp ele plant for repairing Watches and Jewelry in Los Angeles.

All work guaranteed one year.

GENEVA WATCH CO.

305 South Broadway. GEO. M. WILLIAMS. - - Proprietor

Zanamana and Andrews Andrews Andrews MADE MEAMAN

Ajax Tableta. They have cured thousands and we give a positive written guarantee to 50 cfs. in each case or refund the money Price or six packages (full treatment) for \$2,50, by n AJAX REMEDY CO. 79 Dearborn St. For sale in Los Angeles, Cal., by C. I Heinzeman, 222 N. Main st., and Godfrey Moore, 108 S. Spring st., druggists.

SACRIFICE SALE. Ventura Oil Company Refinery,

VENTURA, To be sold as a whole or in part, at a bargain D. E. CLARK, Agent,

Ventura, Cal. Chronic Diseases SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by

There's pleasure in riding an EL DREDGE
BICYCLE.
L. A. CYCLE AND
SPORTING GOODS CO.
319 S. Main Street.

Walter Baker & Co.'s BREAKFAST



A Perfect Food.

Pure, Nutritious, Delicious. WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANS BY DISSOLVING THE DIRT OR TARNISH, CAUSING NO WEAR OR INJURY TO THE SUR-FACE-COARSE CLEANERS "SCOUR OFF" DIRTAND "WEAR OUT" THE ARTICLE CLEANED.

OPEN THIS EVENING Furniture at Easy Prices -I. T. Martin 531-3-5 S.

Cleveland



\$40.00 and \$50.00. WHOLESALE.

Cleveland Cycle Co., 332 South Main,

NILES PEASE Furniture THE CO.

LINES OF TRAVEL



July 1, 5, 8, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, 40, thereafter. Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:15 A.M. and Redondo at 10:45 A.M. for San Diego, June 1, 5, 19, 14, 17, 21, 25, 29, July 2, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, Aug. 4, and every fourth day thereafter. Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fedepot at 1:35 A.M., or from Redondo Ry depot at 9:30 A.M. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. P. R. R. depot at 1:35 P. M. for steamers porth bound.

depot at 9:20 a. 20 connect visit of the connect visit at S. P. R. R. depot at 1:35 P. M. for several courth bound.

The steamers Coos Bay and Bonitaleavs San Pedro for San Francisco, via East San Pedro, Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayuoos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6 P. M. June Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6 P. M. June Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6 P. M. June Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6 P. M. June Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 8 P. M. June Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 8 P. M. June Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 8 P. M. June Santa Cruz, at 8 P Aug. 3, and every fourth day thereafter. Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leaves. F. R. R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:08 P. M., and Terminal By, depot at 5:18 P. M. For further information obtain folder. The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of salling. W. PARNIS, Agent, 124 W. Second Street, Los Angeles GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen Agents, S. F.

LOS ANGELES AND REDONDO RAILWAY
COMPANY—
Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue
and Jefferson street.
EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1899. EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1899.

Leave Los Angeles—| Leave Redondo—

\$10 a.m. Sunday 7:09 a.m.

\$20 a.m. Sunday 9:39 a.m.

\$150 a.m. Sunday 9:39 a.m.

\$120 p.m. Daily 11:09 a.m.

\$120 p.m. Daily 4:15 p.m.

\$120 p.m. Sunday 5:45 p.m.

\$130 p.m. Sunday 6:39 p.m.

\$130 p.m. Saturday only 6:39 p.m.



EUROPEI Cook's Tours .

SUMMER SEASON, 1809.
Tours and Excursions. \$135.00 to
\$1000.00, INCLUDING ALL EXPENSES. Programmes free on and PENSES. Programmes free on applicat on. Railroad and Steam-ship Tickets ail Lines at Lowest Tickets. THOS. COOK & SON. 621 Market Street, S. F.

LEGAL.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITION TO DORMI-tory. Department of the Interior, office of In-cian Affairs. Washington, D. C. May 18th, 1839. Scaled proposals, indored: "Proposals for Addition to Dormitory, Phoenix," and ad-dressed to the Commissions. DR.T.J. P. O'BRIEN

***** City Briefs.

The Times business office is open all ght and liners, death notices, ets... Ill be received up to 1:30 a.m. Small splay announcements may be sent up to that hour, but large display is. cannot be attractively set if ought in later than \$:30 p.m. Teleione Main 29.

Christian Alliance Convention displayed.

phone Main 29.
Christian Alliance Convention dis-courses, 2:30 p.m. A. J. Frost, "Book of Revelations;" Sunday, 11 a.m., F. L. Tuttle preaches; 2:30 p.m. Messrs, Blackstone and Warner, "Missions;" 7:30 p.m., W. E. Blackstone; 438 S. Spring.

Pineapples, pineapples, immens shipment direct from the Hawaiiar growers; only dealer in this city tha receives pineapples direct. Trade with us and save money. Ludwig & Matthews, Mott Market. Tel. main 550. Unitarian women's meeting, Unity Church Thursday p. m., 2-5, Miss Easton, president of Woman's Pacific Coast Conference, will address the meeting at 3:45. All welcome. No

First M. E. Church, Children's day tomorrow; baptism of infants, 10:30; sermon by the pastor to parents, 11 a.m.; concert given by children and young people at 7:30 p.m.

All kinds plain machine composition at 30 cents per thousand even standard. at 30 cents per thousand ems, standard measure, at Times job office.

D. Bonoff, practical furrier, will open at No. 247 South Broadway, opposite City Hall, on the 12th inst. Largest stock drawn work, carved leather, sombreros and novelling.

mbreros and novelties. Field & Cole, 349 Spring.

Pastors please announce citizens' mass-meeting June 20, First M. E. Church, evening.

Finest cabinet photos, reduced to \$1 and \$1.75 a dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Great clearance sale of curtains, etc. City of London, 213 S. Broadway.

Special choral service. Y.M.C.A. Special choral service, Y.M.C.A.. Sunday 3:30 p.m.

5c, 10c. shells, Winkler's, 346 S. Brdwy. Dr. Bayless, removed 355 Broadway.

The United States Circuit Court ad-journed yesterday until Monday. The semi-monthly meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Asso-ciation was held last evening, but only routine business was transacted.

The difficulty between Louis Arnaz and wife being amicably adjusted, Justice Austin yesterday dismissed the battery complaint which the wife had

pattery complaint which the wife had brought against the husband.
Yesterday was flower day at the City Jail, and the ladies of the W.C.T.U. Flower Mission distributed bouquets and kind words to the prisoners. Each bunch of flowers contained a card bearing an appropriate inscription from the Old Testament.

Old Testament.

Two new exhibits have been received by the Chamber of Commerce. One is a snow plant found in the mountains at an altitude of 7000 feet, from Mrs. H. E. Hassey, Soldiers' Home. The other is a beautiful specimen of the black lily of the Nile, sent in by Mrs. C. C. Applegate, Duarte. The blossom is eighteen inches in length.

is eighteen inches in length.

A newsboy was knocked down by a wheelman at the corner of Sixth and Broadway last night, at 6:30 o'clock, and thrown against a passing trolley car. He received a scalp wound about two inches in length, and a bruised knee. At the Receiving Hospital he gave the name of Dr. Bard Livingston, saying he had been named after Dr. Bard of Ventura, a friend of his parents. Dr. Hagan sewed up the wound on the little fellow's head and sent him to the home of his parents, No. 630 South Hill street.

John McClain was sent to the Re-

No. 630 South Hill street.

John McClain was sent to the Receiving Hospital last night by Policeman Johnson for treatment for a slight wound on the back of his head. McClain said the keeper of a lodginghouse on Buena Vista street, where he rooms, struck him on the head with some kind of a blunt instrument, but refused to state the cause of the trouble. It is supposed that the men quarreled over a woman. After having his injury dressed. McClain, who was slightly intoxicated, and was afraid to return to his lodging-house, was given a bed for the night.

Christian Alliance Convention.

The theme of yesterday's session was "Jesus the Victor." In the morning Mrs. Scudder gave some of her earlier experiences in being healed by God's wer, and Mr. Wagner of the Central Christian Church followed. In the afternoon Messrs. Pierson, Tooker and noon Messrs, Pierson, Tooker and Stevens spoke on "Divine Healing," and many were prayed for. In the evening an address was given by W. E. Blackstone on the "Lord's Coming." Today the annual business conference will be held at 10 o'clock. At 2:30 p.m. the pastor of the American Baptist Church, A. J. Frost, will speak on "The Book of Revelations." The evening service will be conducted by J. F. Tooker.

Battered a Chinaman

Vicenti Lombard, an Italian fruit peddler, was arrested yesterday morning at the City Market by Special Officer Harrington on a warrant charging him with battery. The complaining witness is a Chinaman, who alleges that Lombard and another Italian set upon him at the market several days ago and gave him a severe beating. Nick Mercadante acted as both counsel and interpreter for Lombard in the Police Court, and entered a plea of "guilty in self-defense." This plea was not accepted by the court, as a plea of noth guilty was entered for the prisoner, and the case went over till June 12 for trial. peddler, was arrested vesterday morn.

REMEMBER the needy. Save your castoff clothing, beds, bedding or stoves, for
poor families of the city. A request is also
made for shoes and clothing for poor children to enable them to go to school. Drop a
card to Capt. J. A. Frazier, northwest corner
Los Angeles and Seventh streets, and he will
call for anything you have to donate.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 S. Broadway.

NOTICE.

Absolutely Pure

Made from most highly refined grape cream of tartar.

Makes pure, delicious, wholesome food.

MAID AND MISTRESS.

Discharged Servant Girl Collects Her Wages in Court. Mrs. G. A. McLaughlin of No. 1526 Little Rock avenue had her day of Little Rock avenue had her day of reckoning with her discharged house-maid, Josephine Ferry, in Justice Morgan's court yesterday. Miss Ferry, a neat and rather pretty little girl with a large picture hat, had caused Mrs. McLaughlin's arrest on the charge of disturbing the peace. The alleged disturbing the peace. The alleged disturbing the peace. disturbing the peace. The alleged disturbance took place May 29, when Mrs.
McLaughlin discharged Miss Ferry
from her employ, while the two were
shopping at Newberry's store. After
Mrs. McLaughlin had bought a bill of
goods she discovered that her purse
and bank book were missing from her
handbag. She accused Miss Ferry of
having abstracted them out of pure
meanness and discharged her on the
spot. When Mrs. McLaughlin returned
home, she found her discharged servant there demanding her pay. The
irate mistress of the house said she
would pay her when she got ready
and ordered her from the house. The
girl went, but returned later in the girl went, but returned later in the day, when Mr. McLaughlin was at home, and started to relate her troubles to him. Mr. McLaughlin and the home, and started to relate her troubles to him. Mr. McLaughlin and the girl were talking on the back porch when Mrs. McLaughlin rushed out of the house, with a tea-kettle full of hot water, and ordered her to leave the place. Miss Ferry testified that before she could get away, Mrs. McLaughlin grabbed her by the throat and choked her and poured some of the hot water on her dress. Mrs. McLaughlin denied this, as did also her husband. There were charges and countercharges of abusive language being used, but in the end the court gave Mrs. McLaughlin the benefit of the doubt and entered a verdict of not guilty. Before announcing his decision, however, Justice Morgan asked the defendant how much she owed the complaining witness for services rendered. Mrs. McLaughlin confessed to a balance of \$1.10. The court advised her to pay it instanter. The money was handed over and the defendant was then ordered discharged.

SCORCHING MUST STOP.

The Police Ordered to Arrest All

Reckless Wheelmen. Chief of Police Glass has determined to strictly enforce the ordinance regulating the speed at which bicycles may be ridden upon the public streets, and to that end will detail two expert officers in plain clothes to look after the scorchers. All wheelmen should at once acquaint themselves with and obey the provisions of the ordinance, as those who are caught violating the law will be made examples of. The speed is imited to eight miles an hour on the streets, and not to exceed four miles an hour over crossings.

The better class of wheelmen is in favor of a strict enforcement of the ordinance. Bicycle accidents have occurred with aggravating frequency of late. Only a few days ago Prof. Stamm was run down by a reckless rider and badly crippled.

Another reprehensible practice is the carrying of children through the crowded gireets perched on the handle bars of bicycles. On Thursday afternoon a wheelman carrying a child in this manner slipped and fell at the corner of Broadway and Second street, but fortunately no injury resulted. cers in plain clothes to look after the

I. H. Johnson, a lawyer with offices in the Bryson Block, was arrested yes-terday on complaint of A. N. Davidson, on the charge of disturbing the peace. Davidson, who is vice-president of the Empire Laundry, alleges that Johnson was in the habit of claiming that he had paid his laundry bills, when in fact he hadn't. He had trouble with two of the company's drivers over disputed bills, and when he entrusted a bundle of laundry to a third driver, it was held and notice sent him, that he could get his laundry when he called for it and settled up. Johnson did call at the laundry's office last Saturay, but he was very angry and expressed himself in such a violent and boisterous manner, that Davidson, to whom the remarks were addressed, caused a warrant for his arrest to be issued. Johnson's hearing is set in the Police Court for June 17 at 9 o'clock a.m. son, on the charge of disturbing the

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage license was issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Bert Dunn, aged 21, a native of Oregon, and Minnie Lilly, aged 20, a native of Nebraska; both residents of Adamitos.

BIRTH RECORD. STREET — June 9, 1899, to Mr. and Mrz George R. Street, Cedar street, East Los Angeles, a daughter.

DEATH RECORD.

DEATH RECORD.

HENDERSON—June 9, Thirty-ninth street, University, William S. Henderson, Jr., aged 23 years. Interment Rosedaie, Sunday. POLK—In this city, June 9, George E. Polk, son of H. H. and Theresa Polk, a native of Cook county, Ill., aged 36 years. Funeral services Sunday, June 11, from the residence of his parents, No. 446 Solano street, at 7:45 a.m. Interment at Santa Ana on arrival of Los Angeles train.

BELL—Mrs. Georgia Herrick Bell, wife of Maj. Horace Bell, a native of Springfield, Mass., aged 54 years 1 month 16 days. Funeral from the family residence, No. 1337 Figueroa street, Sunday, June 11, at 2:30 p.m. FARNSWORTH—At Pasadena, Friday evening, June 9, 1899, Mrs. Elmira K. Farnsworth, aged 69 years.
Funeral from the parlors of Adams & Turner, Pasadena, Monday, June 12, at 2 o'clock p.m.
White—At Juneau, Alaska, May 30, 1899, Dr.

p.m. The Market Market May 30, 1899, Dr. Stephen Stuart White, surgeon in U.S.N., aged 36 years. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. J. de Barth Shorb, San Gabriel, Sunday at 2:30 p.m., June 11. Friends invited. (San Francisco, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore papers please copy.)

I.O.F. FUNERAL NOTICE Members of Court Los Angeles, No. 422, I.
O.F., are requested to meet at 1.O.F.
Temple Sunday afternoon, June 11. at 1
O'clock, to attend the funeral of our late
brother, John B. Bayne. Interment at Evergreen. A business meeting will be held
at lodgeroom at 1 o'clock of the same day
By order of R. E. WIRSCHING.
C. O. Valentine, R.S. Chief Ranger.

SUTCH & DEERING, FUNERAL PABLORS S. Broadway, lady attendant lowest prices. Tel. M. 665.



The more you eat

The more you want:

SODA RACKERS



This Brand On Every Bottle.

Charles Stern & Sons,

City Depot - ELLINGTON DRUG CO., Cor. Fourth and Spring.

Specials for Saturday	
FRUIT.	
Bananas Fine and ripe;	15c
Pineapples Very choice,	35c
Apricots Early Glendale,	5c
Peaches Very choice,	5c
Plums Early Clyman, per pound	7½c
Rhubarb Fine Oregon, per pound	5c
Apples Early June, per pound	5c
Currants Fancy Cherry Cur-I	60c
We also have a large stock of Cherrie ries, Loquats, etc which we will sel lowest Possible Prices.	s, Ber- ll at the
FLOUR.	

ries, Loquats, etc., which we will sellowest Possible Prices.	
FLOUR.	
50 pound Sack Good Family Flour	80c
50 pound Sack Peacock	90c
50 pound Sack Towel Brand 60-in towel free	
50 pound Sack Yerxa Extra Minnesota	1.50
10 pound Sack Graham	20c
10 pound Sack yellow or white Corn Meal	15c
10 pounds Rolled Oats	.25e
I:e Cream Soda, per glass (The best in the city.)	
TAFFY! TAFFY! TAI	FFY!
Best Home Made Chewing Taffy per pound	9e

10 pound white Corn Meal 15c	ľ
10 pounds Rolled 25e	1
I:e Cream Soda, per glass5c	1
TAFFY! TAFFY! TAFFY!	
Best Home Made Chewing Taffy 9e	1
CHEESE.	- 1
Full Cream Eastern. 15c	1
Full Cream California, 15c	1
We also carry Edam, Roquefort, Brie Cam- membert, Port Salut, Chester, Sierra, German Breakfast, Kronenkage.	
Ginger Fancy Canton preserved, 25c	1
Olive Oil Santa! Barbara 90c	1
Hams Good Eastern Cured; 10 1/2 c	ľ
Syrup Full gallon can rock candy 50c	
Honey Full 2 pound jar sage 15c	
Macaroni Fresh bulk per 41/2 c	1
2½ CENTS	-
Full 16 oz. loaf Vienna bread. Rolls French split rolls	-

Holls per doz ... Ginger Snaps Fresh baked 9c Soda Crax Nice and crisp 6c CANDY

Fresh Made Molasses Kisses Today only per pound ... 20c Chocolate Creams Worth Ice Cream Soda per Glass 5 cents. COFFEE.

Combination A fine article 20c Mexican Good flavor 15c Our Own, J. & M. Put Our Leader, J. & M. 28c Chase & Sanborn's

> VERXA. Tel. Main 63.

NEW LADIES' SAILORS At the Lowest Prices.

Hoffman's Millinery, 215 South Broadway.

S.C. Electro Vitapathic Institute, 534% 5. Broadway. The most modern scientific treatment for all forms of chronic disease

Female, disorders a specialty. Consultation free.



Yell for a Yale Poor policy to pay \$50.00 for a bicycle when you can buy a Yale for \$35.00. AVERY CYCLERY,

410 5. Broadway.

Mail

Orders

Filled.

Men's Black Cordovan, St. Louis toe,

\$6 grade, reduced to \$3.00.

LADIES' Oxfords good kid coin toe, flexible soles and good wearers, all sizes, reduced \$1.50

K FOR THE BARGAIN CORNER SPECIALS.

Washable Dress Skirts.

(COTTON.)

(LINEN.)

A showing of new summer skirts that will be the envy of every other Los & Angeles store. Yet we'll not be surprised at hearing of merchants saying we x are overstocked and cannot sell so many. We count them by hundreds. * silk Natural that the greatest store should sell the greatest quantity. Nat & camel's hair, natural

from manufacturers. Every desirable wash material that is at all suit in pink, blue, ecru able for dress skirts will be found here. The following mentions only able for dress skirts will be found here. The following mentions only and gray, every garment is well made and has lock begin to describe our assortment. Smart styles fresh from New York, including ducks, denims, piques, etc., are abundantly here at \$5,00, \$6,50, \$7,50 and ...

exceptionally attractive creations

ranted to fit; many

of them are \$15.00

Boys' In this lot are some of

Suits have ever seen, there

\$3.33 are many styles, but \$ only a few of a kind, \$

made of fancy worsteds, chev-

iots, tweeds and serges, all have

orately trimmed, for suits," Sizes 3 to 8 years.

They range in value from \$4.50 to \$7.50; on sale at.

SECOND FLOOR, REAR

deep sailor collars and are elab-

the nobbiest suits we

suits, selling

Reduced Not a single exception to the price-cutting rule. Every hat is cheaper now than a week ago, many

Millinery are less than half. All trimmed hats, shapes, sailors and walking hats are re-marked in red

ink, so you may see exactly what the saving is. Some pattern hats that cost us \$25.00 are on sale now at \$10.00, and there are some

SECOND FLOOR

Men's but compliments for our

who complimented bought. About 78

styles of blue serges and clays, fancy and

plain cheviots and worsteds in fine pin

either single or double-breasted sack

styles; in all sizes; well made and war-

SOUTH ENTRANCE

checks, shepherd's plaids and stripes:

At \$2.50, \$5.00 and \$7.50.

We have heard nothing

men's suits at this price.

They were not idle

speeches, either, for those

Kid Real Gloves French kid gloves in 2 and 3 clasps, with wide or narrow embroidery on backs; browns, tans, light and dark greens, modes, ox-bloods, reds, lavenders, opera shades and white. Come before the assortment is broken.

Carriage Summer weight Lap-Robes carriage lapor striped linen, large size, an excellent quality \$1.00

Mantel Brass mantel clocks in assorted designs Clocks with embosssed decorations, 10 inches high. Every one is a good time keeper and warranted, the regular price is \$1.98; on special sale today at... special sale today at....
MAIN ENTRANCE, LEFT. Leather Women's leather

Belts belts of extra quality in green, brown and black, have metal bands to hold up, skirt; very stylish and convenient belts; selling at MAIN ENTRANCE, RIGHT

Men's Underwear

hints at the variety; there are over 40 styles, including natural and colored balbriggan, honeycomb, stitched seams. Underwear of this quality was never 50° before sold at the price SOUTH ENTRANCE.

Chipped Our china hospital China has two tables full of china, glassware and bric-a-brac slightly damaged by being chipped, crazed and cracked from our moving, there are pitchers, creamers, sugar bowls, cuspidores, cups and saucers, plates, bowls and about 7 100 other articles.

Chamois Not the skins of domestic sheep; Skins domestic slice, every one has an

improved velvet finish and is trimmed by hand. Size 9x11 inches at 10c, Size 12x14 inches at 15c. Size 15x20 inches at 25c. Size 16x21 inches at 25c. Size 19x25 inches at 50c.

RIGHT OF CENTER, TEL. MAIN 10.

Women's Shoes Hardly a pair of

tire stock but is priced lower than the same grade in other stores; here is an exam-Women's bright dongola kid lace and button shoes, made with patent leather tips, new coin toes and flexible soles; all sizes; sell store at \$2 a pair,



These prices will be in effect from 7 to 10 o'clock only .- Concert by the Arend Orchestra. · Children's Hats.

AHAMBURGER & SONS

Men's Sweaters.

Women's Wrappers. About 50 dozen percale and lawn wrappers in new styles; trimmed with bretels over shoulder and finished with braid; our regu-

Drug Sundries Tonight. 3-qt. rapid flow syringe, 95c.
35c bay rum, pjint, 28c.
20c La Seduisante face powder, 15c.
16c 12-oz. tollet paper (Corona). 5c.
5cc patriotic cioches brushes, 25c.
25c triplicate mirrors, 25c.
25c triplicate mirrors, 25c.

Photo Frames.

Hose Supporters. Women's black steen waist band stocking supporters, have good, strong fasten-10c ings, our present price is 15c, they are worth 20c; tonight at......

French About 3000

Organdies yards of very

gandies, light tinted grounds with

figures and floral patterns, and blue grounds with blue, green and

houses are asking 25c a

quality; our price is.....

yard for the same

"best | lavender polka

Dress Plaids. Striped Ginghams.

2500 yards of dress ginghams in seersu-effects, entirely new goods, worth: 10c a yard; on sale White Duck, \$00 yards of heavy white dress duck, a go irm quality for beach skirts or full suits, a for grade; on sale tonight at Women's Stockings Children's Hose. Boys' and girls' fine French ribbed stockings with double knees and feet; fast black; regular 15c grade; 10c Art Cretonne.

Cyrano Chains. We have just received a large variety of Cyrano chains in all the most popular colors; turquofs, garnet, pink topaz and spar; our regular mocchains; tonight only at

A case of art cretonne in mill lengths of from 1 to 5 yards: a handsome assortment of colors and designs for cushions, upholster, etc.; lbc and 20c grades; tonight

Household, tonight.

200 bars of Sapolio at 5c.
100 packages of shelf paper at 3 for 5c.
200 bars of white borax soap at 3 for 6c.
150 bars of large size Castile soap at 5c.
75 bamboo splashers with lace edge, at 8
500 rice_root pot brushes at 2 for 5c. Men's Underwear. Men's balbriggan underwear in blue

Men's Shoes. Men's fine satin calf shoes in either lace or congress styles; firm, well made shoes that would cost you \$2.00 a pair in most places; on sale tonight at.

 とスとスとスとスとスとスとスとスメアメアメアメアメア

1051119 OUL

> LADIES' Tan Vici Kid, fine vesting top, coin toes, extra good value; \$2.50

Men's Tan Russia Calf, extra fine grade, all sizes, reduced to \$3.50. LADIES' Goat Button Ranch

Shoes, good and strong make, sizes 4 1/5 to 8.

EE wide, reduced to.

\$1.00 duced to.

LADIES' Bicycle Shoes, vici kid, sizes 2½ to 4½, about 50 pairs, reduced \$1.00

LADIES' Oxfords, fine vici kid. turn soles, coin toe, all sizes, kid or vesting \$1.75

LADIES' Oxfords, finest grades of French bronze and black kid, French heels, So. tles, small \$2.50

BOYS' Shoes, good ones, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00. MISSES' Shoes, reduced to \$1.00

Facts to be remembered: We carry ONLY HIGH - GRADE Shoes, and we are closing out our Spring street stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' Button Boots, made of fine vici kid, coin and Phil. toe, light, dressy and strong, reduced to \$1.50

LADIES' White Canvas and White Kid Oxfords, splendid values, 2½ to 7, reduced \$1.00

Men's Tan Harvard Calf. double soled, reduced to \$2.50.

LADIES' OXFORDS-Small sizes, black or tan

50° to \$1.00

Come early and get the best attention. Mail orders filled.

CHILDREN'S Tan Canvas Shoes, just the thing for beach or outing use, sizes 111/2 to 2; re-

i'nis Paper not to be taken from the Library. ++++

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION.

Sunday Times

HE

**

Part I. 32 Pages.

JUNE 11, 1899.

Price, 5 Cents



ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR PROTECTION.



The British colony of St. Kitts begs Columbia to adopt her into the family and make a market for her product.

THE MAGAZINE SECTION.

[ANNOUNCEMENT.]
THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION constitution Part I of the Los Angeles Sunday Times. Being complete in the weekly parts may be saved up by subscribers to be bound unscierly volumes of thirteen numbers each. Each number having pages, and the matter therein is equivalent to 120 magnings.

onions embrace a great variety of attractive reading matter, imerous original illustrations. Among the articles are topicsing strong local and Galibernic color and a piquant South-rilayor, Historical and Descriptive Sketches; the Develop-I the Country; Cursent Liberature; Religious Thought; Re-Fiction, Poetry and Humor; Editorials, Music, Art and the Home Circle; Our Boys and Girls; Travel and Adventure; issless Announcements.

iding to preserve the magazine wou zefully save up the parts from the first, which, if desired, may bound at this office for a moderate price. For sale by all newsdoalers; price 8 cents a capy, \$2.50 a year.



HAUSTRATED MAGAZINE SECTION. ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

THE 'PLUMY PEOPLE OF THE AIR."

N another page of the Magazine Section is reproduced a notable oration on "The Protection of Birds," by Miss Adelaide Detchon, delivered in the course of her noble crusade against the indiscriminate slaughter of birds, and the use of bird-plumage by women for purposes of personal adornment. Miss Detchon's oration is an eloquent, a touching, and withal a logical plea for our feathered friends of the air. As a literary production, it has grace, force and finish. As an argument against the wanton destruction of berds, it is sound and unanswerable.

As the orator points out, the custom of wearing dead birds, or dismembered portions of dead birds, as ornaments for women's hats, originated in the frivolous fancy of a Paris demi-mondaine. From this unworthy beginning, the fashion spread until it took on the proportions of a disgusting fad, which flourished more extensively in the United States than in any other country. But it is to the credit of the women of the United States that their good sense soon revolted against the cruel practice, and a movement was begun, which has extended to every State in the Union, having for its object the abandonment of the use of birds and bird-plumage in any form for purposes of personal adorn-

Miss Detchon, by her eloquent pleading in behalf of "the plumy people of the air," cannot fail in immeasurably aiding this humane and sensible movement. The language of her oration-at once poetical, graceful, and logical-does credit alike to her head and heart. It is at once a rebuke, an admonition, and a tribute to American womanhood. Our plumed songsters, if they could understand the spoken words of their eloquent friend, and the feelings which prompted them, would ever sing her praises.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM IN PORTO RICO,

T IS extremely gratifying to learn that the progress of American ideas in Porto Rico is such as to indicate, beyond a reasonable doubt. that in the near future the island will become, if not fully Americanized, so far advanced in that direction, at least, that there will be no danger of reaction The Porto Ricans, more than any other people who have recently come within the sphere of American influence, appear to have been ripe for the wholesome changes in their laws, customs, and social life which necessarily followed American domination. The readiness with which they have accepted and welcomed the introduction of American methods gives promise of splendid results in the future, and tends to show that the experiment of engrafting Anglo-Saxon ideas upon a Latin stock is not doomed to absolute failure, notwithstanding the pessimistic predictions of many persons who profess to know what they are talking about.

Gen. John W. Eaton, who, in company with Dr. Victor S. Clarke, was sent to Porto Rico in January as Inspector of Public Instruction, under the auspices of the government, has just returned to the United States, after a thorough investiga-

tion of the conditions prevailing in the island. He reports that the Porto Ricans "take naturally to our system," and that "the improvement in the execution of the system in the island is already marked." This refers especially to the American school system which has been introduced in Porto Rico at the especial and urgent request of the Porto Ricans themselves, who sent a delegation of prominent citizens to Washington, several months ago, for the purpose of urging the introduction in the island of American educational ideas and methods at the earliest opportunity. It was in response to these urgent demands that Gen. Eaton was sent to Porto Rico. His report will soon be submitted to the President, and will, without doubt, contain some valuable suggestions as to the future of the educational system in the island.

The Porto Ricans are not yet ready for tle duties and responsibilities of statehood. But they are making steady and gratifying progress in that direction, and if this rate of progress be continued, the time will probably not be distant when they will ask, and will receive, in effect, the benefits, immunities, and privileges which are enjoyed by the States of the American Union. Possibly the island may not be made an actual member of the sisterhood of States for many years. Perhaps it may never occupy precisely that position. But it will at least be given a government which will insure to the inhabitants as full and complete freedom as is enjoyed by citizens of the United States. Could they reasonably expect more?

EASTERN WEATHER.

HE sunstroke season is already on in the East, as indicated by recent dispatches from that section of the country. In New York and vicinity, on Wednesday, there were twenty-five deaths from the heat and thirty-three prostrations, some of which will result fatally. In New York City, alone, the number of deaths on Wednesday was nineteen, one of which was a case of suicide, the victim taking his own life in order to escape the suffering caused by the terrible heat. Reports from other points along the Atlantic Coast, as far north as Boston and as far south as Norfolk, Va., indicate the prevalence of almost insufferable heat, although the casualties in no case approximated those in New York and vicinity. The "heated spell," it also appears, extended to the Old World, and there was much suffering, with numerous deaths, in England and on the continent.

In Southern California, while the Eastern States and Europe were. suffering from the scourge of deadly heat and humidity, the weather has been, as on other similar occasions too numerous to mention, cool and delightful. Pleasant weather is a matter of course in this favored region-so common as hardly to excite comment, unless its inestimable benefits are emphasized by some terrible extreme of the capricious eastern weather. The days of the year pass in splendid procession, each bringing its wealth of sunshine, of balmy air, and of coolness from the sea, until the dwellers in this land of flowers forget, in part, the priceless inheritance and the perennial blessing which they enjoy, in a climate which does not afflict them with extreme heat nor with extreme cold, which permits outdoor exercise, with comfort, nearly every day in the year, and which neither enervates functions of the body in a normal and healthy condition. Since other and less-favored regions must have blizzards and cyclones and sunstrokes, it is well, perhaps, for us to read of such visitations, "Lest we forget, lest we forget."

CURRENT EDITORIAL THOUGHT.

[Washington Post:] Representative Henderson was orn in Scotland. Hoot, mon!

[Washington Star:] Boston tendered Gen. Wheeler an informal luncheon, and it is safe to say that the gen-eral never got any such beans in his army rations.

[Kansas City Journal:] If it were given its choice, there is little doubt that the country would prefer to keep the Philippines and let Edward Atkinson go.

[Omaha Bee:] The yarns set afoat every time the United States makes a move of any kind that Germany has protested are generally too filmsy to merit contradiction.

[Chicago News:] There never was a time in this country when the outlook for the Christian church was more encouraging or mere hopeful, despite certain surface indications to the contrary.

[Minneapolis Times:] There is a good deal of doubt as to Gen. Fred Funston's weight, estimates varying all the way from 95 to 130 pounds. A Filipino guess would probably make it about a ton and a half—in wildcats. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] American exports from Pacific Coast ports increased from \$35,000,000 in 1894 to \$75,000,000 in 1898. It is more than probable that the figures will double again in the next three or four

[Chicago Journal:] Prebably Sir Wilfrid Laurer would not like to be considered an Aguinaldo, but his opposition to concessions on the part of Canada that would settle the Alaska boundary question and promote the better understanding between Great Britain and the United States, which Great Britain so strongly desires to promote, seem to put him a'most in the Aguinaldo category.

[Neatwills Americant | The South contains here no

Aguinaldo category.

[Nashville American:] The South certainly has no reason to oppose American control of the West Indian and Philippine Islands. We do not believe that any section can afford to antagonize the expansion policy. The South and West, however, should profit very greatly by expansion, and there is no sound reason why the Central North and Eastern Atlantic States should not also extend their trade and influence in these new possessions.

[Richmond (Va.,) Times:] Politicians may be irsincere and may become corrupt, but they must always have a reckoning with their constituency. The people sometimes go wrong, but in time they will get right, and we see no possible grounds for fear that the republic will fall. It is, in our opinion, stronger today than ever before, and we believe that there never was a time when liberty was more precious and when the men of this country were more thoroughly in the selection of the second of the sec country were more thoroughly in the enjoyment thereof,

THE LITTLE BROWN MAN.

"It the government intends to enlist natives in its local forces, and we do not believe that such a course can be avoided wisely, the Filiphnos ought to be an extremely good race to take into our service. They may become loyal and devoted adherents to us, as have the Sikhs and Ghurkas to the English, though at one time their flercest enemies."—Army and Navy Journal.

With a rag around his belly.

An' a basket on his head.

An' a mess o' nice for dinner.

An' a scrap o' mat for bed,

'An' a yaller cigarecto,

For to puff away his care,

He has sil, an' he has nothin'—

Like a bloomin' millionsire.

So be easy with him, let us,
Kind e' heart an' calm o' brain;
Kind e' heart an' calm o' brain;
Think o' what the poor cuss suffered
With three hundred years o' Spain.
Lift him, learn him, an' befriend him,
An' perhaps some future day
He will march brigaded with us
In the scramble for Cathay.
WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corpa.
These verses were originally written
r the Army and Navy Journal, but
eir publication having been unavoidly delayed, they have meanwhile apared in Frank Lesile's "Weekly."

AGUINALDO.

Aguinaldo, on a summer's day, Raked the meadows sweet with hay. That is, raked them as he ran, Pursued by the American. Of course, the job was incomplete, Because he raked them with his feet. He paused for breath beneath a tree; "Oh! but I'm tired out!" quoth he. "Two hundred miles since sun-up—geo These spurts will be the death of me.

NEW WONDER IN LOCOMOTIVES.

By a Special Contributor.

LOCOMOTIVE that makes no smoke, that produces no cinders, that blows off no steam, that makes no noise, that has no bell, nor whistle, nor smokestack, nor engine cab nor tender-this marvel in mechanics is the invention of Arthur Pillsbury Dodge. He calls it the kinetic motor. He has just opened a He calls it the kinetic motor. He has just opened a large plant at Wilmington, Del., to manufacture motors of this variety in large numbers. Recently Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Robert G. Ingersoll and other capitalists, visited Mr. Dodge's works and rode in one of the new motors at forty miles an hour. After the test was over Mr. Vanderbilt said:

"I should think the kinetic system would be well adapted for work on elevated railroads. It fulfills the claims made for it."

'Col. Ingersoll said: "The Kinetic is a splendid motor. Mr. Dodge is not an easy-chair theorist, but a constructor of practical theories, and he knows how to carry them out in good shape. All I know is that the motor works all right, and, as it is an improvement

in practice, causing an evolution of the original principles governing the latter.

ciples governing the latter.

How the New Motor Works.

Believing that the steam locomotive mechanism is inequalifiedly the best, the simplest and the most durable method in all respects for applying power to turn a carwheel, Mr. Dodge retained the link-motion feature of the ordinary locomotive and adapted it to carry the equally simple and direct condenser system of his invention. Instead of charging with cold water, as in the locomotive, he charged the boiler or storage reservoir placed transversely under the car body with superheated water at a temperature of 400 deg. In other words we started with the motor boiler reservoir stord with the same quality and power of available energy that the locomotive can get only through forced draft and rapid, imperfect combustion of fuel, necessitating the carrying of a tender and a tremendous fire under the boles.

Mr. Dodge found by experiments that only a very

of a tender and a tremendous fire under the botter.

Mr. Dodge found by experiments that only a very small fire was necessary to keep superheated water at a continuous temperature of 400 deg., and to this end he placed a small firebox within the boiler under the car body. The firebox is so small that it would hardly, be noticed except for the drop lid with which it is closed, and as it is charged with ready-prepared, burning anthracite coal, it does not emit any appreciable gases, and is, therfore, an inoffensive contrivance for assisting the boiler in maintaining the temperature of the water the boiler in maintaining the temperature of the water it contains. This water is now converted into steam in the ordinary locomotive manner, it passes the cylinders as steam, and instead of escaping through a smokestack

now forms a part of the regular equipment of the Babylon, L. I., railroad,) Mr. Dodge constructed several other motors, with a view of still further improving the

One set of these models are single-truck motors, trial cars of which have been in practical operation on the Babylon Railroad, New York, for nearly a year, and the other set are double-swivel truck motors, a trial car of which is on duty on a spur track running close by the company's plant on the Delaware River, near Wilmington.

Vanderbilt Rides on One of the Cars.

Vanderbilt Rides on One of the Cars.

It was in the latter motor car, which is forty-five feet long, having a seating capacity of sixty passengers, that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll recently made an excursion to test the merits of the Kinetic. The writer was favored as a guest of the party on both occasions. I was inclined to believe that a motor having boilers under the car body would be a very oppressive vehicle during the summer, but upon inspection I found that the boilers were not only properly insulated, but that an air space was left between the insulation material and the car floor. I did not quite understand how it would be possible for a car to run 100 miles on a single charge of superheated water, but after riding on the motor at the rate of forty miles an hour, and finding it in better shape for running at the end of the journey than when the start was made, I began to grasp the fact that the motor was actually accomplishing the work claimed for it, and that I was enjoying a ride on the locomotive of the future. When I asked Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., what he thought of the motor, he said in substance:

"I came down here as a guest of Mr. Dodge to see if said in substance:

"I came down here as a guest of Mr. Dodge to see if his system would be adaptable to our tunnel, but I did not know that the Kinetic motor was adaptable to railroad locomotives also. We want a system that will obviate smoke and cinders, and I find that is the point attained in the Kinetic system."

Cost of Operating New Motors.

Through the operation of the Kinetic motors now running on the Babylon Railroad, the extended trial runs in Chicago, and through the average record made by the new motors on exhibition at Wilmington, Mr. Dodge has been able to carefully compute the cost of building and equipping with his system, as compared with all other existing systems. From these figures thus com-piled it appears that the Kinetic system is not only cheaper than all known s reet-railroad traction systems, but also cheaper than the operation of the ordinary locomotive, which has hitherto been considered the most locomotive, which has hitherto been considered the most direct and economic motive power. According to the New York Railroad Commissioners' report for 1897, the motive power cost per car mile on the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York City is 1.99 cents per car mile. Of the three known traction systems, namely, the underground and the overhead electric troiley system is the cheapest and the least offensive. The report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners shows that the motive power cost on the West End-street Railway in Boston (where the troiley system is in use) is 5.3 cents per car mile. The operation of the Kinetic motors in use on the Babylon Railroad has proved that the motive power cost of Mr. Dodge's system amounts to the fraction of but .71 of a cent per car mile. It is not only in operation that this system is cheaper and better than the other known traction agents, but also in the cost of equipment per car mile, which the following table, prepared by Mr. Dodge will show. Cost per mile of equipment, including three motor cars per mile: Cable \$175,000, overhead troiley \$31,750, underground electric \$75,000 to \$200,000, kinetic \$23,500.

This marvelously simple system requires no bonding or rails; it does not demand the raising of poles and

ground electric \$75,000 to \$200,000, kinetic \$23,500. This marvelously simple system requires no bonding of rails; it does not demand the raising of poles and extending of wires or of underground conduits, and it does away with the unmechanical reconversion and utransmission losses of power attendant on other systems. The weight of the Kinetic motors rests upon springs, thus avoiding the great damage to rolling stock, and rails, and rail joints experienced with electric systems, the adjustment of the weight of the motors of which is either actually upon the dead axles or equivalent to it. The wearing parts, the mechanical machinery of the Kinetic motor, are the same as in the locomotive, which has no superior in mechanical perfection.

It is said that Mr. Dodge has already closed a large



ONE OF MR. DODGE'S KINETIC MOTORS WITH INSPECTION PARTY HEADED BY COL. R. G. INGERSOLI

over the locomotive, I suppose it will have some sort of a revolutionizing influence upon the future of trans-

of a revolutionizing influence upon the future of transportation."

Nor is Mr. Dodge's invention a mere toy. It has actually been used with great success on a suburban railroad at Babylon, L. I., on one of the lines in Detroit, Mich., and in Chicago. The inventor is now negotiating with one of the elevated railroads in New York looking to its adoption as the motive power to the exclusion of all others, and he has received many flattering offers from capitalists for rights in the new invention.

It was nine years ago that the inventor began his investigations. He explained his theory to a number of railroad men, but they laughed at him. They were all of the opinion that the perfection of the locomotive had been reached and that it would be idle to speculate further upon the subject. All of the prominent investigators were buried in the work of solving the problem of propulsion by electricity, chemicals, compressed air and cables. Mr. Dodge came to the conclusion that inasmuch as electricians and others are using the steam engine indirectly for motive power, the direct use of steam in a perfected locomotive system would make it not only cheaper to operate, but also give each motor car the independent property of moving, stopping and reversing at will.

And after nine years of work Mr. Dodge has, according to many experts, produced a noiseless high-power locomotive that could take a train of cars to Chicago, on regular schedule time, without as much as losing a single puff of smoke or steam on the way, and without a cinder to betray its course. The Dodge motor is adaptable to all form of automobile contrivances; to carriages as well as to launches. It is even feasible, so says the inventor, to construct motors of sufficient capacity to move an ocean-going steamship at the same rate of speed as now attained, while attended by a larger factor of safety and economy of operation than that present in the ordinary steamship engine.

The Inventor's Beginnings.

The Inventor's Beginnings.

Arthur Pillsbury Dodge was 40 years old before he made it his "business to make money," to use his own expression. Three years previous, at the age of 37, he founded the New England Magazine, having Edward Everett Hale as chief editor. Well-known persons representing a party of capitalists and noted men of letters, including Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, William Dean Howells and the late Prof. David Swing and others urged him to go to Chicago to publish a azine there according to an admirable plan devolved by Mr. Dodge; and it was while making preparations this project that the late George M. Pullman called Mr. Dodge's attention to some experiments made there This very imperfect with a certain stored-steam motor. attempt to solve the problem of locomotion by steam without loss in the shape of exhaust steam, and back pressure on the cylinders, appealed to Mr. Dodge in principle, and the following nine years he devoted to making the theory of the stored-steam motor feasible

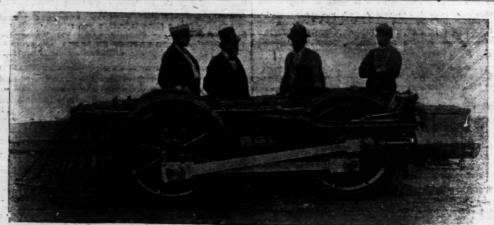
with puffing and noise, causing a loss of some 20 odd per cent., it is retained in Mr. Dodge's system in an atmospheric condenser, which is stored away, practically invisible, on the rcof of the car.

Through the successful operation of this condenser, which undoubtedly is the crowning result of Mr. Dodge's inventions, the old-fashioned forced draft and wasteful form of generating power in transit is entirely done away with, and likewise the attendant nuisances, such as smoke, steam, sparks and cinders. The motor must be recharged every 100 miles.

First Trial of the New Motor.

First Trial of the New Motor.

Having achieved this feat, Mr. Dodge very properly named his invention the Kinetic stored-steam motor



TRUCK OF THE KINETIC MOTOR WITH INVENTOR AND PARTY.

("kinetic" meaning "force and motion,") and it was | deal for motors, and that he is making arrangements placed on trial in Chicago, running on the West son-street cable company's line, and there demonstrated in efficient service, on schedule-time runs, the practica-bility of Mr. Dodge's theory. J. L. Murphy, master me-chanic of the West Madison-street cable line of Chicago, who was inspector of the trials, said to Mr. Dodge:

You have made good all your claims for the sim-"You have made good all your claims for the simplicity, directness and economy of the stored-steam motor for street railroads. It is truly remarkable the success you have had in doing away wholly with noise, and with the show of steam and smoke, particularly in condensing all of your exhaust steam without causing any back pressure, so far as I have observed. The work of the motor with snow-plows and track-sweepers, especially during the recent 'blizzard,' was most remarkable."

Not estisfied with the success of the first motor (which

Not satisfied with the success of the first motor (which

to increase immensely the capacity of his plant in Wilmington.

Gov. Roosevelt recently signed Senator Douglas's Bill, which permits the running of Kinetic motors over any part of any surface road. Previous; the Railroad Commissioners claimed that these motors belong in the classification which prohibits the running of locomotives on street surface reads, but the Douglas Bill does away with this distinction, stating that inasmuch as the Kinetic motor does not emit smoke, steam nor cin-ders, and since its steam power is not primarily generated in transit, as in the ordinary locomotive, but charged from a stationary boiler, this motor comes un-der the new clause which now permits the employment of locomotive power, "in the use of which neither steam nor smoke is visible." JOHANNES H. WISBY.



ADELAIDE DETCHON SPEAKS FOR "THE PLUMY PEOPLE OF THE AIR."

From Her Oration on 'The Protection of Birds.'

[An Associated Press dispatch of May 31st contained a short extract from the striking and eloquent address which Miss Detchon is delivering in various cities throughout this country in the course of her noble crusade in defense of our song and other birds. Following are further paragraphs from the same oration.]

INTRODUCTION.

ADIES and gentlemen: In all ages and among all peoples, birds have been held sacred. The agriculturists have given them free tenancy of the fields because they feed upon the pests of turf and leaf, of flower and Governments, at great expense, because of their services, have transplanted them from distant climes and naturalized them within their borders. The ancients regarded them with reverence as wanderers from skyland sent by the gods for human guidance. Oracles were dumb until the bird diviners bade them speak. Vast fleets of war have walted in harbor and mighty armies have stayed in their camps until the flight of birds to'd them which way lay victory and the hour to strike. Fable has made them companions of those who live on high, and hold the thrones of upper worlds, and myth the chisseled their names, their forms and services in-

erasable into tablets of everlasting letters. Poetry has sung their praise, religion reverenced them, piety chosen one of their number as the highest expression of purity; children have loved and loved to see, to hear, and to feed them since ever children were born; and in every race and time refinement and culture have delighted in their presence and treasured them as of the most precious gifts of the Creator of mankind.

A birdless world! Think of it! Imagine it, if you can! No call from grove to grove, from field to field, from tree to tree; no flash of colored plumage in the air; no noble form of winged power swinging around the vast and majestic circle in the upper sky; no burst of song at morn; no chirp from grass; no warbling from the hedges; no melodies amid the thickets; no tunefulness from out the fragrant thorn; no twittering flight around the house in the dim glosming; no evening hymn; a birdless world! How lacking were the world! How incomplete the creative power! How dumb the visible earth!

Because of this quick and universal apprehension of all races of the beauty and value to them of birds and bird lite, "the plumy people of the sky," as the poet calls them, have ever been held as human guests, and as such honored and protected. It has been left to us and our age to annul this amiable, humane and uniand our age to annul this amiable, humane and universal usage, and to set on foot and patronize a murderous onslaught on the happy tenants of earth and sky, as thoughtless as hurtful, as cruel, and I may say, as monstrous, when we consider the origin and reason of it, as the history of the world can show.

Do you recall those splendid lines of Shelley, magnificent as the portrait of the eagle which he pictures in them, and in which he pays our own dear land such a superb tribute that it stands almost, if not quite, unrivaled in English literature?

There is a people mighty in its youth, Where, though with rudest rites, Freedom and Truth

THE ORATION (IN PART.)

There have been, as you know, friends, three universal empires on the earth—Assyria, Persia and Rome. these three, which boasted that their reign was as the sun's in heaven, the eagle was the symbol. His war-like beak, his fearless eye, his prideful pose, his plumage, from whose every vibrant point shook power; his sinewy wings, at widest stretch, they carried on pa'ace ates and on the porphyry portals of their royal tombs. On their triumphant columns that marked the boun-

daries of the world they sculptured his form as symbol

daries of the world they sculptured his form as symbol and proof of their universal sway.

Above the thrones of their great kings and queens they suspended him with wings outstratched, in bronze and brass and gold. And now when they are dead, when all their pomp and power is buried beneath the ruins of ten thousand years, and their fame is only a tradition and a name, the kingly symbol of their greatness (the same form that soars today in the glad sunshine of our sky) is found on shattered fragmen's of once lofty columns, on broken footstools of once potent thrones, on signet rings that made the wearers of them arbiters of fate, on slabs of marble, sienite and porphyry, beneath which, after life, they slept in death's long sleep and mouldered into dust.

phyry, beneath which, after life, they slept in death's long sleep and mouldered into dust.

What one of our orators was it who said, with an historic accuracy that equaled the splendor of his diction: "Rome tossed her eagles into the air, and where they flew she pushed her conquering legions, until their shields of polished brass flashed back to heaven the sunrises and sunsets of the world."

And Greece, whose poetry and eloquence, philosophy

rises and sunsets of the world."

And Greece, whose poetry and eloquence, philosophy and art still furnish us with models for our oratory and teach our chisels how to carve, made the eagle's flight the loftiest point to which her fancy ever soared, named it the Bird of Jove, and against the bluesof her highest thought not only drew the line of its flight level with Olympian summits, but pictured it as grasping in its talons the lightnings and the thunderbolts of Jove.

Here is a coin of gold. A magnificent plees of metal, magnificently devised; a solid ring of gold; digged from our mountains by men born amid their valleys; etched

to highest beauty by native art and made more splendid by the emblazonry stamped upon it! An eagle! Our bird! Our own brave bird! Native to our skies, nested on the very summits from whose underlying bulks the metal his effigy glorifies was digged. Why did you stamp the eagle there? Why borrow from the sky its fearless child? Because you yourselves are fearless and love the sky of highest effort and have the eagle's pride of loftlest flight; and cannot be a fraud.

That bit of gold can go through all the world; bear your greeting to every people; look all nations in the eye, and say: "This is the money of that great nation in the West for whose forehead Shelley wove his prophetic wreath—whose symbol is the eagle! With me they buy and build, they get and give, and with me they pay their debts."

One day, when wandering in the wood, I came upon the body of a little bird lying dead upon a tuft of light green moss that made a bier for its small form to rest upon. Its wings were partly spread, as when the dewy winds still filled their vibrant curvatures and the tiny limbs, so light and frail, were still extended as if the pressure of cloven air was on them.

Its plumage was disheveled, its dark eyes open to leaf and sky they never merch is an and on its thoust and conditions of the search of the strong of the search of the search

Its plumage was disheveled, its dark eyes open to leaf and sky they never more might see, and on its throat of gold one tiny drop of blood told where the shot of death had struck it. Oh, who could have had the heart to kill so sweet a thing, that came from God's own thought to fill the grove with music and make the hedges sing?

thought to fill the grove with music and make the hedges sing?

Then, as I stood sorrowing, suddenly there came a fulf of wings, and lo! upon a spray of golden-rod that bent above the mose, there, there was its little mate! Oh, widowed bird! Oh, orphaned younglings in you nest his skill had helped build; what loss, what woe have come to you! Then from its swaying perch of bloom and color, down to the little mound of mose, the seeker, seeking its loved one, dropped; hopped around the lifeless form, eyed it with startled terror, picked at one outsiretched wing, chirruped as if to waken what never more would waken to song of love or coming dawn, screamed, beat its little wings against the ground, and shricked its terror out. Then did I see and note that to this little bird, even as to us, death was the same dread and dreadful mystery. And then, oh, then! this little thing, without thought, or knowledge of that sweetest flower of it, faith in the hereafter, born for love and sun and song, fluffed upward to its perch of gold agains and, lifting its little mouth, from full throat poured forth upon the air its song of hope or elegy—I know not which. I could not bear the woe of it, and fled with dim eyes, stumbling along the tangled path that led to the blessed acres where gun was never fired, or those sweet gifts of His, whose fall His great eye notes, were never killed.

Oh, slaughterer of the innocent, thou slayer of loving and lovely life! God grant thee mercy when the scales that weigh so fine and finally thy doing shall be poised for thee in His Great Day!

Now, listen, you men of power and influence; you women of goodness, refinement and tender hearts.

Now, listen, you men of power and influence; you women of goodness, refinement and tender hearts.

Who fired the shot that killed this lit le bird—this little mother bird—while she was flying through God's sweet morning air, carrying in her mouth the food she had found by motherly searching with which to feed her proclous younglings? Who on that bright morning, so full of sun and song and dewy odors, so clean and clear and sweet that did make the earth seem like to heaven—who, I say, did suddenly, when earth and sky were in sweet amity and all the living things of God that morning wakes were, according to their natures, at worship—who was it, I repeat, that thrust his brutal presence into that all-surrounding peacefulness and did cruelest murder?

cruelest murder?

A hunter! But why should a hunter be a murderer?
A slayer of unusable, innocent things? Why did this hunter become a slaughterer of God's innocents, and murder a little mother song-bird? He fired the shot that killed the living form whose line of flight was musical with happy carolings, whose comings and whose goings were so many lives of song. He lifted murder, red-handed, hrutal, ghastly, into the odorous air. But who supplied the murderer with his motive? Who brited him to do it? Who cheered him on? Who found satisfaction in the deed and its result, even as the Roman dame in the old circus games, with her white, jeweled hand, signaled to the victorious gladiator to kill his vanquished rival, that she might enjoy a thril of feeling running through the sluggish currents of her patrician and blase veins!

I answer, a woman! A woman did it! A woman who

clan and blass veins!

I answer, a woman! A woman did it! A woman who wanted the dead body of a little bird as an ornament for her hat!

Listen! It has been said in olden time, "A woman's crown of glory is her hair," but I say to you a woman's crown of glory is not in any outward ornament of art or nature, but in the gentleness of her heart, in the purity of her soul, in the refinement of her manners, in her love for home, husband, children—in that modesty that clothes her like an angel and makes her to walk in safety through all the evils of the world; and in that tender sympathy for all the lovely creatures that God in His goodness made. Of gentle manners, loving patience, a cheerfulness that brightens a house into a home, and that dear charity for all in which, in her bosom, as a reflection in a glass, heaven is seen; of these God hath made a crown for woman more royal, dearer, sweeter to look upon, symbol of higher authority, than any king of earthly kingdoms evermore.

Mark you! I do not censure that strength or weak-

Mark you! I do not censure that strength or weakness in womani—call it as you please—that makes everyone of us, rightly constituted, desire to be admired,
long to be beautiful. It is so sweet for a woman to live
and breathe when health blooms red as roses in the
blood. So sweet to be admired and win favor of him
whose tribute of praise is precious. So sweet to know
that in our little hands we hold the keys of power—a
power that lifts no sword, but rules mightler; so sweet power that lifts no sword, but rules mightler; so sweet to feel that one is gowned becomingly and that all the appointments of her tollet are befitting. All this is of our nature, a part of us as we were made, so genuine and truly feminine that the world would be the loser did we lose. Such is our faith. But in this desire to please, this wish to be admired, this longing to be lovely; and even by tasteful art to enhance whatever grace or charm nature may have bestowed, or make good its absence, there is no taint of cruelty, and never has been from the beginning of the world. Never in all ages, until recent years, did woman transgrees the laws of God, as written in her amiable feelings toward His creatures, and base her claim to admiration on cruelty.

This, surely, is a new development, a horrible fashion, a cruel and disgusting fad; this slaughtering and dismemberment of birds to assist our millinery. Whence came ft? Who could have originated such a hideous and hideously suggestive custom? Surely this must be

either Wash-

some fungus of a rotten stump; some poisonous germ from lowest generating level. Shall I tell you whence it came, and the low, base nature of its parentage? The truth is too distasteful to be enlarged upon. But in answer to the question, "Where did this dreadful cus om originate?" I will read my answer in the form of a bare statement from adequate authority, and let it go into your memory for further thought:

"Some seven years ago there appeared in Paris, at a ball of the demi-monde, a woman wearing on her headdress a dead bird. The bird had artificial eyes, and its wings and tail were spread out so as to give it a life-like appearance. It was a small, stuffed bird, not a bird skin stretched on wires. Its introduction as an ornament in fashionable bad society was not received with much favor at first, although the wearer succeeded in attracting attention to herself by the singularity of her adornment. This was all that she desired or intended to accomplish by fastening the bird's corpse to her headgear."

From such a vile fountain-head, from such a polluted From such a vice fountain-head, from such a polluted source, low as a festering swamp; from such a source of impure vanity did this horrible fad or fashion flow forth, until, like a river, it overran the world, but chiefly turned its overflowing hitherward, until, before our womanhood knew whence it came or what it meant, it flooded all our beloved land. Think of it, America, which stands, if it stands for anything, for civic liberty, for religious culture, for the noblest development of manhood, for the purity and beauty of womanhood, and those divine and far-reaching sympathies for all that is free and pure and sweet and worthy to exist because

given and beloved of God. A.
tions in the face of its high mi.
refinement, its taste and piety,
adopted, and became chiefest patro.
and outrageous custom until the lawlaw,—the courts, the sheriff and the po.
be invoked to prevent a farther spread of
taste and implety toward God! taste and impiety toward God!

Massachusetts moved first; Massachusettsher past traditions, her present conscience, sti
with the old-time throb, true to her high stand in
future years—moved first for reform.

Another leaf, and perhaps the greenest leaf, Gove
plucks in praise of her and fastens it in her g. weat
wreath. So shall her poets, when in coming years they
sing of her; so shall the pen of history, when addit g
sentence unto sentence to her proud record, write an g
say.

But, thank God! it was not left for her men to do it. It was the womanhood of Massachusetts that rose in revolt against this impeachment of their taste, and this shame upon their record. Their voice began the noble agitation that today fills all the land. They carried it by petition to the Legislature, and by their earnestness passed their vindication into law. So this great statute, which throws the shield of full protection over God's dear birds, is ours by His sweet gift to us, the women of Massachusetts, who can proudly point and say: "That statute came from us; that is our vindication aga'nst a base and debasing custom, that was born beyond our boundaries, and inflicted on us like a foreign plague."

verica, against its tradi-veion, a travesty on its received, welcomed, of this vile-born -think of it! the liceman had to this insult to quick g in

> M. figh. I sto

cam

woun

an d conten.

when hungry; there they could always find seed cakes, bread and honey and other goodles, for old mammy always had something, and was as ready to give as the youngsters were to receive. She was the faithful nurse, kind, tender and sympathetic; her care frequently ex-

youngsters were to receive. She was the fathing in the seven tender and sympathetic; her care frequently extending through more than one generation, and they were glways "her chillun" long after they were grown up and had their own to care for

This old house, for it was an old one, was such as the colonial, or to use a better word, manorial, owners delighted to erect and maintain all over Virginia. You can see its counterpart in the Arlington Home, opposite Washington, the Mason house, near Pohick Church, the Harrison mansion at the landing on James River, where "Clellam withdrew his army after the seven-days" ing, and at Faurfax, and many other places.

"do not the pillared porch drinking in the magnifice, everything near by indicating former peace "ment, while only a short distance away were armed men an hour before in deadly contest, while only a short distance away were armed men an hour before in deadly contest, while only a short distance away were armed men an hour before in deadly contest.

"so with their suffering burdens, and "so; off from the right came faint rious comrades. The buildings in jury during our temporary the stret was a long or trunk of troops of and up the stret ded men ch. vio.

woun ded men cheer's from ou cheer's from ou and grounds suff occupal ion.

My all tention was such possible in a such possible from ou. ounds suf. ion. leaf was written "G. Washington" in a

The other was an arithmetic or mathe
on its fly leaf, near the top, was a "
farther down a "W." both fairly done,
writer was practicing a little before plac
in full near the middle of the page—G. V
and just below were figures 174 and a final fi
so I could not tell whether it was a 3 or a 5.
ture was like the other, but in a smaller, 1
and the line was not square across the page,
angle, some other pen marks, partial letters an
meaning nothing except practice.

I could find no other writing or marking in
book. They were undoubtedly school books of
ington's. He was born in 1732, and his historian sa,
attended school only until about the age of 14; so
date, if it was 1743 or 5, would correspond with
boyhood school days.

I have no doubt the family who lived on this pla

boyhood school days.

I have no doubt the family who lived on this planta tion were relatives of Washing'on's, near or remote, for there were some of them living in the valley at this date (1862.) and these books had been preserved for their association with their distinguished relative.

Shortly after the war had closed I wrote Col. D. H. Strother (better known to the old readers of Harper's Magazine in 1857-58 as "Porte Crayon.") He was a Virginian, and a resident in the valley, and serving on the staff of Gen. Hunter, and had an intimate acquaintance in that part of Virginia. I wrote him, telling the circumstance of my finding the books, and asking if he could tell me who lived in this house; that my books were no doubt treasured by them, and I would be only too glad, to return them if I could ascertain with whom to correspond.

to correspond.

A few lines from Col. Strother briefly said: "I am unable to give you the desired information now, but I think you had better keep the books if you care for them. The fact is, we are occupied in raising corn and restoring our farms, and pay but little attention to the collection of relics."

This letter was placed in one of the books, and all loaned to a friend who had a mania for autographs, and in the great Chicago fire he lost his entire collection, and my books included.

HULL STEELE.



0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0

WASHINGTON'S AUTOGRAPH.

By a Special Contributor.

N FEBRUARY, 1862, Gen. N. P. Banks was in mand of an army of 25,000 men operating in the Shen-andoah Valley, Va., with headquarters at Winches The Shenandoah at that date was a beautiful valley, and as it was before Early and Sheridan had scorched the country around, it was delightful soldiering. One writer of fifty years ago says: "There is perhaps no fairer land beneath the sun than that section of Virginia called the Great Valley. Bounded by the North Mountains on the northeast, and the Blue Ridge on the southeast, it extends across the State from the Potomac to the southern line, nearly two hundred and fifty miles in length, and ranging from twenty to forty in breadth.

"Through its northern portion the Shenandoah pur-

"Through its northern portion the Shenandoah pursues its regular and orderly course along the base of the Ridge, while farther south the Upper James, the Staunton and New rivers wind in tortuous channels across the valley, cutting sheer through the mountain barriers east and west and flowing in opposite directions.
"This valley is a picture—soft, luxuriant, yet enduring as the everlasting hills—of rolling plains and rich woodlands, watered by crystal streams, enriched with rare and curious gens wrought by the plastic hand of Nature, sparkling waterfalls, fairy caverns, the wondrous natural bridge, all superally set in an azure frame of mountains."

There was just enough scouting and picket duty to

There was just enough scouting and picket duty to give us excitement and hearty appetites for hard tack

Washingto

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S SIGNATURE.

and bacon, to say nothing of a semi-occasional chicken or young porker. The country was full of good things beside soldiers, and when opportunity offered—sometimes opportunity was taken without being offered—nothing was neglected or refused that would fatten the cook's kettle.

In March orders were received for Banks to move alross the country and join McDowell at Manassas, leaving only Shields's division, infantry, artillery and one cavalry regiment, —guard the valley and protect the tractage supplies at Winchester.

In the ferenoon of March 22, our pickets reported a part of the enemy's cavalry in sight. A reconnoissance typicade a large ferce, and coming our way. We must either light or foot race, and Shields promptly decided for a 1ght. Our army was moved out toward the advancing troops, and took position near a small hamlet called cernstewn, three miles from Winchester, on and the same "fulles" afterward made chiled Rernstown, three miles from Winchester, on and across the main road, the same "pike" afterward made farmers by Sheradan's twenty-mile ride. The fight was soon on the enemy pressing hard, were obstinately met, and success varied as the impetuosity increased on

ther hand.

The battle ground, some two miles long, was on two large, with an easy descent to the little valley between, it was not difficult to get to close quarters often, but whiter party seemed to gain any decided advantage for anic time. It was suring one of the warm spells, when hot of the enemy was seen detached and moving the statement of the enemy was seen detached and moving the statement of the enemy was seen detached and moving the statement of the enemy was seen detached and moving the statement of the enemy was seen detached and moving the statement of the enemy was seen detached and moving the statement was apparent; and it successful, sir things up lively.

Fut of our davalry and one infantry regiment were hastly dispatched to check this operation, and our regiment and two pieces of artillery were ordered to take

position "near the large house." Upon arriving at our destination we were placed in line about one hundred yards in front of the house, just about where the driveway met the main road, the artillery going into the orchard near by. The enemy, seeing their flank game was countered, turned and formed their line opposite to us; their cannon—and I think there were four—were placed upon a small hill and supported by quite a body of infantry. On a wooded road leading from the house southeast, and between the two contending lines, was seen a coach or old family carriage, followed by a large wagon, drawn by four mules, and apparently loaded with household effects. On foot were the servants, men, women and children, leading some horses, cattle and dogs; hurrying as fast as they could, the cavalcade passed inside the gray lines and on over the hill. When fairly out of sight, our two guns opened fire, but to my surprise no reply was made by their artillery. The infantry came toward us, and were promptly met half way, but their big guns never barked once.

The range was excellent, and a vigorous shelling would have done us considerable damage; they couldn't have helped it. I never knew the reason of their silence—it was so unusual—unless they were afraid of injuring the house and buildings, the owners, no doubt, being their friends, and the same party we had just seen seeking safety, as far as possible, from the battle, and, I presume, hoping the conflict would soon change to some less dangerous ground farther from their home and possessions.

A little later in the day a gallant charge was made

to some less dangerous ground farther from their home and possessions.

A little later in the day a gallant charge was made against the enemy s center, a mile to our right, and the force in front of us hastily left. I will leave out the particulars of this short and bloody struggle, for it was over by 4 o'clock p.m., and here, for the first time, the only time so far as I am aware, Stonewall Jackson (for he was in command) met a decisive defeat.

On my way back to the main army I stopped a short time at the house near where we had been energed.

he was in command) met a decisive defeat.

On my way back to the main army I stopped a short time at the house near where we had been engaged. It was a large two-story dwelling, the main part nearly square, with a wing attached, a pyramid roof, more or less moss-covered, small windows, a portico extending across the entire front, with several pillars reaching from porch floor to where the roof extended over until they met. It was a stately building, denoting wealth and aristocracy. I could easily see the two large, square rooms, each with a huge fireplace of brick and tiling, and furniture remaining where it had been left when-the flight began. A great spacious hall cut the main building into two parts, with a grand states at the farther end, half the hall's width.

Standing as it did on a hill, from its front a fine view

Standing as it did on a hill, from its front a fine view could be had in either direction, mountains east and west, the valley stretching south for miles and miles until lost in the distance, cultivated fields, woods, and the white-washed houses of the little villages scattered all along—a most charming panorama and a desirable location for a plantation bome.

location for a plantation bome.

Leading from the house to the main road was a drive-way well graded and lined with trees. The house was surrounded by a grove of oaks, chestnuts and tall poplars, all showing by their size it had been many years since they were planted or set out, lilacs, roses, evergreens and shrubbery in profusion.

Off a short distance was the family graveyard, inclosed with a split paling fence, numerous head-stones—they called them "memory stones"—some white and new, others covered with dust and mould, and several square tombs of stone slabs, nearly all of which had sunken and partially fallen down, "with uncouth rhymes and shapeles sculbture decked."

square tombs of stone slabs, nearly all of which had sunken and partially fallen down, "with uncouth rhymes and shapeles sculpture decked."

At the back of the house stood the stables, large and roomy, and the shop buildings; near by was a stone spring house—curious, almost unique; the round natural stones had been made into a sort of cave or cavern, shaped like an egg, the opening at the small end, and at least eight feet in diameter, with a good-sized cement basin, into which a small stream of clear, cold water trickled continuously, a rough stone bench or shelf on each side, probably to set milk, butter, etc., for cooling. The floor was of clear, white gravel; the servants' cabins were on either side, between house and stable, in regular order, and all neat and clean, and nearest stood "old mammy's house." Those who read these lines and who spent their early days in old Virginia will know what "mammy's house" means. It was the place for the children to run to when in trouble or

A DAY IN JUNE.

Oh, day of days, of sweet delight and love, Where glowing beauty leans from sky and tree, From everything in life, below, above, From all the vastness that my eyes do see.

White, shining clouds float soft in sunnny skies Just tipped at morning with the sunrise gold, And the glad blossoms in their wondrous dyes Do countless ever 'neath my feet unfold.

Mitred with light the lofty mountains rise Like other worlds above the sleeping val And, lo, the glory of the sun-filled skies Is on them ever till the sunlight pales.

Oh, glorious altitudes! they lift The sad soul higher until grief slips by, As if the airs of Paradise were sift On the pure winds beneath that upper sky.

The earth is soaked in sunbeams, and the sec.
The air is full of song and fragrance sweet,
And I am glad if only but to be
Where fragrance, song, and light, and beauty m. et.
BLIZA A. OTIS. The earth is sonked in sunbeams, and the sea,

The Philadelphia Etude gives the following valuable suggestions to music teachers: "A teacher should improve himself. There is no excuse for one having taught a series of years, and at the close being found no more competent or cultured than when he began. The consciousness of growth finds its immediate reward in acquired power of illustration; power to control one's self; ability to control others; confidence in future sucseif; ability to control others; confidence in future success; knowledge that one is, day by day, doing better work. Yet in his growth the teacher should take heed that it is not so entirely in one direction that a mere hobby is ridden." Just now the teacher's thoughts are all in the direction of how to get through the summer without spending last year's savings, says Musical America, glibly and truthfully, in conclusion. otty

over the

the son and

By a Special Contributor.

HERE are bandmasters and bandmasters, pr well the world over. About the most far-them is Lieut. "Dan" Godfrey, supreme band of the Grenadier Guards. Himself . granuson of bandmasters, he has passed His three sons are likewise bandmaster Godfrey, Charles by name, led the b the son and the talent op The original stream Guards in the days before W the baton a matter of forty ye cessor, Frederick, conducted f Ad of the Co idyears. The third Godfrey. master to receive a com-The solder of the state of the solder of the wars, he is the state of the solder of the solder of the wars, he is the state of the solder of the wars wars are the solder of the solder Grenadier Guards' be His son and sucment through the sething like t wenty was the first bandthe only reg He took charge of the receiving the ppointgone to stige, since the i ,uards is the Prince of W ales ever "Dan" Godfrey has never

peace.

Late Thomas John Flarper, whe sarel 80. He had been sergeant throughout her reign, and for territor the Lord Mayor of London thet when William IV. was rountion of Queur Victoria, at the stick, at the weddings of the Princes prick.) and the Frince of Wales, at weddings, Of course, he thad ong them the jubilee medal, bearself. A little while back trumpeter to the Que fifty odd years trump He sounded the t crowned, also at the birth of all her ch Royal (Empress indeed, at all standed by the water many decoration of the Any a lowed by lowed by lowed by lowed by lowed by lower ma choose, yet must be a Guarda, let is Ge standin from lod B sical Befing m

cet compared weddings. Of course, he had compared by a course superlatively excellent it is hard to be compared to the band of the First Grenadier the compared by the band of the First Grenadier the compared by the band of the First Grenadier the compared by the band of the First Grenadier the compared by the court, though none on which it is leader. See the court, though none now living is so much the friend and so little the patron as was the luckless Crown Prince Rudolf.

When the Dutch crowned their fine young Queen of Crown Prince Rudolf.

When the Dutch crowned their fine young Queen, of course Holland's premier band, that of the Gronadier Yagers, was very much in evidence. Its leader is N. A. Bouwman, a musician of the young school, who had

Sunday Times.

containe of the hand, but of all the coronation at task you will admit, when you hear a charge over 1200 military mulcians, some inners, male and female, and a grand at the cool chidren. All these he kept well in and The Alegue, and accompanying the voices his own head, as though it was but a single wonderful y waried instrument. Not satisfied with that, he could be with this needless to add, are dedicated to the you as Queen of trange-Nassay.

I may surprise many to learn that John Phillip Sousa is an American born of all places, in the city of Washington, something more than forty years ago. Almost by the time he could talk, he began making music. At the he conflucted an orchestra; before he was 20 he played as Irst violin in the famous orchestra which Jacques Offenbach took all over the country. In 1880, masolicited there came to him an offer of leadership in the United States Marine, Band. He accepted the offer and soon made it rank among the finest military bands in the world. After ten years he left the government service to organize a band after ideas of his own. Everybody knows the result—how he has invaded every province of harmony, and brought strings, brass and they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through the mode of the motion of the jubilee procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through the mode of the procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through they timed the motion of the jubilee procession through the motion of the jubilee processi

FISH THAT GRANDPA CAUGHT.

AN OLD, OLD STORY WITH SOME MODERN VARI

ATIONS.

TLewiston Journal:] Colson is a star at telling fish stories, but he isn't a marker to the man we met in a canoe off Twin Island. He was evidently an Oxford bear, and he greeted us pleasantly as we pulled by.

"What luck?" we asked.

"Nuthin' much," he answered.

"Ain't very good fishin'," chipped in Colson.

"Good?" he grunted, turning so that he could keep alongside us and carry on the conversation. "Good? I should say it wa'n't. You ought to hev seen this here pond when my father was a young feller. Lord bless ye, ye don't know nuthin' bout fishin."

"How big a fish did you ever ketch?"

"Three pounds," said Colson, —ly.

"Nine pounds," said Colson, —ly.

"Nine pounds," repeated the native, scornfully. "Nine pounds! Why. I've hearn my grandfather tell bout their using nine-pounders for bait! Them wux the days when fishin' wux fishin'. The lake wuz so durn full of fish then that the farmers never used to buy grain fer the hens. Uster set nets an' catch fish fer em. Some of my grandfather's hens got so they'd catch their own fish. Grandfather says he l'arnt the ducks how, an' they l'arnt the hens.

"That seems tol'able strange, I know, but I've hearn grandfather say as he his father uster feed out fish to the cows. They I'arnt to like it better'n hay, an' as there wasn't much hay raised them days, it were a great savin'. Only trouble wuz the cows couldn't pick out the bones, an' they uster work down along

with the milk and stick into a feller's fingers when he were milkin'.

JUNE 11, 1899.

"Them wuz days when there wuz some fun goin, fishin'. They never'd think of takin' home a fish that weighed under fifty pounds. Some of them big whallopers uster fight like time. I've hearn grandfather tell about bein' out when they'd hooked onto a big feller and brought him up to the side of the boat. He wuz ugly and wuz fer comin' right into the boat an' settlin' things. Tother two fellers wuz scairt, but granddad he just pulled out a big revolver he always carried an' shot that fish right plumb through the head. "Granddad said it wuz a pretty close call, but he wuz a prudent feller, granddad wuz, an' he never went fishin' without bein' armed."

Colson had been listening with rapt attention. As the native concluded, he took off his hat deferentially. "I am something of a liar myself," he said, and I rowed away. "Them wuz days when there wuz some fun goin

THE SONG OF THE GUNNER.

She lies within her brackings, with her mussle out to sea,
She is sleeping, darkly sleeping, in the sun;
She is waiting for the flery touch that sets her thunders free.
For the reckoning when her eavage rest is done.
Oh, my lady, oh, my pet!
I shall hear your musle yet,
When the foe shall set his broadside to my gun!

As I stroke her iron ahoulders, heaving with the heaving deck.

From her throat a bellow murmur seems to start.

As I whisper, as I listen, with my arm upon her neov.

Do I hear a sullen throbbing from her heart?

Oh, my beauty, my delight!

When you speak by day or night,

Earth from heaven—soul from body—strain apart.

Watching mutely through the midnight, watching warily through the day.

While a brooding blackness wells her eye of fire.

As the tiger, crouching dumbly, waits to seize his gliding prey.

Holding lesshed the secret force of his desire.

So she lingers, set to stand.

To the motion of my hand.

Till my summons wakes the tempest of her ive.

When the call shall sound to action she shall tremble in hergreed.

She shall know me, for her heart and mine are one.
I shall loose her rocking thunders, I shall fit the bolts
that speed.

Straight to rend and strong to shatter, swift to stun;
All her mighty thews shall thrill
To the passion of my will.

And my soul shall send the message of my gun;

Still she lies within her bracings, with her muscle out to sea,
And I stroke her till her steely shoulders shire;
And a slumbers without token of the fury that shall be,
When the for shall set his broadside on her line.
On, my lady, my delight!

When I wwing you round to sight,
Death shall follow, and your triumph shall be mine!

Marian Coutheury Smith in Leslie's Weekly.

PUCK.

Oh. It was Puck! I saw him yesternisht
Swung up betwirt a sphios top and the rim
Of a law creacent moon that crad of him.
Whirring his rakish wings with all his might.
And pursing his wee mouth, that displed white
And red, as if some dagger keen and silm
Had stung him there, while ever fairst and dim.
His eerle warblings piped his high delight.
Till I. grown jubilant, shrill answer made.
At which, all suddenly, he dropped from view;
And, peering after, neath the evergisde.
What was it, do you think, I saw him do?
I saw him peeling dewdrops with a blade.
Of star-shine, sharpened on his bat wing shoe.
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.



THE HUNTING OF CHEETA DUTT.

From "The Taming of the Jungle" by Dr. C. W. Doyle.

WAS in the second year after the great mutiny that a young Englishman came into the Teral to look after the sal trees, which always see a foolishness to me till I learned that sal timber is good for the building of the ships that cross the Black

"And he had but little to do, says to shoot black partridge and spotted deer and watch the Padhani women crossing the ford in front of his camp; that was the evil of it.

"In those days I was but a span round the walst, and the best shikari (hunter) and tracker in these parts; and Bonner Sahib-that was his name-hired me to show him where game was to be found. But he soon tired of the shikar (sport,) and fell to playing the songe of the Padhani women on his cithar, the like of which I never heard before.

"One day, after he had eaten his morning meal and swam in the deep pool above the ford of the Bore Naddee, he lay on the grass by the stream smeking, white I cleaned his guns by the side of his tent. Presently when I looked up, the sahlb was gazing from under his hand at certain wayfarers who came down the aloge on the other side of the stream toward the ford; and on his finger there glittered a stone that took mine eye even at that distance. In front there rode on a hill-pony loaded with household goods, Cheeta Dutt, the son of the Jennadar of Nyagong, and he wore the garments of a man who taketh his wife home for the consummation of his marriage. Behind him walked Nariage, his w. the daughter of the Jennadar of Huldwani. She was well named Orange Blossom; and though I live to a thousand years, yet shall I never see the like of her as she walked behind Cheeta Dutt with a small hundle on her head and lifted her sari as she took the ford with her bared limbs.

"Brothers she was hut 16 years in age, and in the budding of her beauty; and it seemed as though the morning shed all its joys about her feet. What wonder, then, that even a young Faring! Englishman) should look upon her with admiration?

"When she was half way across the ford her foot slipped, and the bundle she bore fell into the stream Wullahy but these Faringis be fools! Eyes may look, and thoughts may fall about the face of a fair woman, though she be another mans wife, but only a Faringi would do what Bonner Sahib did. Kali Mai afflict the race! Women were made but to carry birdens and bear childran. Nowhere can it be shown not even in the Shastras, wherein I. Gunga, Ram, have read—that a man should demean himself to serve a woman, but but Bonner Sahib leapt into the stream and recevered the rouns woman's bundle. Worse than that, as the stood beside her husband's horse wringing the water out of the Poor, said I to the sahib as I dried his feet and changed his shoes, "thou hasf not done well."

"Wherefore? he replied, sending the smoke of his cheroot "One day, after he had eaten his morning meal and swam in the deep pool above the ford of the Bore Nad-

dried his feet and changed his shoes, thou hast not done well.

"Wherefore? he replied, sending the smoke of his charcot skyward.

"Because, Cheeta Dutt. (well is he named Hunting Leopard) may reply thee hereafter for thy service to his wife this day. Belike, he may render her nakti (noseless,) and so send her back to her father's house. But the sahlb is a great lord, and a nakti Padhani woman more or less concerneth him not, for they be bought and sold like cattle, and the sahlb hath the price of many such on his little finger. But it speak like a fool, sahib, for I am a poor man and know nothing, save how to serve thee."

But the only faughed and stroked the yellow beard on his upper lip.

"A moon thereafter our amp was pitched near Nyagong. As ye know the Terai thereby is full of shikar, and I showed Bonner Sahlb where to find hiack partridge." One day has we set our mose compward—I following the sahlb with his spare gun and the morning's kill—the voice of a young woman singing a Padhani song suddenly rose from a thicket near by, and the jungle became silent to listen to her. Bonner Sahlb parted the tall grass with his hands, and I, looking over his shoulder, beheld Naringi, the wife of Cheeta Dutt, seated on a fallen tree trunk in an open glade, tending a flock of goats. As she sang she strung together faming cotton-wood flowers, whereof she had placed one behind each ear.

"When she had finished her song the sahlb took it up, stepping at the same time into the clearing; and Naringi fied like a roe hunted by wolves.

"The shikar is shy, Gunga Ram, said the sahlb.

"Tis dangerous hunting, Protector of the Poor," I replied. But the sahlb honly laughed and lit a cheroot.

"And thereafter he sought the black partridge unattended by me, for he set me morning tasks to fulfill within the camp. But, brothers, he brought not so much as a jungle-fowl home for more than a week, and I was fain to know what the sahlb hunted.

"So I followed him unperceived one morning, and he went straightway to the clearing wherein we

"The jungle hath many eyes," said the Thanadar, sententiously.

After Gunga Ram had refreshed himself with the circling hookah, he went on: "As I looked and listened there was a rustling in the grass on the other side of the clearing, and the sahib's dog dashed into the jungle in pursuit of something. The next moment it yelped as a dog that is sorely stricken, but the sahib, who was toying with Naringi, heard nothing.

"Then Naringi, stroking the sahib's golden beard, said: "My Lord, Cheeta Dutt beat me last night because I spake thy name in my sleep. Look," and she lifted the hair from her forehead, whereon was a bruise;

and as ahe turned hav face to the sahib I saw that she had liken weeping, for her cyclide were swelled.

"The is swime-born, said the sahib; and as he spake his face fushed like the morning sky. Then he folded her in his arms and saluted her mouth, after the manner of Faringis; and when she was comforted he said: 'Naringi, my blossom, thy husband is a dog. Tonight will I take thee hence and make thee envised of the mem-sahibs of Naini Tal. Wilt thou trust thyself to me?'

me?

"For answer she threw herself before him and clasped his feet, but the sahib raised her up, saying: 'Beloved, I will come for these tonight on the stroke of the tenth hour by the village bell. Gunga Ram—my shikarl—and I will wait for thee with a covered by il (cart) at the foot of that tall sesame tree thou seest yonder on the open plain. And for pledge that I shall be here, see, I set on thy finger this ring, which all the villages in the Kumaon Teral could not buy; and if I fail to come my punishment is in thy hands. It is a thousand years till I see thee again, little one.' Then he folded her in his arms once more and set his face homeward, shouting to her from the end of the glade, 'Fail me not, my Wild Rose!' For answer, she swept the ground with her salaams.

Rose! For answer, she swept the ground with her salaams.

"Hastening campward by a path that skirted the other side of the glade, I came across the sahib's dog. It was shorn in twain by the stroke of a khoori, and I knew that Cheeta Dutt, the Leopard, was a hunting.

"What shikar? asked I of Bonner Sahib when he returned to his tent.

"Thou art a liar, Gunga Ram. The jungle hereabout is barren of game, and it is in my mind to send thee with a note to the Thanadar of Kaladoongie commend, ing the soles of thy feet to the bamboe staff of one of his men, and laughing, he threw himself into a long chair.

"I am sorry for thee, sahib." I said in renly, for

with a note to the Thanadar of Kaladoonsie commending the soles of thy fact to the bamboe staff of one of his men, and, laughing, he threw himself into a long chair.

"I am sorry for thee, sahib, I said in reply, for not only art thou empty-handed this day, but thou hast lost the great stone that shone on thy finger when thou wentest forth this meming. Toba. Toba!

"Tis in my pocket on Chartering lay.

"Perchance the sahib shot his dos this morning, seeing that the game was scarced? said.

"Hath he not returned, Chang Han?

"Ere I answer thee, while twee well to drihl some brandy-panl; and full recommendation of the same was scarced? said.

"It is well, Provider of the row, I went on it is well to be young and yest favored, that he see seed that a moonstone that all the sulface in 166 to have seed for thy gods, who have seed on the seed seed in the sound of the corner of his seed in the board. He flate out side the tent, and there well board. He flate out side the tent, and there well beard. He flate out side the tent, and there well beard the beard can do."

"Tollowing him out of the tent if unexpect the fleed dog. The sahib clutched are not the tent and had him seed a looped can do."

"Tollowing him out of the tent if unexpect the fleed dog. The sahib clutched are not the tent and had him seed to his wife at the food last points."

"Rang from the bod, the sahib trenk another daught of the strong waters. Cheets Dutt's back shall smart for this, he said.

"And then, sahib, a will slay his wife because of thy ring in the pocket of her bodice."

"Budmash, thou hast been playing the spy! and turning upon me like a wild beast, his face affame, he caught me by the beard.

"Sahib, I said, T am but a poor man, and thou of the ring in the pocket of her bodice."

"Budmash, thou hast been playing the spy! and turning upon me like a wild beast, his face affame, he caught me by the beard.

"Gunga Ram, thou art a man, and I sak forgiveness of these for blackening thy face, but I san moved from myself by great fear for what

der like circumstances to an a barbond virus of the will fight, assuredly, sahib; but he will fight after the manner of his kind, and in the dark. "Much talk had we, but we could only hope that Cheeta Dutt may not have witnessed the meeting that

Cheeta Dutt may not have witnessed the meeting that morning."

Gunga Ram stopped to "drink tobacco" once more, while the little bullock driver, who would start in the morning with freight for Moradabad, said: "That was a poor hope, O Seller of Cates, for the jungle hath ears and tongues as well as eyes."

"Therefore, bylwan," rejoined Gunga Ram, "I saw to it that my gun was properly loaded as we went in the byll that night to the place of meeting.

"The moon was almost in mid-heaven, in an unclouded sky, when we reached the sesame tree, and it was a time for the deeds of Kama, but Kali Mai was abroad in the jungle that night.

"The sound of the distant village bell striking the hour of 10 had scarcely died away when there rose from the glade the voice of a young woman singing a Padhani song.

hani song.

"'Heart of my Heart, she cometh!' said the sahib.
'Oh, Gunga Ram, she is safe!' and he lifted up his voice,

"Heart of my Heart, she cometh! said the sahib."

'Ch, Gunga Ram, she is safe!' and he lifted up his voice, singing the refrain of her song.

"He had scarcely ceased by a breath, when he was answered by the scream of a woman who looks upon Terror and Pain hunting together.

"Iake an arrow from a bow he sped across the plain and entered the glade, I following with what haste I could. As I set foot therein there arose a yell the like of which was never made by a jungle beast, and, brothers, my heart stood still with fear. I could hear the sahib crashing through the underbrush; and I followed, but the glade was in deep darkness by reason of the thick foliage of the trees overhead that stayed the moonlight, and my pace was slow.

"Presently I saw the sahib in the open space where was the fallen tree that had served him for a seat that the fo'cs' the log; like a stricken man. Falling on his knees and clasping his hands together, he bowed his head thereon; and in that instant a dark figure leaped upon the sahib gallery.

from behind a tree, and I saw the flash of a khookri in the moonlight.

"I raised my gun and fired as I ran, but I was too late.
"When I came up to the sahib his head lay two paces

from his body.

"On the fallen tree trunk, with the sahib's moonstone glittering on his forefinger, was the small hand of a woman that had been looped on above the wrist, and which still dripped blood."

"TIN-ROOF" COCKTAILS

GENUINE ORIGIN OF THIS FAMOUS BEVERAGE [BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Every one has heard of the famous "tin-roof cocktail," but this is the first time the history of its origin has been published.

In 1894, or thereabouts, when Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley were making their tour through the Central States together, they were billed to appear at Kokomo, Ind., one awfully hot day in August. They had a suite of rooms at the Clinton, which overlooked a very small, but very hot, tin-roofed building.

The afternoon heat was intense, and the hamorist and poet sat, sans collars, waistcoats and shoes, commenting upon the warmness of the tin-roof's greeting.

Riley suggested something cooling, the button was pressed, and the bell-boy appeared.

"Give us anything, anything, so long as it's on the house," says Riley.

"That tin root is the only thing we'll have on the house, Jamle," said Nye, with one of his innocent looks.
"Oh. no. it isn't." And with a happy smile Riley turned to the waiting boy and ordered "two tin roofs."

In ten minutes the boy returned, and announced that "de bar-keep" said he'd never heard of that drink better and, moreover, couldn't find it in a certain publi-

fore and, moreover, couldn't him it.

efflon 1001 Drinks."

Then Riley est him down and wfole somethins like the following.

h. One large mains thank

2. One small whisty gives.

3. One small whisty gives.

4. One strainer.

5. We have of sugar.

5. One shit nound of tee.

5. One shit nound of tee.

He got the same answer that thousands of bartenders

The got the same answer that thousands of partenders the world over have since received.

In about fifteen minutes the proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Ross, showed up at Riley's room, having the bell-boy in towa. The latten carried a tray, on which were deposited three "tin roofs" and a receipted bill for ten more.

Have you not beard the posts tell
Have you not beard the posts tell
How came the dainty Baby Bell
Into this world of ours?
The gates of howen were left alar.
With folded hands and dreamy eyes,
Wandering out of Farsadise,
She saw this planet like a star.
Hung in the glistening depths of even—
Its bridges sunning to and free
O'er which the while winged angels go,
Bearing the holy dead to heaven—those fact
She ilight they did soy bend the balls
Of the celestial asphodels.
They fell like dewrops upon the dowers;
Then all the air grow strangely sweet,
And thus came dainty Baby Bell
Into this world of ours.

She came and brought delicious May; The swallows built beneath the caves; Like sunshine in and out the leaves The robins went the livelong day.

O Baby, dainty Baby Bell, How fair she grew from day to day! What woman nature filled her eyes; What poetry within them lay.

And so we loved her more and more, And never in our hearts before Was love so lovely born!

Her angel nature ripened, too;
We thought her lovely when she came
But she was holy, saintly now—
Around her pale angel's brow
We saw a slender ring of flame!
It came upon us by degrees,
We saw the shadow ere it fell,
The knowledge that our God had sent
His messenger for Baby Bell.

Ah! how we loved her God can tell;
Her heart was folded deep in ours.
Our hearts are broken, Baby Bell!
At last he came, the messenger,
The messenger from unseen lands;
And what did dainty Baby Bell?
She only crossed her little hands;
She only looked more meek and fair!
We parted back her sliken hair.
We wove the roses rouad her brow,
Wrapt her from head to foot in flowers;
And thus went dainty Baby Bell
Out of this world of ours.

T. B. ALDRICH

The battleship Iowa has a well-appointed theater in the fo'c's'le, the crew being the actors. The stage is in the bow, standing eleven feet from the deck and being twenty feet square. Scenery and drop curtain are com-plete, the drop representing the battle of Santiago. Seats are provided in the fo'c's'le, a gun turrent serving as gallery. The performances run entirely to vaudeville.

HIGH-SPEED PRINTING.

PROSECECECECECE POR SOURCE

THE GREATEST PRESS-BUILDER IN THE WORLD TELLS HIS STORY.

By a Special Contributor.

ERB it not for the high-speed perfecting-press this newspaper could not be printed and placed before you in its present form; certainly not at its present cost. The modern newspaper, with its wonderful service in spreading information, and molding optinion, is perhaps the greatest sivilizing and controlling force of the time. The rapid printing press, by making the newspaper possible deserves to rank as one of the greatest achievements in an age of mechanical invention. Certainly there is no other machine of swell power and complexity that possesses at the same time such accuracy and delicacy, handling, printing and total ing sheets of paper that can be torn between the fingers without an effort. .981

Consider for a moment the work done by one of the great presses known to printers as "octuple" machines. To begin with, it is composed of about sixteen thousand separate pieces, and requires eighteen months for its construction in the largest manufactory in the country, It is more complicated than a locomotive or a watch,

apid than the earlier hand and lever forms, because the ylinder had to step three times—that is, had three eparate motions—to each impression. But in 1814 Koenig improved on this by a continuously revolving cylinder-press which attained the rate of 800 sheets per hour. The advance from 250 sheets per hour, the record of the old hand-presses, to 800 sheets, was a decided advance. Moreover, it introduced a new principle which has been of the first importance in developing the modern high-speed press.

Many improvements in the method of handling the

ern high-speed press.

Many improvements in the method of handling the paper were devised after Koenig's press came into use, and thousands of presses constructed upon this plan are in use today. An American improvement on this style of press, known as the double cylinder, attained a speed of 4000 per hour.

These presses answered the requirements of the newspapers when they were small in size and circulation. But with the advent of the daily, with its circulation running up to many thousands, they proved inadequate. There was a demand for something better, for greater speed.

speed.

First Rapid Printing Press.

In 1845 the firm of R. Hoe & Co., which had already been for many years engaged in the manufacture of printing presses, attacked this problem. A number of experimental machines were erected, and finally it occurred to the experimental had by placing the type instead of the target of the cylinder greater speed could be obtained. The result was the construction of a press known as the "Hoe Type-Revolving Machine" employed in patients faith but by Ritching W. Hoe. The first one of these machines was placed in the bagger office in pulled that it is the bagger office in the bagger of the consistent in an important of the control placed in a horizontal placed in the bagger of the consistent in an important of the control placed in a horizontal placed in the placed in a horizontal placed in the control placed in a horizontal placed in the constitution of the control placed in a horizontal placed in the control placed in a horizontal placed.

OCTUPLE STEREOFYPE PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDER.

or any of the forms of mechanism to which we ordinarily refer as remarkable for their intricacy or nicetyal volume of their first parts is fed from three continuous rolls of parent each more than five feet wide, and all reeling our the paper as fast as it will run without tearing. At its highest speed the press will use up over two miles of this paper in an hour, or fifty miles of paper of the width of an ordinary newspaper page.

width of an ordinary newspaper page.

An Astounding Rate of Speed and and and In terms more readily grasped this indicates a capacity of 96,000 four, six or eight page papers per hour. Not only are these papers printed at this astounding rate, but they are also cut folded and counted. In other words, the press parforms every operation connected with the paper from the time the rells are put into position until the firshed product energes teady to be put on sale. Ninety thousand papers her hour means 1500 per minute, or twenty five copies for every second ticked off on your watch. The pages of these the press will turn out 72,000 in an hour, 1200 to the minute, or 20 every second.

The machine weighs over sixty tons, and is massive in its proportions. Yet its touch is as deft as that of human fingers. It handles the papers accurately, cuts them precisely and folds them up evenly, all with speed that is well-nigh incredible.

that is well-nigh incredible.

Its operation is easy and resistless. A man throws back a lever; the many shafts and cylinders begin to revolve, going faster and faster until the streams of white paper are pouring into the machine too rapidly for the eye to measure. On the other side the printed sheets rain out so fast that one sees only the continual flash of the steel fingers that seize and forward every sheet.

The operation of the press at its highest rate of speed The operation of the press at its highest rate of speed means that each paper receives its impression in less than one-fifth of a second. How a permanent imprint can be made in that space of time is a marvel difficult to comprehend. Yet it is done. The ink does not smut nor rub off, and even the most deligate lines of an illusaccurately

Genesis of the Invention It is easy to understand that such a machine as this, performing so many different operations, represents a series of achievements rather than a single-one. It is a gradual and natural development from the wooden screw press used by Guttenberg back in the middle of the fif-

But while there is no hard and fast line separating the new from the old or the perfect from the primitive in the history of printing, there are certain dates that are marked by notable advances and improvements in the

One important change took place in 1806, when a saxon named Frederick Koenig devised a form of press in which the paper was carried on a cylinder and received its impression from a form of type carried backward and forward on a flat bed.

The first of these cylinder presses was little more

he node has assured a but me I. hiss old yellow in increase in the node has assured a but me I. hiss. I disast "sental apartion of his awar a compliance in the head of his structions of sent-irina but as denoted to called perso of the struction of sent irina but as denoted by the head of his struction of the increase in the large in the larg

caring the type apon threat beds, the could be shelled unally in positions the surface forming and trunched and best cylinder revolved at any speed transmissed, without during general the type falling, and a 100 most most sound?"

"The first con the surface of mass which only if our impression cylinders interestine existing the sheets of the truining speed colitaine during the sheets. They running speed colitaine during the sheets to be abused to the distribution of the sheets to be abused to the during the sheets. They running speed colitaine during the sheets to be abused to the during the sheets. They running speed colitaine during the sheets to be abused to the during the sheets. They running the sheets to be abused to be sheet to be sheet to be sheets. They running the sheet to be s

duplicate the forms and to run several machines at the same time, with a view to turning out the papers with greater rapidity. In some of the large London and New York offices as many as five of these machines were kept in constant operation.

The difficulty in obtaining high speeds with these machines was not in printing fast enough, but in getting the sheets to the machine rapidly and in disposing of them quickly after they had passed through the press. The demand was for a press which would print from a continuous roll of paper, leaving the sheets to be cut and folded after they had passed through the machine. It was necessary, too, to insure satisfactory results, that the machine should perform all these operations itself. It was found that human hands could not work fast enough to keep up with the requirements of the modern newspaper.

newspaper.
In 1871 R. Hoe & Co. set to work to study this problem

in a comprehensive manner, and to solve the difficulties in the way of attaining much higher speed than had ever before been attempted.

Expert mechanicians were set to work on different phases of the problem. Time, money and effort was expended without stint in the study of existing models, in erecting experimental machines, and in trying all manner of devices suggested to meet the requirements of the situation. of the situation.

New Ink and New Paper.

The difficulties were not wholly of a mechanical nature. One was in the set-off of the first side of the sheet printed. This was avoided by the coöperation of the ink-makers, who were induced to devise special, rapid-dry-

officer drawback was in obtaining paper in the roll

Another drawback was in obtaining paper in the roll of initianing partection and strength. The paper makers were test to links a study of producing large rolls of pipes injecting these requirements. They solved the problem of inding a strong and cheap paper such as could be affected by the daily press.

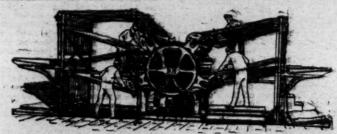
While these indivergences were being wrought out, the press manufacturers were working on the problem of a reptal severance of the sheets after printing and the reliable and accounts delivery of the printed papers. The most superficient delivery of the printed for the firm of R. Frock Ob. It was called a gathering and delivering cylinder and was able to handle the papers is fast at they were printed. It is the mechanism on which the roat speed of the indeers press depend. Without it one of the reat machines would block a pressroom with papers before it had been in operation affects incomposite to which in one man deserves the entire credit. It is one of the most potable eximples of a ready would derive mechanism constructed in response to a specific down and neutral to these results lust as experts in other neutral superficient problems in mathematics or unitary rattles. It is concrete illustration of the saying that he may be satisfied.

The press which was constructed in 1871, as a result of these investigations was ted from a roll or set of paper over cylinders carrying expected by the causes.

The sheets were find entirely series by the causes but were simply perforated after the printing. They was a garden of the cause of the printing types, which completely separated them little a garden cylinders of constructed that, say, or any desired number. These by means of a switch, were at the proper moment turned of onto

sheet flyers, which deposited them on the re

one the feeling for the pages and has all his the ingred of the free pages of this pattern was set up de the ingred of the free pages of this pattern was set up de the office beated with your father one is likely of course it had been thoroughly tested beforehand, and the matern were been thoroughly tested beforehand, and the matern was confident indistributed of the ingredient tested beforehand, and the matern was presented to the first president considerable resettement, attended its first president of the discrete reast through the first the clump and the matern began to revolve the papers were laid out in a perfectly end of the press, the papers were laid out in a perfectly



INTING PRESS. FOUR-C YLINDER TYPE REVOLVING

tion by their inability to furnish the papers rapidly

The new presses were adopted not only throughout the United States, but also in Great Britain.

The type-revolving machine marked a great advance in rapid printing. It was believed that the problem had been settled, at least for a long time to come. It was scarcely conceivable that any paper would want to print more than 20,000 copies per hold.

The type-revolving presses had scarcely been put into general operation in this country and Europe before the constant growth in circulation figures demanded still further improvements.

First Curved Stereotype Plates.

Various experiments had demonstrated the possibility of casting stereotype plates on a curve. The process was brought to perfection by the use of fiscible paper matrices upon which the metal was cast in curved moulds to any circle desired. These plates were placed upon the type-revolving machines instead of the type forms. The nampspaper publishers were thus enabled to

even pile, ready to be folded for delivery. The new of "a m echanism of almost human intelli

encomium of "a mechanism of almost human intelligence and more than human accuracy."

When the first of these web perfecting presses was put into successful operation, it was claimed that there was no limit to its speed except the ability of the paper to stand the strain of passing through the press. This claim seemed to be justified by the fact that 18,000 an hour were printed from a single feedboard. This was, however, the maximum speed obtained by this press. In most offices 12,000 per hour was the actual running speed.

speed.

One feature in the later improvement of the web pressillustrates the way in which demand has acted to stimulate invention in this field. The first press did not fold the papers, but delivered them fiat. They were given to the carriers in rolls, and it was left to those who sold them to fold them.

Here was a chance and a demand for a time-saving mechanical device. The newsmen wanted the folding done in the offices. At length a folder was deviced and

SANDARAN MADARAN WANTAN WANTAN WANTAN MANAGE

put in operation. It was found immediately that men hurrying to their offices or trains would purchase the folded papers in preference to the others. Of course, such an advantage of competition could not be allowed to remain in the hands of a single publisher. All, the offices had to put in folders. The advantage of combin-ing this operation with the others performed by the press was clearly apparent. And so one more function was added to the already complex duties of the printing machine.

So it has been with every advance. The enlargement of papers by the addition of supplements or odd pages, brought about the necessity of pasting or stitching these pages into the main body of the paper. A press had to be devised to do this work. Today the 600,000 copies of Tit Bits and other London weedlies are printed, cover and all, folded, cut and stitched into a complete pamphlet on a single machine at the rate of 48,000 per hour.

The latest innovations have been in connection with color printing, which has required the addition of more new parts to the mechanism of the machine. A single color press built last year for one of the largest dailies in the country contained between 50 000 and 6),000 individual parts. It seems as though this was carrying the possibilities of one machine to its utmost limits, but it is by no means certain that still further additions may not be made.

Such machines as this cannot be constructed without

may not be made.

Such machines as this cannot be constructed without great expense. The price of the most improved style of quadruple machine is \$35,000, of a sextuple \$45,000, and so on, the price mounting with the complexity of the press itself, and the increase in the work it is intended to do. In the best equipped newspaper office in the country the value of the machinery employed fails liftle short of \$1,000,000.

short of \$1,000,000.

From the web press of 1871 to the latest improved form described at the beginning of this article, with its speed of 96,000 per hour, there has been no radical change of style or form. The Improvements have been in matters of detail and in the direction of an increased size and capacity. Even at the present time no thoughtful man would venture to say that the limit of speed has been reached. In the future our successors may smile the designation of a press which prints less than been reached. In the luttile our successors may saint the designation of a press which prints Its than 100,000 papers per hour and w th cylinders revolving 200 times to the minute as "tapid." Nevertheless, by our present standards it is rapid, and its construction deserves to rank among the great achievements of the century.

R. HOE.

A NOVEL REFORMATORY.

A FRENCH PHILANTHROPIST WHO MORALIZES MALEPACTORS WITH BIRDS.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

An interesting account is given by a traveler of the moralizing effect on French boys of the company of song-birds. The traveler was shown over the Industrial School of Mettray, near Tours, by its founder, a man of most subtle penetration. His idea was to moralize the juvenile materactors of towns by employing them at farm labor. Connected with the Industrial School was a chalet in an inclosed garden. This was reserved for boys belonging to rich familities who had been handed over to the founder for penal discipline. He only knew their manice. The chalet was full, and all the cases were very bad. The first singe of discipline was solitary confinement, and lasted six months. The whole course lasted eighteen months, and after the solitary period, recreations, such as riding, symmetics, boating and skating were allowed. The visitor was taken into the cells of these "gilded" prisoners. Noticing in some of them birds in care, he asked what they meant. They meant that when a boy gave signs of deep repentance he was allowed the companionship of a bird. If he relapsed, the bird was taken away, and a tearful punishment it was. But if he improved, he was given drawing materials, and allowed to sketch the bird. He was allowed in the door. The bird picked up the airs. The captive tried to pick them up, too, and thus had an innocent amusement. Presently, howers and watercolors were given to the boy. The final stage of the solitary period was gardening. It was always found salutary.

MUST BE POLYGLOTS

[New York Journal:] The men who run the elevators in the Postofilee building gaped with surprise yesterday when strangely-garbed persons began to invade the place and make their way to room 171, on the top floor, where a civil service examination was being held.

There were Tartars and Cossacks of the Don and men from places so remote that the men had forgotten where they came from. It looked like one of Barnum's congresses of nations that had broken 1-70se and was out investigating.

Sight-seers who followed them learned with surprise that these strange fellows were applicants for appointment under the civil service of Uncle Sam, who had advertised for a man who speaks French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Arabic and Turkish. The chap with, these qualifications is needed by the Immigration Bureau as an interpreter. It is an odd combination of languages, but there were nine men who know them all, and who sat down and began translating English phrases into those tongues.

D. O. Sprague of the Customs Board, who knows every language on earth, conducted the examination.

"All the other languages extant are spoken at the Immigration Office," said he, "but we are a little shy on the dialects referred to. The winner of the appointment gets a job of \$1200 a year. He must not only know the languages classically, but he must be versed in the patols and then! variations. languages classica and local variation

"A man who spoke French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Arabic and Filipino wouldn't do. He must converse in Turkish, as we have no one at present in the Barge Of-fice who has time to talk that language to the new-

"The picturesque applicants you see here as a rule may twice as many tongues as we have advertised for, it knowledge of extra ones is of no benefit to them in

the the pince."

The force of United States Deputy Marshals in the
days was not called upon to preserve order among
candidates, who have been tamed down since they
their pative places and are not now given to wild

They are all apportune citizens, although they do

THE WOMAN OF THE TIMES.

F course, it all depends on whose name it is, but if the patronymic happens to have belonged to somebody of consequence, there may be a great deal in Arthur W. Dewey of Boston, a cousin "Cousin George," recognizes the everlasting truth of that side of the question with much pride, satisfaction and gratitude. Cousin Dewey is a globe-trotter, and during the last year or more has been pattering around over Europe, enjoying himself and basking in the warmth of the fame and the favor that came to him because "his name it was Dewey." He was in Rome when "Cousin George" won his great battle, and the very next morning the rich and the great rushed to call on him and to offer all manner of courtesy and to express well-bred surprise at seeing so great a commander so soon after the battle. They had taken it for granted that most anything was possible to a man who had done what Dewey had accomplished on the day before, even to transporting himself from Manila to Rome in a single day. And they were relieved to find that it was a mere matter of cousinship instead of necromancy. Wherever he went, Cousin Dewey found that his name acted as an open sesame, and whether in Egypt, Austria, England, Italy, it was something to conjure with. And, finally, when he started home, and his train was late, the steamship company held the ocean liner on which he had engaged passage until he arrived and was ready to go on board. Cousin Dewey thinks the Spanish war was a great thing for the country, and that we ought to hold the Philippines by all means, although his home is in Boston. If Edward Atkinson, Senator Hoar, William L'oyd Garrison and a few others could be persuaded to travel in Europe, Asia and Africa for a while, under the name of Dewey, perhaps their spectacles would change color and even they would become reasonable people. Rome in a single day. And they were relieved to find

There has been much comment and some indignation during the course of public discussion on the various questions raised by the war, because of the fact that so many college presidents and professors have been opposed to the country's action, and not a few people have tasked in their hearts if the higher education is fatal to the higher humanity. But a close scrutiny of events seems to indicate that the illusion of unanimity which the college professors who are "forminst the government" have created is due to the moise which they have made. The men who have been with the government in the trying times of the last year, have kept temperate tongues in their heads, have said little, and have not attempted to pose before the public. The few who have shouted and gestleulated and cried aloud against the course which was the only honorable one possible to the government, are really very much in the milnority among the college professors, but they have made so much noise and have kept themselves so much in evidence that they have created the impression that they have and important band. But that spirit has made itself manifest in only two or three, or imaybe four, of the great educational institutions. In the other large ones, and in nearly all the smaller ones, in both the faculties and the student bodles, there has been enthusiastic supthe other large ones, and in nearly all the smaller ones, in both the faculties and the student bodies, there has been either no manifest feeling for or against the administration's course, or there has been enthusiastic support of the war policy and its consequences. And all over the country the colleges have simply poured young men, graduates and students, into the volunteer regiments. As a single instance, in the famous Twentieth Kansas, there were, when the regiment sailed away, nine commissioned officers and a very large proportion of the enlisted men who, were either graduates or students of the university of the State. That there are not so many now is due only to Filipino builets. And when the regiment marched away from the Sunflower State, the president of the State university himself bade them godspeed in a speech that glowed with patriotism and with pride that so many noble young fellows who had peased under his hands were to help "fight God's unward battle from the beast." And the Tacu'ty and alumni of that institution are now erecting a memorial in the university to the memory of young Lieut. Alford, who fell while advancing with his company against the enemy, in front of Blockhouse No. 1, on the 7th of February. As long as such a spirit of high, pure patriotism as that is characteristic of even one college, it proves that the higher education is not of the nature of a baccillus, injurious to the sense of duty to country and humanity. And that very same agirit, changing only in degree and not in kind, is to be found in dozons of colleges all over the land. Indeed, there is only one institution of consequence in the whole country. Harvard University, in which the dry rot of indifferentism to those duties is known to exist. And that has probably caught the disease by infection from the city which stands so near.

That is a queer sort of a story which is told by people who were on the gallant ship, the Paris, when she struck on the rocks some two weeks ago. Everybody who has said anything about it has declared that the American women were as brave as brave could be and that the men—well, one man ran around dressed in his wife's shawl, until the laughter of the assembled women brought them to their senses. One gallant Frenchman was enthuslastic in his praise of the captain and crew brought them to their senses. One gallant Frenchman was enthusiastic in his praise of the captain and crew and of the American women who were on board. He said that the steady courage which they showed was superb, that he never had seen anything like it. But he had nothing to say about the American men, the husbands and fathers and brothers of the women whom he thought so brave. Of course, American women are brave and sensible, and keep their wits in time of danger—overybody who knows anything about this blessed nation knows that. But when did American men ever have such stories told about them before? Have all the brave men gone off to the war? Or does it make the ordinarily sensible and nevry American lose his head to take a trip to Europe? Or does he have to work so hard making the money to go there that he is nothing

but a mass of rebellious nerves when he finally gets started? Or—portentous thought!—is there only just started? Or—portentous thought!—is there only just so much courage available for the whole human race, men and women together, and if the women grow braver than they used to be, get a larger share than they used to have of the general supply of bravery, are the men going to receive a smaller supply, and perforce become cowards as the women grow brave? Whatever is the reason for it, if any American man feels within his inmost heart that he would probably the his wife's stocking around his neck and rush about like a he dless hen, if he were to encounter sudden danger, for the credit of his sex, it is to be hoped that he will have a sufficient sense of beforehand shame to stay at home and let his wife and daughters do the traveling.

The consciousness of the chivalric attitude blossoms early in Young America. In Los Angeles there is a youngster who, at the age of 4, acquired his first little girl playmate. She was of the same size and s urdiness, and endowed with the same qualities of temper ness, and endowed with the same size and surdiness, and endowed with the same qualities of temper and will. And in the space of about fifteen minutes the inevitable happened. Both wantel the same plaything, and neither would give it up. The boy's mother caught a glimpse of a scowling face and a chubby fist doubled up and drawn back, and thought it time to interfere. "My boy," site said, "don't you know you must never strike a girl? Never mind why you must't do it, for you can't understand why now. But you must remember, always, that is one of the things that you cannot do. You must never, never strike a girl." Young America did not like the ultimatum, but accepted it without question, and went off to play by him elf. No sooner was the quarrel made up than the same disagreement reappeared, and this happened again and again. And, finally, Young America marched to his mother with Indignation glowing all over his round face and sparkling in his eyes. "Mamma, I wish you'd move away from here, or else find me a boy to play with! I'm tired of having this girl bully me, and I want to play with somebody I can paste!"

So, also, does Young America of the feminine sex

So. also, does Young America of the feminine sex early discover the advantage of her position and develop that long-headedness which carries her from triumph to triumph when she grows older. In this same town there dwells a dainty maid of 5 sweet years who trips away with much pleasure to visit a little playmate of the opposite sex and the same size. They are devoted the opposite sex and the same size. They are devoted to each other, but she early impressed it upon him that she wisited to do all the visiting. She would come to see him, but he must not go to her house. "Because," the little maid saively explained, "if I come to see you, then I'll be company, and you'll have to let me have whatever of your playthings I want to play with." And on that basis have they successfully arranged their retanglation.

To the lay mind, the most interesting thing about the practice and the practicers of medicine is the num-ber of physicians who at frequent intervals joyfully annomice their conviction that a sure cure for consumpnomines their conviction that a sure cure for consumption has at last been found. At one time it is tuberculin, and again it is serum, and presently it is oxygen, and in six months it is something else. But whatever it is and no matter how soon it may be after the collapse of some other sure cure, its discoverer can rely upon the surety that a large number of eminent physicians will at once assert their belief that an absolute cure has been discovered. Just now they are enthusiastic over the virtues of formaldehyde vapor, and they have already made the expected statement, and it is announced that the usual large number of hopeless cases has been cured. Maybe they are right this time, although they are so enthusiastic. Formaldehyde vapor certainly seems to be strong enough to kill almost anything that it goes after, even a microbe wrapped up in lung tissue. The Woman knows of her own knowledge that it will-kill houseplants and moth millers, and she thinks it likely that if it started out to kill a consumption microbe it would succeed, if it had to kill the consumptive to do it. And, anyway, the faith and the enthusiasm of the doctors are very touching and beautiful, even if their frequent repetition does arouse skepticism in the mind of the layman. tion has at last been found. At one time it is tuberculin,

The fond faith of dwellers in the several parts of this globe that the climate of their particular corner is the best in the world is another touching manifestation of human credulity. Their aggressive loyalty to their particular brand of climate is always one of those interesting phases of life which are useful in giving to the philosopher a cud to chew. It is also particularly interesting to observe that the worse the climate, the more aggressively, one might almost say the more offensively, loyal to it are those who live under its infinence. Mr. Kipling's satirited verses upon the Canadian snows for a long time made the Canadian opinion of him a doubtful matter, while his remarks upon the discomfort and the heat of the climate of Anglo-India have caused spiteful things to be said of him in his native land. It is true, he said so many other nice things about Canada and the Canadian men and women that they have dropped the belligerent attitude and, as it were, opened their arms to him by bestowing upon him his first title and making him a full-fledged LL.D. Apparently, this devotion to climate must be accepted as one of the primary facts of human nature and allowance made for it, just as one makes allowance for a congenital tendency to rheumatism or rickets. If the philosopher a cud to chew. It is also particularly inlowance made for it, just as one makes allowance for a congenital tendency to rheumatism or rickets. If you make mocking remarks to a San Franciscan about the winds and fogs which make the summer afternoons in that city a penance and a punishment, an angry gleam in his eye will tell you that you might just as well slander his mother as speak slightingly of his climate. And there is nobody who will not lie about the climate of his own particular corner of the earth quite climate of his own particular corner of the earth, quite Irrespective of whether or not he expects to sell you a house and lot. Sometimes he does it unconsciously and because he really thinks there is no better climate in the world than that of that particular spot. And the in the world than that of that particular spot. And the funniest part of it is that he would feel just the same way about the climate of any other place to which he might remove himself and his interests. A resident of the wind-swept and sand-blown town of Mojave once said to The Woman that Mojave was a dull little place, but that she liked living there, because it had such a delightful climate. But, after all, loyalty to most anything under the sun is not a characteristic that ought to be quarreled with, whether it be to a friend, a yellow deg, a sandheap, or a bank of fog.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

QUESTIONABLE CHARACTER OF ZOLA'S NEW BOOK-BALZAC CENTENARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARIS, May 19.-This morning hawkers were distributing all over Paris an illustrated broad-sheet containing all the chapters of Zola's new novel which have been published in the Aurore since the 15th of the month, with an announcement at the end that the continuation should be read in the Aurore of today's date. The subject seems an unfortunate one, although of course it is not fair to judge of a book from the first chapters. There is a long passage in which a doctor and several married couples discuss the best means of obtaining abortion. The characters at present before the public are various married couples, of which one have a numerous progeny, and another have restricted themselves to child. The story, such as it is, is interspersed with long divagations on alcoholism, population and so on. I confess to having followed the story so far with a very fees to having followed the story so far with a very painful feeling at heart, but as I say this is only the beginning, and the old Zola may show himself as the work develops. But what an immeasurable distance separates the author of "Fécondité" and the author of "L'Assommoir." This obvious fact will revive the regrets of thousands of those who have for him a great admiration, a bitter regret that he threw himself into a conflict where as a man of letters he had no business. It is not possible for a man at his time of life to enter upon such a conflict, to abandon all his habits, to fill himself with new purposes, and to direct his activities in a channel so different from the one in which they had run all his life-time long without a loss of that special energy which made him in his particular field a master among men.

master among men.

It should be remembered, however, that M. Emile Zola himself was the first to recognize that his championship of Capt. Dreyfus was to cost him not only his literary glory in the past, but his prospects for the future. I shall never forget the impassioned accent with which, amidst the howling of the audience at the Court of Assizes, he swore that Dreyfus was innocent by his thirty years of labor, by all that he had ever done; or the tone in which he said, "May all that perish if I am not right in what I am saying."

The Death of Francisque Sarcey.

A mournful procession wended its way from an early our on Tuesday morning to Francisque Sarcey's little otel in the Rue de Doual—men and women of every note: In the Rue de Doual—men and women of every class, from former ministers of fine arts down to the poorest little figurantes at suburban theaters. But all were sincere, although I do not think any dramatic critic ever scourged more pitlessly those who did not satisfy him in their professional capacities. I was never deceived by the optimistic reports published in the papers as to the health of our old friend, but the terrible rapidity with which this maledy of the influence cut down a maledy of the influence cut down a maley. as to the health of our old friend, but the terrible rapidity with which this malady of the influenza cut down a man, who, although over 70, was still full of life, is an example which I carefully commend to the attention of the various cranks who believe that in vegetarianism lie health and long years. It is now about three years since that M. Sarcey, then a man of 68, was converted to the school of which Nebuchadnezzar was the founder. Meat, fish, and esgs were banished from his household, and I remember reading a delightful article by him in which he said that although this new system resulted in his having to change servants every fortnight, it agreed with him wonderfully. I do not think it is a prudent thing for gentlemen of 68 years of age to introduce so brusque a change into the régime of their lives, and I should fancy that if the matter were gone into it would be found that this awfully sudden death may be attributed in some degree to this revolution in the dear old gentleman's diet. His death is one of the deaths which everybody in Paris will most regret. As a Parisian of seventeen years standing I hardly know what Paris will be without Francisque Sarcey. He was a king among critics. There was no man in France who knew better what the French wanted in the way of dramatic literature than he did. To us men of letters he had a larger and more generous recommendation—that he lived for letters a 'one, that he had no care, no desire, no ambition outside of letters. Here was an old man of 71 so stout that the work of penmanship must have been to him a labor indeed, who in each day would write from two to three articles on subjects of the most various kinds. His literary heroism was almost as splendid as that of M. Jules Simon, and more creditable even, for whereas Simon had played a big part on the political stage, and might therefore have the inducement of wishing to keep himself before with which this malady of the influenza cut down a man

more creditable even, for whereas Simon had played a big part on the political stage, and might therefore have the inducement of wishing to keep himself before the public, Francisque Sarcey had never been more than you or I, a mere man of letters, a journalist with no pretension.

The funeral yesterday morning was almost a national The funeral yesterday morning was almost a national event. I do not think I ever saw more llowers at any funeral. Six carriages filled with wreaths followed the coffin. Never had the Parisian badaud a better opportunity for staring at the people about whom everybody talks. All the actors of importance were there and we had an opportunity of seeing what Parisian actresses look like at 10 o'clock in the morning. The great critic has only been buried temporarily, for M. Saray was fervently convinced of the advantages of cremation, and as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made he will be taken out of his grave in the Montmartre Cemetery and burned.

196 SELE! This week the thoughts of Paris have been concentrated on another great name in French literature. It was always Balzac's hope and belief that he would live to see the 16th of May, 1899, his hundredth birthday. If he did not reach even the allotted span of man it was no doubt on account of the very unhealthy life which he used to lead. For nature had certainly equipped him for a long-life; but he overworked, and he ate strange things at irregular times, and he alternated periods of ascetic abstention with periods of epicurean excess. Now, when the centenary of his birth is reached, it is all but half a century since his death, and his literary successors are discussing the removal of his remains to that national mausoleum, the Panthéon. It would be interesting to hear what explanation the academy can give for its exclusion of the greatest prose writer of the century, and This week the thoughts of Paris have been concentrated

we will be the chief that the first and the

finds en ra

why when he offered himself for election in 1849 he obtained only four votes. It has always occurred to me that Zola can console himself for his exclusion with the reflection that his literary sponsor, Honoré de Balzac, was even more scurvily treated than he has been.

I remember once talking on this subject with M. Taine, the Academician, and he explained to me that the reason why Balzac had been refused was that he had engaged in trade—he was a printer and publisher—and had bankrupted, and that the academy, which is not only a reunion of literary men, but is also a salon of gentlemen, could not admit among its members a bankrupt tradesman, however great the admiration of the individual Academicians may have been for that bankrupt tradesman's literary power. The premises where the young man—for Balzac was a mere youth at the time of his commercial enterprise—carried on his short-lived and ill-starred business as a printer can be seen today in a queer little street known as the Rue Visconti, the street in which Racine died, as one walks from the Rue Bonaparte to the Rue de Seine. I was rather struck with the fact as I was passing the house this week that whereas tablets abound in that part of Paris referring to various obscure actors and literary people who have lived in houses there there is no inscription on this particular house to remind the passer-by that one of the greatest literary creators who ever lived plied his trade here. For many years of his life a great woman-hater, he developed shortly before his death into the model of a family man, and he used to say that he could conceive no happiness superior to driving out into the country with his wife by his side and two children sitting on the seat opposite.

Traps for the Poor and the Unwary.

It is one of the most terrible features of town life that outcasts seek refuge for the night under bridges. myself have passed tedfous vigils under various bridges in different parts of the world. It was not likely that this demand would not find someone to profit by the supply, and the other evening there was arrested in Paris an individual who strangely enough had the nickname of Cerberus, aged 29. His private name was Henri Bastien, and he had behind him in the way of staff a person named Adrien Céroze, otherwise known as the Bulldog. Thanks to the arrangement he was able to make, he found it possible to exclude from the arches where sleeping was possible anybody who was not prepared to pay a halfpenny or a penny. You are to understand that for a halfpenny one was allowed to enjoy two feet of pavement with one's legs hanging over the Se'ne. For the sum of one penny you could have four feet of parapet, with permission to repose your head against the granite of the arch. I wish that Kipling or Morley Roberts could study this tragedy—the bully conquering a little bit of Parisian territory by the force of his muscle, backed up by the Bulldog and by the terror of his knife, and selling to broken-down, weary, time-worn vagabonds the right to sleep where, if ever a man had a right, they had right to sleep without fee or payment. myself have passed tedfous vigils under various bridges

sleep where, if ever a man had a right, they had right to sleep without fee or payment.

For some years past the Bois de Boulogne has enjoyed the reputation which in former years gave such a sinister sound to the name of the forest of Bonby. It had come to be considered as much as a man's purse, if not his life, was worth to walk in this wood after dark. It was the rendezvous of all the seum of the city, prostitutes, thieves, and bullies, while of late a new and most dangerous industry was being exercised there by the criminal classes. Wires were stretched across the road by which belated cyclists were returning home through the wood at such a height that the rider would be flung from his machine. While one of the gang selzed on the machine and rode off with it, the others completed the arrangement by garroting and robbing the rider of his chine and rode off with it, the others completed the arrangement by garroting and robbing the rider of his valuables. This scandal has become so great that the Municipal Council have at last decided to light up the wood with electric lamps in the hope of driving away the children of darkness. It is a useful measure, but it will cause much grief to the young lovers of Paris, with whom the wood was a favorite rendezvous. Would be sulcides will also find the new arrangement inconvenient. The trees in the Bois de Boulogne have been largely used during the past by persons wishing to hang themselves, the prevailing darkness being most friendly to their intent. Whenever a French novelist wishes to hang one of his characters—it is a pity they don't hang more of them—he takes him to the Bois de Boulogne and leaves him dangling. You will remember that story of Guy de Maupassant's of the old gentleman who hanged himself in this wood because it bored him so dreadfully to go home to bed 'n the room in which he had lived for over thirty years.

Joan of Arc, a Source of Reven

The celebrations in honor of Joan of Arc, whose fete was on Monday, were prolonged until an early hour of the following morning in many of the wine shops in various parts of the town. Englishmen were not popular various parts of the town. Englishmen were not popular in Paris on that day. The conviction still exists in the minds of the lower classes in France that it was the English who burnt the heroic virgin. Two very fine wreaths were placed at the foot of the beautiful statue in the Place de Rivoll, and there was a march past of the members of the National Union. Abbé Naudet gave a lecture on the national heroine, and elsewhere Quesnay de Beaurepaire was discoursing on true an i false patilits. The makers of religious statues, by the way, are anxiously awaiting the anticipated canonization by the Pope of Joan of Arc, with the expectation that as soon as she has been raised from her present position of beatified to that of saint, there will be an enormous demand for her statue all over the world. They expect to do far more business with Saint Joan than they are doing at present with Saint Anthony of Padua, who for the past few years has sold more than any other saint in the calendar. It may be mentioned that there already exists throughout France a very large number of factories and throughout France a very large number of factories and shops which deal in nothing but images, statuettes and pictures of the popular heroine. Her glory is the source a large and s dy incom e to a co

of a large and steady income to a considerable number of tradesmen in France.

The list of jurors who are to sit at the Assizes during which Paul Deroulede and Marcel Habert are to be tried has been published and no doubt their names will be repeated in the patriotic papers until the trial is over. The object of this is that in case the verdict is not to the liking of the readers of these papers they may know who the men were who pronounced it. Most of the gentlemen on the roll are small tradesmen, the very class of people most likely to be favorable to Déroulede, for there is no class in Paris more imbued with the milifary of people most likely to be favorable to Deroulede, for there is no class in Paris more imbued with the military patriotic spirit than the struggling shopkeeper. There is no doubt that until after the Assizes all these gentle-men will be pestered with post-cards, letters and even personal visits from partisans of one side or the other. This is quite in the ordinary course of things in Paris. ROBERT H. SHERARD.

The same of the same of the care and the car

HER UNCHALLENGED CHAMPIONSHIP

MME. L'LIJENSTOLPE HOLDS THE WORLD'S REC-ORD FOR SWIMMING, AS FAR AS WOMEN GO.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.1

Mme. Marion Lilijenstolpe, just entering upon her work as professor of swimming at the New Athletic Club for Women at Chicago, wears two beautiful gold medals, of which she is deservedly proud. One bears testimony to her unchallenged championship of the world, so far as women swimmers go, and the other was given her by the hand of King Oscar of Sweden himself at her graduation from the Royal Swimming Association of Stock-

Few men, indeed, rival Mme. Lilijenstolpe in her aquatic feats. Diving backward from a height of eighty feet and turning a somerset before striking the water is just a little trick to be indulged in by her upon any casual occasion. From a height of fifty feet she goes through the same performance with a depth of only six and one-half feet to recover herself in. Indeed, she has made successful dives from the same height into a sheet-iron tank containing but thre and one-half feet of

One of her prettiest feats, however, is to lie gra fully on her back, hold a Japanese parasol in one hand, and fan herself with the other, while she propels herself forward with her feet. A still more difficult one is to make a dive with both hands and feet tied together in a hard knot, untie them under water and proceed on the even tenor of her way. For this trick she practiced a long time at her home, simply untieing her hands after they had been secured by a hard and fast knot. Once she had become expert in this maneuver the rest way seems.

knot. Once she had become expert in this maneuver the rest was easy.

It is, indeed, hard for madame to understand why so many people drown, when, as she says, floating is an especial arrangement of Providence for man's benefit.

"Every one floats naturally," says she, "if he will let himself alone and trust to the water to carry him. I could live on top of the water, I am sure, as long as I did not become faint from hunger and thirst. But, then, I may almost be said to have been born swimming. My early years were all spent on the banks of the Weichsel in Eastern Prussia, a great flax-growing



MME. MARION LILIJENSTOLPE.

Here the river frequently overflows its banks,

country. Here the river frequently overflows its banks, flooding the whole region around, so that the people are sometimes obliged to gather their flax standing up to their necks in water. I really cannot remember when I was not as much at home in the water as on land."

After her marriage to a Swedish officer, Mme, Lilljenstolpe became ambitious to take a degree at the Royal Association. In order to secure a professorship at this institution it is necessary to show oneself a master of twenty-one points. One must tread water, dive twenty feet swim a prescribed course completely dressed ter of twenty-one points. One must tread water, dive twenty feet, swim a prescribed course completely dressed, even to hat, boots and gloves, rescue a drowning person—that is to seay, a sham victim makes himself as heavy, unwieldy and difficult to manage in the water as possible, and is brought safely to shore by the candidate, etc., the most difficult of them all, to swim a Swedish mile (six and three-quarters English miles) with the plain breast stroke, instead of the usual professional overhand movement. Mme. Lilljenstolpe, however, went beyond the required twenty-one points, covering twenty-three, twenty-four being the greatest number ever achieved by man or woman at the institution. at the institution.

Her phenomenal strength and absolute fearlessness make learning to swim a royal road to her pupils. or two dives in her powerful arms, and fear is hilated—the alpha and omega of swimming. With so adequate a teacher and a magnificent pool (costing not less than \$10,000,) swimming promises to be one of the most successful courses in the only athletic club for women, as yet, in the world. If anything could add to women, as yet, in the word. It allows women, as yet, in the word. It allows the popularity of the course it would be Mme. Lilijenstolpe's superb figure and radiant complexion, which say everything for her mode of living. One might as well try to dent an iron post as her contracted muscles, and though confessedly 36 years of age, her complexion still retains the bloom of the early twenties. This happy combination is, without doubt, due to the exercise which she never relaxes and to the strict régime which she observes in her diet.

"I never drink tea or coffee, and, indeed, take no liquid with my meals. We have nothing in the way of hot breads, and confine ourselves almost exclusively to rye. Sweets are, of course, debarred, and we do not have the

Sweets are, of course, debarred, and we do not have the superfluity of dishes usual with American families. Good meats, fruit, rye bread and a vegetable are the chief of our det; wholesome, simple fare, without the sweets, starches and liquids, whose only office is to fatten, stiffen and clog."

DELIA T. DAVIS.

puri sequence veneral e per l'est

GOOD SHORT ST

The Reporter's Sermon WELL-KNOWN MO hero of the tale, we many years ago frequently encou hour assign o'clock the

fifteen min

waukee newspaper man, the with a problem which the reporter sammely, how to get three halfo into one hours time. To dispose of period was not difficult, but when at 9 isk of covering a sermon delivered some ites before presented itself, the problem be e involved. The minister could not be reached; ald any of the congregation be located; conse

ly he chose the one alternative open, which was to e the subject announced in the morning paper and suld up a notice from that. Whether or not his was wise is immaterial; the fact remains that he exe the files on his return to the office, found that the Rev. Mr. Smith would speak on "Gambling," and set about to "fake" his story. Now ordinarily—that is, perhaps—a brief notice might be made with some degree of safety with the material at hand, but in this instance the stock mbling proved too great a temptation to sist. With a laudable ambilion to display his versatility, the reporter started to construct a sermon of his own picturing the evils of the vice under discussion in a fearless fashion and even employing direct quotations to lend vividness to his account. The story when completed was a gem, and the newspaper man turned his copy in with an "I-consider-that-a-pretty-greditable-job" air. And now comes the pathos which this tale theories. The Rev. Mr. Smith called at the office on the following afternoon and inquired for the man who had reported his sermon of the evening before. Accordingly the reporter was summoned, and this is the conversation that

"So you are the young man who wrote up my sermon

Yee, sir," not without a slight misgiving. "Was any-

"Yee, sir," not without a slight misgiving. "Was anything the matter with It?"
"No young man, it was an excellent sermon, excellent, and it expressed my sentiments exactly. "But," and he laid a disagreeable emphasis on the word, "but there was one objection. My last covering a subject was 'Grumbling' not 'Gambling."

The remainder of the conversation, and the sequel to the lacident are too painful to detail. But to this day that newspaper man never hears ther word a gambling wishout an uncomfortable start. And, as has been suggested, even reporters sometimes make mistakes.—[Milwaukeo Sentinel.

A Business Elecement

OUR daughter," said the young min, "is determined to have a large society wedding."
"True," admitted the old gentleman.

"It will cost not less than \$1200," continued the young

"Probably more than that if her plans are followed."

returned the old gent'eman. "What of it?" "Why, it has occurred to me," explained the young

man, "that if we put our heads together we might avoid that expense and make an elepament of it." "My boy," replied the old gentleman, "you are positively all right. I suppose my cue is to object to your attentions.

"Precisely; and I'll do the rest. And then-

"I presume a fee of 50 per cent, of what I save you would be no more than my share, would it? A little extra pocket money, you know, over and above whatever you may settle on your daughter."—[Chicago Post.

Hiterate, but Oulck Witted.

EUBEN FIELDS is certainly a unique character. The editor first knew him in Johnson county, Misabout grown and possessed wenderful gifts in matters of mathematics, and it was said you could never put a question to him for which he woud not have an answer at his tongue's end. On one occasion two traveling measured discussing his case and one bet the other he could not spring a question on "Rube" which would puzzle him for an answer. The first time he met "Rube" he said in an abrupt manner: "Rube, if an Indian should come along and cut off the top of your head and take your brains away, what would you do?" Quick as a flash "Rube" replied: "Go around without any like you do." It is needless to say he paid his bet, with probably the cost of a wastern irrigation for the crowd. Fields is a native of Bath county; he would never go to school and is wholly illiterate—[Flemingsburg, Ky., Times-Democrat. souri, over thirty years ago. He was then just

"A Hot Foot for Your Life."

ERE is one of a thousand cases of individual darwhich took place in a recent si miles back from Manila Bay. The enemy where in the hills. Lieut. Boyd of the Fourth United States Cavalry received orders to pick a squad of men and go out to place the rebels. He picked thirty from one of the troops and three non-commissioned ficers. In the detachment there was a raw young whose name was Reno, also another private

whose name was Reno, also another privided.

The outfit had planned a scout of severy carried a hundred rounds of carbine and score of six-shooter carridges aplece noon out the squad was riding can ley trail. A small stream thills rose to the right. The six miles away. The tree on the leavest way. The tree of the land of the lan he unition and a
The third afterously through a valon the left and wooded
cavairy headquarters were
opers were riding through a
an old story for the veterans in All at once a re-

aged volley screamed down upon them They had crept within range of a rebel cavalry men were disconcerted, for not a

"Gallop!" was the next order. The men were now in a full and graceful dash for the stream. The foward set of twos was already litting the ford. Private Wintler was riding in the rear set with the youngster named Reno. The former was swaying in the saddle, having received a wound somewhere in the body. The whistling of deadly Mausers was in the air. There was only one man in the set just forward of Reno and the wounded trooper.

"Rem checked his horse and looked back." Through the rain a hundred yards away he saw Private Davickt dis-entangling his imperfrom his fallen forse. Reno wheeled, his animal and "seed back through the storm of rain, and lead.

Davicki was limping toward him now and the wet turf around him was punctured with bullet holes. The air was full of others. Reno reached the wounded man, dispounted and pushed Davicki up into the saidle.

Then he firmly grasped the tail of the troop horse with one hand and smartly slapped the animal's flank with the other. The rest of the squad, now out of range, whited for Reno and the wounded man to come up.

"That was a hot foot for your life," gasped the young trooper as he regained the detachment.

And so it was 'Not one man in fifty could have done it and come out alive.—[Philadelphia Times.

Mistaken Identity.

NE of the lawyers says that a client of his is the hero of this story and that it happened here within a year or two. A man from the Assessor's office went into the store of a Hebrew merchant in the pursuit of his duties. The two had a slight acquaintance, so that the Assistant Assessor did not think it necessary to ex-plain his business. He was rather surprised when, in answer to his questions, the storekeeper proceeded to dilate on the value of his stock. "De finest in any store of de size in de city. It isn't vorth a cent less than

"Suppose I put it flown at that then," said the As-

mistake."

So the Assessor's man did it. There was immentation in the store when the tax bill showed the proprietor that he was tarted on \$5000 personal, and he rushed over to the Assessor's more within all possible speed.

"Vat iss dis? Yat iss dis? he asked them, excitedly, "I have no personal but de stock in my sore. I'm a liar if it's 'orr '800. Come down and look it ofer."

They told him that the records showed that he had given the sture to the Assistant Assessor.

His hands went up over his flead in horror. "My goodness," my goodness!" he shouted. "Vas dat your man? I thought he vas from Bradstreet's."—[Worcester (Mass.,) Gizette.

A Child's Opinion of Lightning.

ARTON to only a little girl whose life has not yet spanned three short years. But she is something of an investigator as well as a wee philosopher. She has a bankering to know things and if not assisted in the usual way proceeds in her own to determine the forces of nature. She makes a few errors of course, but they are never what is termed "funny" ones. The mysterio workings of a childish intellect in her case are frequently

workings of a taircine with the control of a startling kind.

Not long ago the child was visiting with her parents and was in her father's lap at the suppor table. It was an light of intermittent storm. It would rain for half an hour and then the moon would smile from between the clouds. Not that the visitors or visited saw this, for they were in a brilliantly lighted dining room, having a pleasant evening in social intercourse. At last a most vivid flash of lightning illumined the room, and the host made a swift duck, for he is not fond of lightning.

Not so Marion. Her baby eyes brightened and she pointed a baby finger toward the window. Her father notited the movement and said:

"What was that, Marion?"

"Mall, what was it?"

"It was the sun coming out again," said the little one with an air of conviction. She was permitted to retain the impression.—(Chiesgo Chroniele. of a startling kind.

Didn't Mind a Little Thing Like That

W HILE making a lecturing tour in America one year ago, F. Marion Crawford, the nove ist, who has spent most of his life in Italy, had his first experience with an American earthquake. It was in Francisco, and the shock was one of the greates

on the slope for years. Mr. Crawford was the hotel with his lecture manager when building began to tremble with the which is peculiar to earthquakes.

In an instant there was called the come of the unching at suddenly the ckening motion aren the tables shook

rushed from the room, began to pray, and sev-rose and staggered caught him and panic. Men and women ae religiously treined guests
al women fainted. The manager
oward the door, but Mr. Crawford
pulled him back into his chair.
gasped the manager.
answering the novolist, reaching for an-"Nothin other sh

ut the building is collapsing."
"Nonsense. It's over now."
"But what is it?"

"It's only an earthquake. We get them in Italy right along. It doesn't amount to anything. What kind of dessert are you going to have?"—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Rooster and the Lizard.

S. BALES, says the Kansas City Journal, is a S. BALES, says the Kansas City Journal, is a mound Ridge boy with the Twentleth Kansas and somewhere along the route from Caloocan to Malelos he had exptured a live rooster, which he carried with him as a sort of company mascot. Writing to his folks he says: "We had a hig laugh the other night. The insurgents commenced shooting at us about 3 o'clock in the morning. We pitched into them after

rebel could be seen. They had been marching in a column of two.

"Twose left about!" shouted Lieut, Boyd. "The command was aboyed.

"Trot!" called the lieutenant. He acted wisely in leaving the open space; not knowing the strength of the party in the hills.

Anita which not cradicate all discole contains coaxes a Anita direct for Franklin postpaid. Anita Cream is a medicinal preparation which not only removes tans and freckles, but eradicates blotches, liver patches, pimples and all discolorations of the skin. It is highly recommended by physicians and dermatologists. It contains nothing injurious or unpleasant. It coaxes a new skin.

Anita Cream can be had at all drug stores or direct from the Anita Cream Advt. Bureau, 213
Franklin street, Los Angeles, Cal., 50c a jar, Franklin street, Los Angeles, Cal., 50c a jar,

tacak teapeneouskate at a state teapeneouskatek

Dickey's Creme de Lis



bit and fired a few volleys, and about 4 o'clock had hem allenced. Then, just as the firing s opped, my little roester crowed the biggest kind. To make the thing one function there are big lizards here that live in he tree tops, and when they hollow it sounds just like hey say Dara you! There was one over in the insect that began to hollow back at my rooste we all laughed and yelled, insurgents and all."

Got the Better of Depew. Norther better of Depew.

Northing is more incomprehensed writers than the American running in a glass. Chaumes M.

American custom and de Russie, in Paris de Russie, in Paris de day the glasses chap cold him he more than the cold him he more than the

ble to European astom of breaking eggs Depew likes to follow the e day the waiter at the Hotel cold him he mustn't do it. There d the head waiter was called.

be properly washed afterward," it was "They are ruined."
sense," said Mr. Depew, "my servants at home every day in the year. Use a little more elbow."

Then Mr. Depew broke his eggs into the glass, as usual, and the waiter watched him. When the glass was set aside, he came with a dustpan, cracked the glass on his boot heel, and disappeared with the fragments. The charge for the glass was on Mr. Depew's bill and he retused to pay it. He was foo good a custimer to make angry, so the hotel people smiled. They knew that Mrs. Depew was going to remain a week longer. A broken egg glass was ingeniously worked into her bill and she paid for it, but Mr. Depew didn't know it for many months afterward, when he was telling the story as an instance of his success in counteracting the extortions of European hotelkeepers.—[New York Herald.

All Same as Collis.

explained "No

Known

HEN Commodore Vanderbilt was alive," says a New York Central official, "the board of directors of the New York Central used to find their work all cut out for them when they met. All they had to do was to ratify his plans and adjourn. Yet they had their uses. Occasionally a man would come to him with some scheme which he did not care to refuse out-

'My directors are a difficult body of men to handle,

"'My directors are a difficult body of men to handle,' he would say, 'I'll submit it to 'em, but I wain you that they are hard to manage.'

"The matter would be submitted to the board when it assembled and promptly rejected.

"There,' the commodore would say when his visitor came to learn the result. 'I did the best I could, but I told you in advance that my directors were an obstinate lot.' "—[New York Herald.

smooth, and flowing interpretation from one

THE NEW BOOKS.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE.

N UNUSUALLY stimu ating and suggestive book is Thorstein Veblen's "The Theory of the Leisure Class." By antithesis of both subject and manner the book suggests Mr. Wyckoff's remarkable study of "The Workers." While this latter production was a vivid, intimate, and almost startling picture of the inner and the outer life of the working class in all its varied conditions in our own country at the present time, Mr. Veblen's book is an analysis and discussion of the origin and development of the leisure class and of its place and value as an economic factor in modern life. It has been a long time since so valuable a contribution was made to sociological literature as is this 'economic study in the evolution of institutions.' most readers Mr. Veblen's name will be a new one, for this is his first venture in book form, although he has published a number of papers in the American Journal of Sociology on lines of thought somewhat similar to those here presented. But his first book shows him to

those here presented. But his first book shows him to be an original and fearless thinker, a cogent reasoner, and a notable addition to the ranks of the men who are making sociology the most interesting of the sciences. Mr. Veblen, who, by the way, is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, takes up the leisure class in an entirely dispassionate, unprejudiced sort of way, merely as a manifestation in human development whose origin, history and meaning it would be interesting to learn something about, exactly as a student of ornithology would go to work upon a rare bird to find out about its life, its antecedents, and its place in the scheme of nature. He has the impersonal, scientific habit of mind, and no more has inclinations or prejudices for or against any of the facts of human economic development than does the bird student for or against his rare bird because of its habits of life. If the chapters of Mr. Veblen's book excite any feeling for or against the leisure class in the mind of the reader it is solely on account of the nature of the facts or of the reader's temperament and not on account of any feeling in the author's mind. reader's temperament and not on account of any feeling in the author's mind.

in the author's mind.

It is a pleasure to read Mr. Veblen's English, his manner is so lucid, so simple and so natural. He knows just what he wants to say, and says it in clear and easy style and for the most part in every-day English without much recourse to that scientific terminology which many scientific readers think is absolutely necessary for the exact expression of their ideas. Mr. Veblen does sometimes err on the side of over-elaboration of his thought, attempting to make that still clearer which is

sometimes err on the side of over-elaboration of his thought, attempting to make that still clearer which is already sufficiently luminous. But it is far better to take a step more on this side the line than to stop a step short on the other.

The author of this "Theory of the Leisure of Class" takes issue at the very starting point with the expounders of the usually accepted economic theories on the motive for that struggle which absorbs the energies of the vast majority of the human race. He admits that during part of the earlier and less efficient phases of industry and where nature affords but a scant return for labor it is no doubt a struggle for existence. But with these exceptions he insists that a soon as the institution of private property is developed the struggle becomes one for the possession of goods because of the honor which inheres in mere possession. He says that the motive at the root of ownership is emulation, and that from the start the prevailing incentive has been, the motive at the root of ownership is emulation, and that from the start the prevailing incentive has been, and still remains, the distinction attaching to a greater degree of wealth than is owned by the other members of a community. He marks the beginnings of the idea ownership, which he thinks had its origin in the ownership, which he thinks had its origin in the ownership of the women by the able-bodied men of the community access the extension of the idea from the ownership of the products of their to the development of a consistent sysmith.

first faint beginnings of the leisure

"hat far-off time when, as he puts
"exploit and drudgery coinen the sexes," when the
datory nature and the
was to do. So it
lose bo
"loyments which
its of a
"contain"

"contain" munity ship of wo. labor, and so tem of property. class he also traces datory nature and variety of a was to do. So do were of the nature of exploit were wond able, while other employments which did this element were held to be debasing and ignoridentally, he shows that "Virtually the whole raindustrial employments is an outgrowth of what classed as woman's work in the primitive barbarian community." contain

He calls attention to the distinction still made between He calls attention to the distinction still made between industrial and non-industrial occupations, and shows how it is a transmuted form of the barbarian distinction between exploit and drudgery. Finally, when the leisure class developed into an institution it comprised those who concerned themselves with the occupations of war, government, religion and sports.

It is with the leisure class as thus characterized that Mr. Veblen devotes the greater part of his book, subjecting it to minute analysis, to most interesting rea-

jecting it to minute analysis, to most interesting reasonings concerning the springs of its actions and to suggestive comparisons. One chapter deals with the reasons for and the phenomena attending "Conspicuous Consumption," which might otherwise be expressed, "ostentatious living." The pecuniary standard is followed with searching and unsparing, but always discovered with the designs ways allowed. Consumption," which might otherwise be expressed, "ostentatious living." The pecuniary standard is followed with searching and unsparing, but always dispassionate, analysis, through all the devious ways along which man sets it up as a guide for his efforts and its influence upon man's life is traced to many startling conclusions. A chapter on "Modern Survilvals of Prowess" shows the connection between barbarian habits of life and phases of character and the fighting tendency as it appears in the modern small boy, the modern athlete, the modern student, the modern feeling about war, and there is much in it that will be likely to excite the indignation of the lover of athletic sports. The calmly philosophical treatment of the "Bellef in Luck" shows that peculiar but widespread habit of mind to be one of more consequence, economically considered, than it has heretofore been held to be. The chapters devoted to "Devout Observances" and "The Higher Learning" are particularly interesting and suggestive and of the sort likely to arouse in the mind of the reader

either delighted acquiescence or indignant remonstrance. But the author's attitude throughout is the same dispassionate disregard for the mental toes that may be in his neighborhood that characterizes the book from be his neighborhood that characterizes the book from beginning to end. He is absorbed entirely in the observation and description of phenomena and it does not in the least matter to him whether it offends or pleases when he says: "English orthography satisfies all the requirements of the canons of reputability under the law of conspicuous waste," or, "The leisure class and its standards of virtue—archaism and waste—can scarcely have been concerned in the introduction of the classics into the scheme of the higher learning; but the tenacious retention of the classics by the higher schools, and the high degree of reputability which sill attaches to them are no doubt due to their conforming so closely to the requirements of archaism and waste." He discusses in very luminous way the place in education which science and the newer methods are beginning to take, their origin in the industrial civilization of the present time and the attitude of the higher learning toward these new ideas.

One may not always agree with Mr. Veblen's conclusions and one may think that he sometimes allows his theory of the honorific character of conspicuous waste to blind him to other causes of phenomena, but those facts will not lessen one's enjoyment of the book and one's recognition of its very great value as a discussion of one of the most important phases of human development.

[The Theory of the Leisure Class. By Thorstein Veben. The Macmillan Company: New York.]

The Victory of the Will.

Victor Charbonnel is one of the rising men in France a man who is likely to take somewhat the same sort of place as that which was created for himself a score or place as that which was created for himself a score or more of years ago by Pere Hyacinthe. Charbonnel, however, seems to have a stronger personality, a more insistent quality of character and a greater spirituality than did Pere Hyacinthe, and is therefore likely to exert more influence on the thought of the time, and to continue to be a moral and intellectual force longer than did the now almost forgotten recalcitrant priest. Until recently, Victor Charbonnel, who is only about 33 years of age, was an abbe in the Roman Catholic Church, and his withdrawal from the fold has excited a good deal of bitterness against him. In his letter to the Arch-



BEATRICE MARRADEN.
[From the Bookman.]

bishop of Paris announcing his defection, he said: "If faith is the greatest gift of God, a good faith is the greatest merit of man; his right the most sacred and the most to be defended. But of what worth is the most beautiful and exalted religion, if it does not reach the depths of hearts? And which is best—that which confirms conscience to its faith, or that which, having a faith more complete, confirms not the conscience to that faith?"

faith more complete, confirms not the conscience to that faith?"

In "The Victory of the Will" M. Charbonnel has set forth what may be taken to be, in a way, the individual creed which served as the guide of his spiritual nature siace his separation from the church. The volume takes up the relations of the individual soul to the universe and treats them in a way that is practical, but is also marked by high spiritual aspiration. The keynote of the whole is his belief in the power of the will to emancipate the individual from sin and all unworthiness and to uphold him in his spiritual aspirations. The chapter headings give a fair idea of the subjects with which he deals. They are: "Let Us Live in Ourselves," "The Awakening of Conscience," "Slience and Reflection," "The Formation of Character," "The Inner Life," "Suffering and 'te," "The Religion of the Ideal," "The Moral Gospel," Ideal," "Religion," "Happy Are the Dead," and a to the Unknown God," which is marked by that verence, aspiration for the highest good and oul which is the heart of all true religion, 'te or outside of any organized church, if it on 'ces, quoted from th's prayer, seem M. Charbonnel's idea of Godinether it be 'ye, the unsatisfied desire, the be the substance 't! Thou art the sublime of the life which seeks itself unce. 'gly and is realized not any pulse toward the ever-higher.'

The conscience of the substance of the life which seeks itself unce. 'gly and is realized at to the will of pulse toward the ever-higher.'

The conscience of the will be the substance of the will be will

spirit or refinement whether it be The following sents to be the substance
"Thou art the eternal constant aspiration of our mimpulse toward the ever-higher life, the life which seeks itself unce. In perfect freedom. In the respect particle of the gods of this world, such as they are interpreted by the imagination of man, the death, death of the soul through bondage to coality and routine. I will have life, and not this of the soul." The book has great purity and beauty style and is, all in all, a notable piece of literature. Its strenuous philosophy of the necessity of the constant effort of the will puts it into harmony with the life of the time, its constant insistence that the soul must be free from conventionalities of belief if it is to reach its highest possibilities is in accord with the almost university. life, the life which seeks itself unce free from conventionalities of belief if it is to reach its highest possibilities is in accord with the almost universal demand for freedom and with that tendency to liberalize religion which is one of the chief movements of the end of the century, its application of its highest and most aspiring philosophy to the needs of every-day life is characteristic of an era that is above all else practical, while the refined beauty of form in which its thought is garbed will commend it to all who love the artistic in expression, whether or not they care for its philosophy. The translation from the French is by Miss Emily B. Whitney, daughter of the famous linguist, Prof. William Whitney of Yale, and is a piece of remark-

another.

'hensible why the publishers of this book

'aced it with the rambling, irrelevant,

'izing "Introduction" that has been

'ss Lilian Whiting, author of "The

'rief statement of M. Charhonnel's

'h and of his position in French

me appreciation of his work,

to the reader, if done with

forty pages of a fustian ably clear, hensible why the raced it with the language into it is incompressively acceded it with the language into it is incompressively acceded it with the language into it is incompressively acceded it with the language into its incompressive it is incompressively acceded it with the language into its incompressive it is incompressively and sympathy. But mixture of quotations from a satific achievements hashed up from agazines, of Tesla's voluminous tian Science, of spiritualism, and of not likely to incline the mind of the caporable anticipation of the high, sweed, book proper. forty pages of a fustian.

oce of authors, of sciennarticles in the cheap
prophecies, of ChrisBostonianism, are "itical reader to a thought of the

book proper.
[The Victory of the Will. By Victor Chartle, Brown & Co.: Boston.]

llow

IThe Victory of the Will. By Victor Char.

Ite, Brown & Co.: Boston.]

Greek Brigands and Yellow Journalists.

Out of a mélange of brigandage, archaeology, Ye journalism, love, and politics, George Horton has ma a very diverting book to which he has given the unfot tunate title of "A Fair Brigand." Apparently, this is the author's first venture in novel writing, and the way in which the story is developed shows plainly the unracticed pen. The book is farce-comedy until it reaches the denoument, and then, like a Jack-in-the-box, tragedy-suddenly springs out. It is true, tagedy of some sort was inevitable, considering the factors-which the author had brought together, but tragedy is not a fitting climax to farce-comedy—in fact, it is shriekingly incongruous, and if Mr. Horton intends to continue the writing of novels he must learn that he does need to put all he knows and can imagine into one book. He must learn that a roaring farce is not made more artistic and enjoyable by bespattering the end of it with blood. If the blood is inewitable he can save it and put it into another book and give it harmonious surroundings and logical precedents. The scene of "A Fair Brigand" is laid in modern Greece, partly in Athens and partly on the slopes of Mount Olympus. Mr. Horton served for some years as United States Consul at Athens and he gives in his characters and incidents a broad, virile, charcolay sketch of life in the diplomatic circle of the Grecian capital. The scenes among the brigands and shepherds of the mountain are very life-like and vivid and show that the author has been a keen observer. But it is in its caricature that the book is most striking. The author shows all the qualities that go to the making of caricature of the best and most artistic rt, and if he can do more of this kind of thing he will make for himself a vogue that will be unique. His chief character, Joseph Chandler Brown, is an archaeology at Athens and is ambitious to become the greatest living authority upon Argive bronzes. He is tall and h

York Dally Dally, owned by Dorst, the young millionaire, gets an inkling of the capture and rushes to the scene like a cyclone on the rampage. The character of John Creamer and the accounts of his doings and those of his paper are among the best things in the book. It is broad and genial, but at the same time biting, as tre, and under the thin disguises given to them it is easy to recognize all the correspondents and the papers that are brought into the story. Brown, whose heart is wrapped up in the antique bronze safety-pins and hirpins which he is studying, is determined that he will not be mixed up in "a woman scrape" and will mot be mixed up in "a woman scrape" and will mot marry the loving Kyrlakoula, and it requires all the persuasions of his friend Anderson and a letter from the brigand, which politely tells him what the consequences will be if he does not, to bring him finally to the altar. Then he goes back to his beloved bronzes and Kyrlakoula, practically deserted, is led into an intrigue by a diplomatic attaché whom she finally kills. The story is brightly and entertainingly written and is on the whole so good that it is a pity the author did not exert his ingenuity a little more and so contrive some way of preserving the unity of his scheme and avoiding the tragical ending. After the impossible but diverting Brown, the entertaining Anderson, the delightful brigand, the innocent old Consul, and the ridiculous but very realistic antics of Creamer and his paper, the reader resents the awful end to which it all comes.

[A Fair Brigand. By George Horton. Herbert S. Stone & Co.: Chicago.]

"The Passion of Rosam

In these days of fleshly literature the author of "The Passion of Rosamund Keith." who is Martin J. Pritchard, otherwise Mrs. Augustus Moore, is likely to have the title and the theme of her book mistaken, and the book "self passed over by those who do not approve of that of novel. But the "passion" of the title is used in "se of "crucifixion," and although the love colorstory is warm, it is also good and pure and dis in no wise worthy of blame. It is an and its scenes. The action of the loseome, glish love the set in its peop. In the country, and through set in its peop. In the country, and through the interpritons of scenes and the fairly good. But after the continent, where Rosamund goes.

The author of the book the portion of scenes and the fairly good. But after the continent, where Rosamund goes. The action of the continent, where Rosamund goes. The action of the sort of the continent, where Rosamund goes, with her uncle, a series of the continent, where Rosamund goes, wents the movement quickens, events. the sting of the wholesome, English love first half of the book time in London and parthat portion the story dradescriptions of scenes and the continent, where Rosamund goes successful portrait artist, who is ill an of scene, the movement quickens, events upon one another, and the apprehension is stantly aroused as to what untoward thing many

come about. Rosamund and her uncle go to Bosnia, Montenegro and Albania, winding about from placs to place and having many adventures, until at last they are robbed on a mountain side and deserted in the night by their guide, and when they awaken in the morning they are alone, without food or horses, and the winter storms are beginning. They wander about through the snow, and finally, when the artist sinks down unconscious, a monk from a monastery that is zet high up among the mountain peaks, happens along and takes them to its shelter. There the artist dies, and Rosamund finds that she will be a prisoner within its walls until the winter snows shall have melted and made it possible for her to leave. Among the novitiates she finds her lover, from whom she has long been separated. The peasants in the valley below the monastery learn that a woman is there, and ascribe to her presence the awful calamities that afflict them during the winter and spring, and when the abbot allows her to start on her journey they follow her down the mountain side, selze and cruiffy her, and her lover finds her hound nude upon the calamities that afflict them during the winter and spring, and when the abbot allows her to start on her journey they follow her down the mountain side, seize and crucify her, and her lover finds her bound nude upon the cross barely in time to save her life. There is no intricacy of plot in the story, the interest of its development lying entirely in the events which are strung along the thread of Rosamund's life. It is weak in the action of the characters upon one another and in the interplay of motive, but a number of the minor characters, as separate bits of work, are remarkably well done. Especially is this true of Rosamund's cousin, Laura, a very clearly-drawn example of the modern, undisciplined young woman who "will have her own fun in her own way." Upon Rosamund the author has heaped rather too much admiration and made her too entirely perfect for her to seem a live woman. Mrs. Moore, who is also the author of "Without Sin," has a particularly pleasing pen in descriptive passages. Whether in the English fields, the Swiss mountains, the Albanian snows, or in the awful flood which swept down the mountain side from the dammed-up lake in the mountains, her descriptions are always very readable. She does not strain after rhetorical effect or try to make them poetical, but tells of the scenes in a simple, clear and vivid way, as if she were merely talking about them to a friend.

[The Passion of Rosamund Keith. By Martin J.

The Passion of Rosamund Keith. By Martin J. Pritchard (Mrs. Augusta Moore.) Herbert S. Stone &

A Tale of the Revolution.

In "D'Arcy of the Guards, or, the Fortunes of War," Louis Evans Shipman has taken advantage of the dra matic possibilities afforded by the period of the revolution and has written what would have been a very interest ing story if he had possessed a little more skill and good taste with which to tell it. His here is a rol-licking Irishman, an officer of the Grenadier Guards, who meets and loves a fair rebel of an American while his regiment is stationed in Philadelphia. She is in-tensely patriotic, and for a long time shows him no favor, but at last he conquers her heart and she is much distressed by the ensuing conflict between her love for her lover and her love for her country. There are many exciting happenings and unexpected encounters, but in the end everything comes out happily. The book is noteworthy for its dramatic quality, the author's keen sense of the value of making certain things happen at certain times, a quality that is sadly lacking in most of the novels of the times. The same dramatic instinct shows in his conversations and in the rapidity with which the action moves. But the work is painfully amateurish. It seems to be one of the remarkable literary characteristics of the time that the people who have the ability to imagine a good story and to construct a plot with skill rarely have the ability to tell it well, while those who have the skill in relation cannot construct a plot

[D'Arcy of the Guards, or, the Fortunes of War. By Louis Evans Shipman. Herbert S. Stone: Chicago.]

The Capitol Cook Book, containing 1500 recipes, issued by the Werner Company, Chicago, is compiled from the White House Cook Book, the authors of which were Hugo Ziemann, steward of the White House under the Harrison administration, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette. Hugo Ziemann was at one time caterer for the Prince Imperial, and was afterward steward of the Hotel Siendide in Paris, conducted the Brunswick Café in New York, and will later the Hotel Richelm in Chicago. The book has

Paris, conducted the Brunswick Café in New York, and still later the Hotel Richelleu in Chicago. The book has a frontispiece portrait of Mrs. Cleveland, and contains some chapters on dinner giving.

The International Studio; for June, published by John Lane, at No. 140 Fifth avenue, New York, contains some wonderfully fine and artistic examples of color printing. It gives, among a number of interesting articles, a review of the art of 1899, with twenty-four large illustrations of the notable pictures of the year.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, for June, contains an article of particular interest to the Pacific Coast on "Hydrophobla in Lower California," by Dane Coolidge.

versity on the curiously miscellaneous body of young and old who gather in Cambridge each summer for study.

Books and Authors:

In Ainslee's Magazine for June there is a clever and striking short story by Adachi Kinnosuke, a number of whose stories of Japanese life, remarkable for the beauty and power of their imagination and the vividness of their style, have been published in the Sunday Times. Adachi Kinnosuke is a resident of Los Angeles. He has been educated in the United States, and writes English with as delicate an appreciation and as sure a mastery of its possibilities as if it had been his mother tongue. He has that intimate and comprehensive sympathy with all phases of human life and all manifestations of human nature which is one of the characteristics of genius, and this, coupled with the exquisite beauty of the manner of his work, is sure to bring him early and wide recognition. His short story in Ainslee's Magazine is entitled "Sakuma Sukenari," and is the tale of a Japanese outlaw.

Jerome K. Jerome, who has been making a trip to Germany, has been commissioned to write a series of six short stories for syndicate publication in this country. Mr. Jerome's "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow"

try. Mr. Jerome's "Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" has become very popular, and its sales now surpass those of his previous books.

Ian Maclaren's lecture tour in this country during the last season netted for him the sum of \$12,000.

The six books enjoying the best sales through the month of April, as reported by The Bookman, were as follows, in the order here given: Westcott's "David Harum," Major's "When Knighthood Was in Flower," Dunne's "Mr. Dooley," Page's "Red Rock," Kipling's "The Day's Work" and Bullen's "The Cruise of the Cachalot" coupled for fifth p'ace, and Watts-Dunton's "Aylwin."

Sarah Grand's new story is to be called "Dettleast".

Sarah Grand's new story is to be called "Petticoats It will form one of the series of studies of women which began with "Ideala," and which she expects to continue

David Harum " was offered to seven publishers befor it finally found favor. Mr. Westcott wrote the story at diversion for himself, after he was so stricken with ill-ness that he was unfitted for other work. He is said to have found much solace in the writing of the book.

ness that he was unfitted for other work. He is said to have found much solace in the writing of the book.

Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Judgment of Boris," a tale of Venice in the fifteenth century, is running as a serial in the Fortnightly Review.

Clara Morris, the actress, is bringing out a volume of short stories, entitled "The Silent Singer."

A youthful genius has been discovered in Boston in the person of a Jewish girl of 15 years, named Mary Antin. She has been in this country four years, and has written a description of her trip to the United States, which has been published under the title "From Piotsk to Boston." It was first written in Yiddish, but after she learned English she translated it. Israel Zangwill is the young woman's literary sponsor, and writes a sympathetic introduction to her little book. The proceeds from the book are expected to be sufficient to enable her to continue her studies without having to force her literary powers, which are declared to be very unusual.

Ian Maclaren has written a series of four short stories, which are now appearing in the Saturday Evening Post under the general title, "A Scots Grammar School." The school is called "Muirtown Seminary," and is drawn from Stirling Grammar School, where Dr. Watson prepared for the University of Edinburgh.

Charles Henry Meltzer, who has translated Gerhart Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," has received from the author, a very warm letter of appreciation, in which he

Hauptmann's "The Sunken Beil," has received from the author a very warm letter of appreciation, in which he says that he thinks Mr. Meltzer's great interest and success must be due to a remarkable accord in their ways of feeling and thinking.

The portrait of Miss Beatrice Harridan, which appears on the opposite page, is reproduced from her most recent photograph.

In his new novel, "A Woman of Fortune," to be published in the fall by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., Mr. Crockett will leave the historical field, and tell a story of today, an American girl being its heroine. The scenes will be laid in Switzerland and England.

A TRAGICAL STORY.

HOW THE DEATH OF DUKE HUMPHREY WAS COMPASSED.

Paris, conducted the Brunswick Café in New York, and still later the Hotel Richeleu in Chicago. The book has a frontispiace portrait of Mrs. The story of the state of the part of the state of the part of the state of the part of the state of the state

tring a local family for the second state of the least of the second and the seco

his cell, containing his phials, books, charts, crucibles and furnace, extracted from her a confession of her guilt and that her motive for the deed was to save his life. The cardinal had carefully provided against treachery, knowing that the powerful drug she held in her hand would as certainly kill her as the Duke, although its effect would be slower.

Father Bernard warned Maude that ages of penance and purgatory must atone for her crime, around the scene of which her spirit would restlessly wander, maybe for centuries to come. Them, declaring that she would helplessly witness the downfall of the splendid abbey and the conversion of its rulns into a dwellinghouse, he led her back toward the chapel, and by the abbey and the conversion of its ruins into a dwelling-house, he led her back toward the chapel, and by the time she reached the back of the altar she succumbed to the effects of the poison. He placed her in front of the altar, where she was found later on by the nuns, who attributed her death to natural causes while engaged in private devotion. Father Bernard told the story to the aged monk, who mentions that ever since that awful night the sound of heavy footsteps had been heard by the monks one hour before midnight:

"Retribution quickly followed the instigators as well as the perpetrator of the crime. Cardinal Beauford died soon after in great suffering. Queen Margaret was unfortunate and miserable all the rest of her life; he husband was dethroned and murdered, and she herself, fallen from her royal station, spent dreary years as a prisoner in the Tower, and afterward as a dependent on her father's bounty."

The whole of this matter is graphically described in

The whole of this matter is graphically described in an anonymous pamphlet (from which the above is taken,) entitled "The Secret Disclosed," published at Bury. The copy that I possess was given to me on the spot in 1869 by the then occupier of the Abbey ruina Mrs. Greene.

TOUJOURS LA POLITESSE.

THE NAMES AND TITLES OF HIS VISITOSR MADE THE EDITOR ATTENTIVE.

apolis Times:] He was a meek and patient little telegraph editor out in Denver, but sometimes he felt murderously inclined, as telegraph editors often he felt murderously inclined, as telegraph do. He had been left alone in the office—city editor out shaking dice with his assistant and reporters all on the "curs" or assignments. Three A. P. wires and out shaking dice with his assistant and reporters all on their "runs" or assignments. Three A. P. wires and the usual specials were unloading copy on him. He was not so very mad about his own extra work, for that was not far out of the ordinary, but it made him mad to answer the telephone for the delinquent and (in his opinion) utterly worthless local department, and by the time he had entertained and taken notes for the usual early evening run of volunteer purveyors of information about their precious selves he was ready-for desperate deeds. for desperate deeds.

for desperate deeds.

There came a calm, and he settled down to "catch up," when he suddenly became conscious of a presence in the room—three of them, in fact. They were neat-looking young fellows of medium size, well and quietly dressed as western garb goes, and with hats off, stood waiting for the man of telegraph to look up. Presently, and after due deliberation, he vouchsafed a glance and a grunt of interrogation. The stranger nearest the desk politicly but quickly seized the opportunity and inquired: "City editor?"

"City editor?"

"Nope." (Pegging away at his copy.)
"Any reporters in?"
"Nope." (Still pegging away.)
"We have a little item I thought you might like for

"Better come in again later and see a reporter."
"But, pardon me, we can't wait; have to catch the :50 train east."
"Well," growled the man of wires, "what's your

item?".

"Well, you see," gaid the neat little man with the blue eyes and the pink mustache, "Luke Short he sends for us to come down to Dodge and help him straighten things out. You know, he's Marshal down there and the gang gives him twenty-four hours to pull his freight. He lows he stays, and he telegraphs us to come down and ride up and down the avenue and look at points of interest with him. Me? Why, my name's Masterson—Bat Masterson—maybe you've heard of me. And this is Mr. Holliday, Mr. Editor—Doc' Holliday—and this is Mr. Collins—'Shotzun' Collins they used to nominate him down at Tombstone.

And by that time the erstwhile surly telegraph editor item?

used to nominate him down at Tombstone.

And by that time the erstwhile surly telegraph editor was the politest man in the room. He was breathing hard, but he was follying the visitors for all he was worth. For verily Masterson had a record for something like twenty-four dead ones and three or four wounded, and Holliday was called "Doc" because he had given up dentistry to become a peacemaker of the —border type. He also had a dozen or so in the cemeteries of the West. Collins had earned the sobriquet "Shotgun" because his favorite weapon had once been a fowling-piece of large caliber, but he had sawed off the barre's and carved the stock into a pistol butt. Loading both barrels with generous cargoes of hardware, he could clean out a whole street with great economy of time and effort. omy of time and effort.

omy of time and effort.

And that is why the surly telegraph editor became a very Chesterfield of politeness and insisted on sparing the time to purchase a stirrup cup for his distinguished visitors. It may be added that they went to Dodge and rode up and down the street, and they didn't find it necessary to "shoot anybody up," either.

AN ANGLER'S PIPES,

The angler hastened toward the brook, As the brown thrush piped its lay, He sorted his fice of gaudy dyes. And guessed what his creel would weigh.

His flies fell on the water bright, While a robin piped a tune; But none of his flies could coax a rise, And the sun was marking noon.

So he dropt his reel in the empty creel, And sadly piped his eye: Then, as he thought where fish could be bought, His whistle replaced the sigh.

"Oh, Molly," said he, "if you could but see,"
(And Melly was piping him off.)
"How the trout would rise at the poorest flies:"
The rest was lost in a cough.

"Yes, dear," said she, "now give them to me,"
(John started to fill his pipe,)
"Why, these area't frout!", so Mo'ly did shout,
"And, darling, they're rather ripe."

Bishop Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will deliver the anniversary address at the com-mencement of the Chicago Training School for Missiona.

too so t hady to mount a to us no

+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 RUSSIA'S SCHOLAR.

PUSHKIN, THE FOUNDER OF MODERN RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

By a Special Contributor.

HAVE very often heard expressions of surprise at the fact that such a barbarian country as Russia could produce such great men of letters as Jurgener and Tolstoy, men who evidently tower as high above the modern literature of the world as any of the great geniuses of the past. Far-off Russia is certainly less known, not only in this New World, but in Western Europe also, than China and Japan. It is considered to be a vast, powerful empire with a great territory, immense military resources, a strong government, but with an uncultured, barbarlan, semi-savage population In reality, it is not quite so. While her rural population, the peasants, who constitute a majority of about 90 per cent, of the whole, are yet, as a rule, in a very low stage of civilization, in the modern sense of the word her intelligent classes are certainly equal to the same

stage of civilization, in the modern sense of the word, her intelligent classes are certainly equal to the same classes of society in any other country. Her colleges and universaries have a very high standing among the best institutions of that kind anywhere in the world; require for graduation longer years of study than any in this country, for instance, and embrace wide and elaborate programmes in every science. In the study of foreign languages, especially, the Russian educated classes are, beyond doubt, greatly in advance of other nations. It is generally conceded, for instance, that one hears better Flench in St. Petersburg than in Paris. Refinement and culture, the highest understanding and appreciation of music, as well as beautiful specimens of all arts, are as numerous in Russian cities as in those of Germany, England or France. But to the western world all this remains a sealed province, a locked domain, for various reasons, some of which apply to this country also, strange as such a statement may seem to be at the first glance. America always has been, and, to a certain extent, up to the present day is practically in the same position, so far as the judgment of Western Europe is concerned. Traditional misconceptions, no matter how great and untrue, even malicious, are, as a rule, very hard to overcome. Ever since the United States won her independence, the English, who knew the Americans better than the other nations did, firmly asserted the 4mmaturity of this country in all of the highest attainments of intellect. They claimed that in science, literature and art the United States was far be ind, was not cultured and refined en rugh to understand their value and meaning, that there was no competent critic in any line here, and that, while rich. far be-ind, was not cultured and refined enough to understand their value and meaning, that there was no competent critic in any line here, and that, while rich, and prosperous in industry and raw material of all kinds, there was as yet no room in America for the adequate growth of the softening and ennobling influences of literature and art. English statesmen, up to the beginning of the last quarter of this century, doubted even the ability of the American people to govern themselves, and always considered the immortal Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States selves, and always considered the immortal Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States as weak, temporary makeshifts, and time after time predicted their overthrow, the final disruption of the Union and inevitable anarchy. Even a whole century of unprecedentedly presperous life of this republic has mot yet convinced them of the utter fallacy of their views, and the great majority of Europe still looks upon this country as a vast producer of all earthly riches, except the riches of human thought, culture and refinement. They still think that only the old mother countries are able to produce the best food for the highest elements of human nature, and that American civilization is yet of a very rough character, good enough for the making of the almighty dollar, but immature, weak and poor, so far as severything else is concerned.

An American book has to be approved by the London crities, an American painting by the Paris salon, and American scientific discovery by a German or an English authority before they become noticed and appreciated by the European public. Such glants in the field of the world's belies letters as Edgar Pee or Brete Harte had to obtain the stamp of English approval before they lower recognized even in their own country—recognized from we nout head of the world's belies letters.

were recognized even in their own country—recognized and whout badly concealed surprise. The beginning of America's emancipation of this English tutelage and account distributed in the control of the c accomplished

Europe is loath to part with her authority, a thousand years old, upon all such matters, and young countries, like America or Russ'a, are still held far below their real worth. To those general reasons, the latter country, unfortunately, has to add several others, of her own making, just as powerful, and inapplicable to any other nation on the face of the earth; first, her despotic, absolute government; second, her language, and, third, her isolation, as the direct result of the other two. I will not enlarge upon the first one of these reasons—it is certainly well known to every intelligent reader of this paper. But the second reason, the language, is so unique and at the same time so powerful, explaining so well the natūral surprise at finding such world-famous writers in barbarian Russia, that I have to say something about the Russian language before I come to the direct subject of this paper.

subject of this paper.

The evolution of modern European languages, Italian, Spanish, German, French and even of the newest of them all, the English, was, comparatively speaking, very slow during the last two, or even three centuries. If you pick up any author of the seventeenth century in If you pick up any author of the seventeenth century in the original, you will find but very seldom a word, and still more rarely, a sentence, whose meaning or construction has fallen into disuse or become unfamiliar. The French of Voltaire or the German of Lessing are almost as pure as the modern. Even Shakespeare can be read in the original without much trouble. This is not the case with the Russian language, for the simple reason that only two and a half centuries ago it practically did not exist. The history of the Russian literature does not begin till the middle of the eighteenth century. Up to the time of Peter the Great, who died in 1725, the only people in Russia who could read and write were the clergymen and a few government officials, and the only written documents were the chronicles of the monks and the few church and law books—both in the original Russian, known at present as the ancient original Russian, known at present as the ancient church-slave language. Its vocabulary and construction, even its alphabet and letters, are entirely different from the modern Russian, and, to be understood, has to be

translated like any other foreign language. It is as dead now as Latin or ancient Greek, and one has to translated like any other foreign language. It is as dead now as Latin or ancient Greek, and one has to study it as a separate language, in order to be able to read and understand the chronicles. Its transition into modern Russian was quick and far-reaching, but even the early authors of the eighteenth century can now be but partially undestood without special study, and the language of Frediakovsky and Lomonosov, the first two Russian writers of note of the middle of the eighteenth century, is much farther from the mcdern Russian than the German, French or English of the fifteenth century from the present. The purification and first two Russian writers of note of the middle of the eighteenth century, is much farther from the modern Russian than the German, French or English of the fifteenth century from the present. The purification and scientific construction did not begin till the end of the eighteenth century. The language of the first Russian poet of note, Derzhavin, who died in 1816, is very heavy, and his famous poem, "Ode to God," is something utterly unreadable now. The annals of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, established by Catharine the Great, are mostly in German. The court and aristocracy used French, so unreliable and changeable was the Russian language even at the beginning of this century. The historian and novelist Karamzin and the poet Zookovsky were practically the first authors, who laid the foundation of the modern Russian, and Pushkin was the man who, by his genius and the immense popularity of his works, during the short period of his life, purified the language, brought it into common use, reconstructed its grammar and syntax, and made it what it is today, the richest and one of the most beautiful languages of our times.

The Russian alphabet at the present time has thirty-six letters, and, while the pronunciation is strictly phonetic, more so than in any ancient or modern language, it is a very hard one for foreigners, mostly on account of the predomination of many seemingly harsh sounds, foreign to any other modern language. Their origin is easily traced to the influences of ancient Greek, on the church-slave language. So far as I know, the modern Russian is the only language in use which preserves to a certain extent the spirit of the ancient Greek, hexameter. The modern Greek is in that respest nothing but a weak, lame imitation, as compared to the modern Russian. Consequently, its grammar is very complicated, even more so than the Latin or ancient Greek, is full of exceptions to general rules, and requires a lifetime for a foreigner to acquire all its intricacies. Therefore, its study outside of R

Therefore, its study outside of Russia is exceedingly limited, and the courses of the language recently established in Paris and Berlin universities, as well as in Harvard in this country, have but very few students. For this reason Russian literature is known to the western world exclusively through translations, which, as a rule, even at their best, do but little justice, and never transmit to the reader the flavor and beauty of the original, especially in poetry. At the same time, while even the third-rate authors in French, German or English are well known to the intelligent Russian classes in the original, only the works of a few of the best modern Russian writers, almost exclusively novelists, are familiar to the western world through translations. Others are known only by name, through encyclopedias and similar works.

Russian poets are practically unknown—and it is in

others are known only by name, through encyclopedias and similar works.

Russian poets are practically unknown—and it is in poetry that the beauty and flexibility of a language and the richness and power of a literature are mostly felt. I know of no other two modern languages which are so totally different as to their construction and especially spirit, as the English and Russian. While the former is curt, terse and concise, inimitable for state papers and especially judiciary uses, the latter is volatile, rich and flexible, presenting almost numberiess variations and picturesque expressions, thus being extremely adaptable for oratory and poetry. It can be easily understood, under such circumstances, why Russian literature, especially poetry, rich and powerful as it really was during the last three-quarters of this century, should have remained practically a terra incognita to foreigners, until Turgeneff's exile to Paris brought his grand personality into direct contact with the best French writers of the time, and the discovery of the great worth of his works was made. The present acquaintance of the western into direct contact with the best French writers of the time, and the discovery of the great worth of his works was made. The present acquaintance of the western world with Russian authors, such as it is, dates from that time. It is as yet but limited, and necessarily deals mostly with the modern productions. It is a well-known fact that during the last quarter of the century poetry has fallen into disuse all over the world—partly through the inclination of the general public toward realism and materialism; partly through the deterioration of the poets themselves. There is no living poet of note in any language today. The recent death of Tennyson, and the scandal which almost resulted from the vain search for a worthy successor to take the place of the English poet laureate, is a striking example of the same condition in every other national literature. The greatest strength of Russian belles-lettres of this century lies in her poets—Pushkin, Lermontov, Nekrasov—but the modern reading public does not care for poetry—and thus it comes to pass that while Dostoyeveky, Turgeneff, and especially Count Tolstoy, are fairly well known, the greatest of them all, the real founder and father of the language as well as literature, Pushkin, is either wholly unknown, or known only by name, as an encyclopedical unknown, or known only by name, as an encyclopedica

unknown, or known only by name, as an encyclopedical celebrity.

Alexander Sergoyevitch Pushkin was born on May 28—old style—1799, in the city of Moscow, and today the whole of the vast Russian Empire is celebrating the centenary anniversary of his birth. For the first time in the history of the country a national holiday was ordered by the government to celebrate the memory, not of a saint of the church, not of a Czar, not of a victory on the field of battle, but of an author and poet. In every city and town appropriate exercises are being held, hundreds of schools and various benevolent institutions are founded all over Russia to perpetuate his memory, and several monuments are started in addition to those already erected in St. Petersburg and Moscow. to those already erected in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The Russian people, 130,000,000 strong, are honoring today the memory of its pride, the greatest genius in the field of literature it has ever produced. At is truly a unique celebration of a unique personality in Russian

history.

A. S. Pushkin is one of the few poets in the history of the world who acquired his fame all at once, while still in his teens. At the graduating exercises of the Lyceum of Czarskoe Selo, an aristocratic college of those times, situated in one of the suburbs of St. Petersburg, in 10.15, while a boy of 16, he read his first poem, "Reminiscences of Czarskoe Selo," a poem which by its power and beauty impressed the large audience to such an extent that he received an extraordinary ovation. The poet Derzhavin, supreme authority in poetry in those times, who was present as a guest of honor, pronounced it divine, embraced the youth, blessed him as his worthly successor, and cried over him. Ever since that

day the boy poet has been in the front rank of Russian literature. It seems marvelous today how quickly his genius discovered the hidden treasures of his native language, how masterfully and with what irresistible, strange power he led in its purification and new construction, and how blindly every other writer of those times followed his lead. There certainly was no, such precedent in the evolution of any other language—a process usually slow and conservative. He accomplished something which has never been done by any other single human being, either before or after him. In that respect his achievement was certainly quite unique. Old process usually slow and conservative. He accomplished something which has never been done by any other single human being, either before or after him. In that respect his achievement was certainly quite unique. Old linguists, academicians of his time, who spent their lives in the study of the Russian language, renowned authors of fame and experience, like Karamzin, Kriloff and Dvokovsky, consulted him, when he was barely 20 years old, as a recognized authority, and that position is retained by Pushkin up to the present day, as every controversy pertaining to the innumerable intricacies of Russian grammar is always settled, without a possibility of an appeal, by referring to h's works. He is the standard, and is liable to remain so for some time to come, as with him the rapid evolution of the modern Russian ceased, and it seems to be at present a fully-developed language. Pushkin's active literary life covers a period of twenty-two years—from 1815 to 1837. There are but very few writers in the world's literature whose works are so diversified, so many sided, as his. He is the author of many most popular short romances, stanzas and songs, of appropriate esprits, of cutting, sarcastic epigrams, of long poems on widely different subjects, in beautiful, powerful, clear-cut verses of perfect rhythm; of novels, comedies, and dramas in verse and prose; even of an excellent history of the revolt of Povgatcheff, that unsuccessful Russian Cromwell. His complete works comprise seven large volumes, about one-half of them in verse, and it is impossible to say in which line he is at his best. Every k'nd possesses some startling, unique beauty which is entirely his own, and was never excelled by any other Russian author. His poetry presents all kinds, all styles of versification, ancient and modern. He has had no preference for any of them, as poets are apt to have, and was as great a master in hexameter as in iambus, choreus or dactyl. Every one of his dozen or more long poems is written in a different meter. When Greditch,

'I hear the vanished sound of the divine Hellenic tongue, My agitated soul feels the pressure of the shadow of the great old ma.

Pushkin was a devoted admirer of the only real Rus-Pushkin was a devoted admirer of the only real Russian reformer except himself, Emperor Peter the Great. To him is dedicated one of his most powerful poems, "The Bronze Rider," in which he makes the magnificent statute of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg, erected by Catharine the Great, ride over the city during the inundation of 1827, when the whole of it was covered by the sea. In the prologue to that wonderful tale of imagniation, Pushkin brings the great Emperor to the then wild shores of the Neva River, and, at the sight of the sea, puts into his lips the memorable words:

"Here is a place where it is predestined by nature

"Here is a place where it is predestine by nature For us to cut a window through into Europe."

And what is St. Petersburg, but the only window Russia yet possesses into the western world, her whole interior still strongly and persistently guarded up to today against any western influences?

Another poem, "Poltava," which is seemingly built

upon the romantic event of the treason of the Cossack, Hetman Mazeppa, is in reality also nothing but a beau-tiful frame for the gigantic personality of Peter. As the reader doubtless remembers, the same event inspired Byron also, but how widely different did the two great poets understand it, how differently they felt toward the main actors of the drama, and how evidently the na-tures of an Anglo-Saxon and slave came to a conflict on the subject!

the subject!

There is no more vivid and true picture of Russian life of the first half of this century than the one given by Pushkin in his most famous work, the poem, "Eugene Onegin." It is written in brilliant verses, and contains the story of a pure girl, a country maiden, Tatiana, who has fallen in love with a young man, Onegin, of the Byronic type, disgusted with life and himself, a pretended old man at the early age of 25. She writes him a letter, full of pathos, sincerity and devotion—a letter which up to today is known by heart by every educated Russian—a really wonderful gem of poetry and power. Not believing in true hove or anything else, Onegin spurns her, flirts mercilessly under her very eyes with her pretty sister, enrages her flancé, kills him in a duel, and they part, seemingly forever. He roams over the country, in search of something worth his attention and, after a few years, goes to St. Petersburg, disillusiones in everything more than ever. There he again meets Tatiana, who in the mean time has submitted to the entreatles of her family and married a famous old general. She now moves in the most exclusive circle of the cap..al, and from a plain country girl has developed into a most fascinating and beautiful court lady. Onegin, who considered himself cold and utterly unable to submit to a woman's charms, immediately falls desperately in love with her. It is his turn now to write love letters, which remain unanswered, to suffer, to forget everything except her, to be driven to desperation—and finally, finding her alone one day, he loses all self-control, and throws himself at her feet. That interview is tritly wonderful in its dramatic conception and linguistic power—every word, every line is a sparkling jewel. Tatiana ends it with these memorable words:

"I love you—why deny the truth?
But I am given to another.
And to him will I ever remain true."

Nothing did as much to suppress Byronic influences upon Russian thought as that poem, and nothing marks. There is no more vivid and true picture of Russian life

Nothing did as much to suppress Byronic influences upon Russian thought as that poem, and nothing marks the modern evolution of woman more than a comparison of Turgeneff, or Tolstoy's work with Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin."

Eugene Onegin."
No other work in Russian literature inspired so many amous paintings and musical pieces as "Eugene amous paintings and musical pieces as "Eugene character in that poem, Onegin, Tafamous paintings and musical pleces as "Eugene Onegin." Every character in that poem, Onegin, Ta-tiana, her sister Olga, and her slain lover, Lensky, were made subjects of innumerable works of art. Up to today nothing stirs the artistic mind so often and so deeply as those picturesque, life-like creations of Pushkin's genius Ine poem has been translated many times into various European languages, but, like all other poetical translations of the contract of the

lations, they are weak and in no case known to me convey the power and beauty of the original.

Pushkin's works contain but very little, if any, of what is commonly known as literary ballast-weak productions, which sometimes go a long way to fill the

volumes of many famous writers. He was very careful and elaborate in everything he published—his works

volumes of many famous writers. He was very careful and elaborate in everything he published—his works usually did not see the light for several years after they were first written. It is supposed that a great deal of most valuable material was suppressed and forever lost—the Emperor himself having sent special gendarmes to take charge of all his papers immediately after his death. And those papers have never seen daylight again, and it is known what became of most of them. While having no written literature of the ancient and mediaeval times, Russia possesses a large number of heroic songs and tales, which are as poetic and as valuable for a competent understanding of her past, as the Vedas of India, Sagas of Scandinavia or Niebelunzen Lieder of Germany. No attention whatever was paid to the the most important store of national wisdom, known in English as "folk-lore," by Pushkin's predecessors in the evolution of Russian letters. He discovered its treasures and brought to light its worth, he checked the unlimited influences of European knowledge and experience upon Russian literature, which prevailed during the eighteenth and the first quarter of the nineteenth centuries. His poems, 'Rovesian and Ludmila,'' "Tale of the Fisherman and Fish,'' "Tale of the Czar Saltan,' and others more than anything else served to emancipate Russian thought and literature from slavish imitation to French, German and English. He nationalized Russian literature, showed to the people its own power and resources, and led it to its present sef-existence and independence. Every one of his predecessors, gifted as some of them were, simply imitated, one way or another, to a greater or leeser extent, some of the most renowned European writers of former times. It was Voltairianism, Shillerism; Byronism. There existed no purely Russian literary or philosophical schools or separate movements of thought.

Peter the Great opened the Russian seclusion of the seventeenth century and brought European influences to bear upon the country and broug

purely Russian literary or philosophical schools or separate movements of thought.

Peter the Great opened the Russian seclusion of the seventeenth century and brought European influences to bear upon the country—his weak successors were unable to check them in time, and they were carried too far during the eighteenth century, almost to a complete annihilation of everything purely national, no matter how good and valuable it was. Pushkin felt the danger of possible national obliteration, and once more turned the scale. Today, thanks exclusively to his lead, Russian literary and philosophical schools are as distinct as any—and Gogol, Belinsky, Granowsky, Dobrolubov, Pissarev, Jargeneff or Tolstoy would be impossible without Pushkin's work. Therefore he is conceded to be more of a purely national Russian writer than any before him or after. The study of ancient Russian lore, music and other arts began with him—and has already brought a very rich harvest. The Russian schools of music, painting, architecture, sculpture are as recognized by the whole civilized world as any others. The first national Russian operas were written, thanks directly to Pushkin's immense influence upon his contemporaries. Glinka's masterplece, the opera, "Roossian and Ludmila," is founded upon Pushkin's poom of the same name. The operas, "The Mermaid," by Dargom'zhsky, "Ahe Queen of Spades," and "Eugene Onegin," by Tchayacovsky, followed. The most popular songs were written for his words, on subjects given or suggested by his works. It is really impossible either to exaggerate, or to define all the ways in which he influenced the evolution of purely Russian national resources in all directions. They are innumerable. No other man reflected so greatly upon the intellectual history of Russia during this century by his single personality, as Pushkin did.

The personal life and literary career of Pushkin, as of any other great Russian author of this century, were

renected so greatly upon the intellectual history of Russia during this century by his single personality, as Pushkin cld.

The personal life and literary career of Pushkin, as of any other great Russian author of this century, were persistently checkered by the Czar's absolutism. He was three times banished from St. Petersburg, twice to his estates in the province of Pakov, and once to Southern Russia. He was of a flery, quick-tempered nature, easily influenced by the great multitude of wrongs, which environed Russian life during the long reign of that most accomplished of modern despots, Emperor Nicholas the First. Through his epigrams—and Pushkin was fearless enough to throw them without any mercy on the Emperor himself—he made enemies at the court of St. Petersburg, and among the highest officials of the empire. When his fame finally became irresistible even to the crowned despot, the Czar undertook to be himself the censor of everything Pushkin desired to publish But that did not help matters any. His enemies still persistently persecuted him, and when it became impossible to do so through his writings, turned their attention to his private life. A few years before his death he married the most beautiful Russian girl of those times, Mile. Gontcharova. But, unfortunately, she was as flippant as she was pretty, and her filrtations, innocent though they were, made the life of the poet utterly miserable. A Hollandalse adventurer, who was admitted as an officer of the guard, was skillfully used as a tool to eveite his suspicions, a duel followed, and Pushkin was mortally wounded and died on January 27, 1837, just as his genius became fully developed.

His untimely death indirectly deprived Russia of another of her greatest sons and poets—Michael Yoorievitch Lermontov. An officer of the Imperial Guard himself, belonging to the same set of scelety, he knew all the circumstances of the duel, knew that it was nothing but a premeditated murder by hired hands. Startled by the irrefarable loss to the nation, as Pushki

ON THE DEATH OF PUSHKIN Fallen the poet! He proud henor's slave, By slander cfushed, is dead— With fead and vengennee in his breast, a grave Entombs his haughty head.

Nor strange is it, from other clime, from far, In quest of fortune, buffeted by fate, Like hundreds more, in search of lucky star, A refugee and longing to be great,

That he should feer again and yet again, And sooff at customs of a foreign land; Should spurn the language of its torgue and pen Whore greatness failed to stay his deadly hand.

Nor could he realize in that gory hour Against whose glory, aye, and even mor whose genius, whose transcendent p. wer, His arm was raised upon our shore.

Why sought the poet fickle throngs, Why from fami iar haunts depart? To suffer these disastrous wrongs, Why left he friends of open heart?

They took his spiendid wreath, and now in this new world, upon its place The lsurel shades his kingly face And hides the thorns about his brow.

By whispers from a thoughtless herd With venom were his final moments rank. From binated hope and vengeance thirst he sank And died alone, without a word.

No more will mus'c follow him, No: will he sing his song agair The poet's home is narrow, grim A seal is on his lips and pen.

You haughty scions of a father's name, So base that with your slavish heel You crushed a tender heart and murrered fame And tramped hope with fatal real,

You hungry mob! That crowd so near The throne, to genius blast and name You foss of freedom—cringing slaves of fear, Destroyers of a nation's fame!

Creuch low beneath protecting laws, Before you truth and justice bow— Yet in God's court, you slanderers pruse, That awful bar awaits you now.

Nor can you buy it with your cursed gold. It pierces through your very thoughts and deeds; The shameless lies, which glibly you have told Are now but weak and broken reces.

Nor can you with your black and victous gore Wash out the everlasting stain, The blood of him who sings to us no more, The poet you have basely slain.

The poet you have basely slain.

Those lines, fresh from the pen, became instantly known all through St. Petersburg. The Emperor was informed of them, deprived the young poet, then only 22 years old, of his grade in the guard, and exiled him to the Caucasus, where he shortly became despondent and irritable, provoking a duel, in which he was instantly killed.

P. A. DEMENS-TVERSKOY.

3 3 3 · 3 · 3 · 3 · 3 LITERARY OUTLOOK. TALK WITH A PUBLISHER ON THE HAZARDS OF HIS TRADE.

By a Special Correspondent.

EW YORK, June 7, 1899.—I was talking the other day with a man who is especially familiar with the mysteries of the publishing Business about the relative hazards to the publisher in undertaking the various kinds of books. "The ordinary novel," said he "probably presents the smallest risk. It is usually of only 300 or 400 pages, without illustrations, and in form nothing more than a fairly good cloth-bound book. To make 1000 copies of such a book costs from \$400 to \$500—that is, for composition, paper, electrotyping, printing and binding. The sale of 1000 copies will pay this, and also the cost of handling, and a moderate royalty to the author, and in most cases even a little more And since everybody who reads at all is more or less of a novel reader, if you have fair shrewdness and energy in your business you can manage somehow to sell at least 1000 copies of most any novel that your best judg-ment as a publisher would prompt you to undertake."

"Still there are novels," I suggested, "published at a

"Still there are novels," I suggested, "published at a loss."

"Oh, plenty of them. And from what I have already said you can easily gather why. On the basis of 1000 copies, overy item in the whole transaction must be more or less favorable to the publisher, or he gets left. Even a novel will not sell to the extent of 1000 copies unless it has some popular qualities and is well handled; and to get out whole even on a sale of 1000 copies there must have been good economy in the manufacture and handling and the author's royalty must not be too royal. If, for instance, you have to pay a royalty of 25 percent. of the retail price, you would find yourself involved in a positive loss on a sale of only 1000 copies. But, of course, of the novel of a man who can command a royalty of 25 per cent. you are pretty sure to sell a good many more than 1000 copies. Of almost any novel, indeed, the publisher expects to sell more than 1000 copies and it is rather the exception, I should say, when the first edition of a novel is not more than 1000. Usually it is about 2000; but, in the case of popular authors like Kipling and Anthony Hope it will be 20,000 or 25,000."

Books Involving Greatest Risk.

"If novels are the publisher's lightest risk, what class of books does he find to be his greatest?" "If novels are the publisher's lightest risk, what class of books does he find to be his greatest?"

"Well, books of travel, histories, minor biographies, and, especially, expensively illustrated books, are all a fine gamble. In any of these lines, the fate of one book is not the slightest guide to the fate of another. You see one sell very well; you flatter yourself that you know why; and you put out a second that, you think, has the same things, or, at least, the same kind of things, in its favor, and—ante!—it doesn't sell at all. Of any book of 300 or 400 pages you must sell from 400 to 600 copies to come out clear, even if there are no illustrations and no royalities. Add either or both, and your proposition becomes rapidly harder; and to come out clear, you must sell from 1000 copies upward, dependent upon the size of the royalty and the extent of the illustration. In a country of the extent of ours, the sale of 1000 copies of any book that appeals to the general reading public looks like a very small matter. Regarding it from the outside, you would say that it ought to be effected without any particular effort. Just the ordinary curiosity raised by the usual

announcements and reviews ought easily to suffice to take up that many copies, you would think. There are not less than 5000 public libraries in the United States; and as libraries, so far as they can, buy almost whatever books are published, it would seem as if they alone would insure a sale of at least 1000 copies. But the feal fact is that even of worthy and valuable books—books that are truly essential to the working completeness of any general library—so many as 1000 copies are ordinarily sold only by being always alert in your business and knowing just how to do it."

Dr. Watson's Stories of Schoolboy Life.

Dr. Watson's Stories of Schoolboy Life.

Ian Maclaren has lately finished a series of stories of schoolboy life that will appear shortly in the Saturday Evening Post and then in book form. They supply a very interesting contrast to the version of the same life just completed by Mr. Kipling in h's "Stalky" stories. Naturally, it is a Scotch school with which the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" deals, and not an English military school, and the lads he introduces us to are of a very different type from Mr. Kipling's resourceful three—Stalky, Beetle and McTurk. There is the same abundant humor and pathos, the same fond portrayal of Scotch canniness and cleverness that marked the first Maclaren stories, and they can hardly fall, I think, to be read with great interest.

Authorship of "Arms and the Woman."

marked the first Maclaren stories, and they can hardly fail, I think, to be read with great interest.

Authorship of "Arms and the Woman."

There has been appearing lately in a number of the leading newspapers of the country a novel entitled "Arms and the Woman." that has attracted a good deal of attention and induced considerable inquiry regarding the author. It is a lively, romantic tale of the present day that introduces the reader to a company of quite, attractive people, and carries him through a rare round of engaging and often thrilling incidents, and the name of the author of it is Harold McGrath. It is his first novel, but not his arst writing. For some years he has been on the staff of the Syracuse Herald, contributing especially to it a regular column of humorous matter, and he has contributed more or less—especially of humorous verse—to other publications, among them the Century Magazine. His success with his first venture in novel writing has encouraged him to continue, and he already has two other novels well under way, the one nearest completion being a story of the revolution, which he expects to call "The Swash-Bucklers." His newspaper position is exacting, as newspaper positions are apt to be, and for the writing of verses and stories he has only such time as he can catch. But ample energy and fair facility make amends with him, as with so many other authors, for scant opportunity. He is a young man—not above 30 years of age—and shows in his speech and address the same preference for what is cheerful and pleasing that appears in his writings. He is an addition to that school that may be said to have come into existence among us only within the last five years—a school that writes primarily for the public's present entertainment, and without any special lust to verify literary principles and produce immortal masterpieces. There have long been distinct groups of such writers in England and France; there have almost always been instances of them in this country, but until quite lately the number

thors Have to Wait on Publish

Authors Have to Wait on Publishers.

It isn't long since I noted that Herbert E. Hamblen had finished a boy's story for publication this fall. He has now just finished another, but it will not be brought out for more than a year. And this, by the way, is a very good illustration of the long intervals that the "necessities of the trade" are, in these days, apt to impose between the completion of a manuscript and its publication. To wait a year or even two years-for the gratification of seeing his production in print is no uncommon experience with an author nowadays, even when he places what he writes with the greatest readiness. I know of one instance in which one of the best novels of a well-known and very popular writer lay in the publisher's safe, accepted and the author paid for it, all of four years before it was published.

Returning to Mr. Hamblen. He has allowed me to look over the manuscript of his new story, and I can say for it that it is as full of striking incident as anything he has written. It is the story of "Scotty," a Scotch lad who comes to America at 19, and soon becomes a member of the volunteer fire department. Anyone can see what an opportunity this would become in the hands of a man like Hamblen, who knows all about engines of all kinds, and has himself had more strange adventures with them than any other ten men.

A Variety of Views of "A Duet."

A Variety of Views of "A Duet."

It has been rather interesting to note the variety of comment called out by Conan Doyle's strange (that is, strange for him.) new novel, "A Duet." In it he turned sharply away from his former alms and manner and gave us a realistic, a semi-realistic, novel of present-day life, written with a confessed purpose; and the judgments on the performance range from the curtest, most unreserved disapproval to admiration wrought out with all the reviewer's best skill in detail. What the final result will be, it is still too early to say; but I suspect that, on the whole, the book will prove to be not very successful. It was a pretty bold venture; in making it, Dr. Doyle sacrificed an assurance to an uncertainty. Writing in his wonted manner he never lacks for a profitable audience now. His readiness to run the risk of turning it away is the more remarkable in view of the fact that he labored many a long year to get it. Speaking of his early struggles, he once said:

"They heave heard folk talk as though there were some

"I have heard folk talk as though there were some hidden back door by which one may creep into litera-ture, but I can say myself that I never had an introture, but I can say myself that I never had an introduction to any editor or publisher before doing business with them, and that I do not think that I suffered on that account. Yet my apprenticeship was a long and trying one. During ten years of hard work, I averaged less than £50 a year from my pen. I won my way into the best journals, Cornhill, Temple Bar, and so on; but what is the use of that when the contributions to those journals must be anonymous? It is a system which tells very hardly against young authors. I saw with astonishment and pride that 'Habakkuk Jepson's Statement' in the Cornhill wes attributed by critic after critic to Stevenson; but, overwhelmed as I was by the compliment, a word of the most lukewarm praise sent straight to my own address would have been of greater use to me. After ten years of such work I was as unknown as if I had never dipped a pen in an ink bottle."

E. C. MARTIN.

ON THE AMAZON.

TRAVELING UP THE GREAT RIVER ON AN OCEAN STEAMER.

From Our Oun Correspondent.

N THE AMAZON, May, 20, 1899.—Afloat upon the mighty Amazon! Steaming up the greatest river of the world. Riding on and on and on over a yellow inland sea, now coasting shores lined with a tropical vegetation and now so far out that the trees become hazy lines of blue in the distance.

I am on an ocean steamer 800 hundred miles from the Atlantic in the heart of South America. I am just now within a half mile of its south bank. The shores are lined with cacao orchards, and by the aid of my glass I can see the golden fruit from which our chocolate comes shining out of the green leaves. Back of the orchards are the lofty trees of the mighty Amazon forests and close to the shore are the gray-thatched huts of the

utaries as large as some of the great rivers of the world.

The Amazon receives into itself more than one hundred rivers. It has 1100 branches, and it is unquestionably the greatest water system of the globe. It has eight

The Amazon receives into itself more than one hundred rivers. It has 1100 branches, and it is unquestionably the greatest water system of the g'.be. It has eight rivers each of which has a navigable length of more than one thousand miles.

In coming here I passed the Tocantins, up which you can steam for days into the wilds of Brazil. I am on a great ocean steamer, which, when we stop at Manaos a few days from now, will be further inland from the ocean than Chicago. There are steamers from Manaos wh... will take you 1350 miles further on to Iquitos, Peru, so that you can go by steam upon this river 2350 miles westward from the sea.

Manaos is on the Rio Negro. It has steamers going ip that river 470 miles. I could leave the Amazon before I get to Manaos and go on a steamboat far on up the Madeira. There are, indeed, more than five thousand miles of steam navigation on the Amazon and its greater branches, and the whole river system is estimated as having something like fifty thousand miles of navigable waterways.

mater as naving something like fitty thousand finites of navigable waterways.

Many of these waterways, however, are small. The whole valley is covered by the rivers and streams, like a net, and when you realize how large the valley is you begin to appreciate their extent.

The Greatest Valley on Earth

There is no valley in the world like that of the Ama-

islands, which have been torn from the uplands and are being carried down to the sea. Some of these islands cover as much as an acre. They rise and fall in waves as our steamer goes by them. Now and then they catch on snags near the shore and wait there for the floods or heavy wind to carry them off.

How the Amazon Co

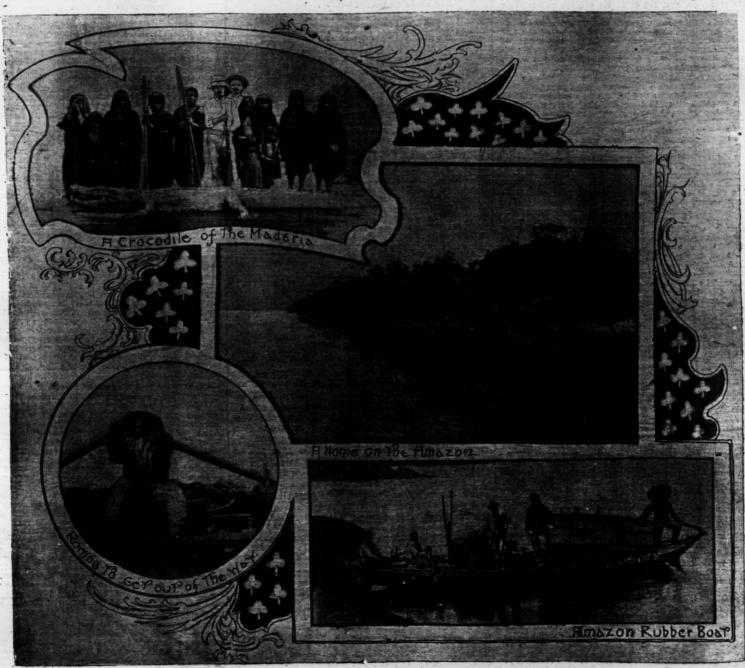
How the Amason Came to Be.

The greater part of the Amazon Valley was made up by the mud brought down by the river. Geologists say that there was originally a wide strait here joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. South America then consisted of two divisions, the highlands of Venezuela and the Guianas on the north and the great island of Brazil on the south. Then the Andes were thrown up out of the sea at the west. The bottom of the Amazon Valley was raised, the waters of the ocean rolled back and this great Amazon Plain was formed.

During the centuries since then the waters have been rolling down through it to the Atlantic, loaded with mud. The city of Para stands on land made of this mud, and from it the great island of Marajo has been built up.

Every year there are floods which turn this region into a vast inland sea. When the water subsides quantities of mud have been left, and thus year by year the delta of the Amazon has been formed.

The delta of the Amazon is more wonderful than Holland in its waterways. I saw something of it when I



cople. The opposite bank is wooded, but it is so far away that it forms only a line of soft navy blue which fades into the lighter blue of the sky.

In front and behind the steamer stretches this mighty stream carrying the waters of the Northern and Central Andes down to the sea. It has in it the washings of more than half a continent, and is the down spout of a watershed half as large as the whole United States. Where it are mixed the particles from the sluice boxes of the gold mines of the Beni and the Maranon. Atoms of it have received bitter kisses from the quinine trees of Peru and other atoms have trickled from the soil of Ecuador. It has the drainings of the sacred cities of the Incas, and it may contain some of the washings of the diamond mines of Upper Brazil. It has passed through countries of cannibals, it has come from wilds where the foot of white man has never trod, from mountains and valleys and lofty plateaue, and now is on its way across the continent to its great mother, the ocean. stream carrying the waters of the Northern and Central The Extent of the Amazon

I entered the Amazon by its lower mouth south of the island of Marajo. I sailed about that island, which itself is as big as some of our States, to the narrows, and then wound in and out through a series of wonderful channels into the main stream. Since then I have been steaming slowly up against the current. I have passed Obydos and I am now going on to the point 1000 miles from the Atlantic, where the Rio Negro flows into the Amazon. Tomorrow I shall go by the mouth of the Madeira, and I have already crossed the mouths of trib-

zon. It is 700 miles wide and 2400 miles long. It is as wide as from New York to Cleveland, and longer than from Philadelphia to the Great Salt Lake. It is more like a great sloping plain than a valley. It has not the high walls of other valleys and its slopes to the north and south are so gradual that it is said by one short canal the water systems of all South America could be connected. The Parana and Paraguay system run almost up to the Amazon. You can go up the Paraguay and its tributaries and by carrying your canoes a few miles can put them in the tributaries of the Amazon and float down to the Atlantic. The waters of the Amazon and those of the Orinoco, which flow into the Atlantic at the northern part of South America, are actually united by the Cassiquiare River, so that with a short canal connecting with the Paraguay one could really sail from the edge of the Caribbean Sea to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The slope of the valley from the Andes to the sea is very slight. Its fall in 2000 miles is only 200 feet, or just about an inch to the mile. You would hardly think the water would flow at all with such a fall, but it does flow and it carries with it vast quantities of silt. Millions upon millions of tons of mud are taken down by it every day into the Atlantic. Tree trunks and bits of vegetation which grow only in the Peruvian Andes have been seen floating in the ocean 400 miles east of the mouth of the Amazon, and the waters are said to be stained as far as 600 miles from the mouth.

Here the color of the water is yellow. It is about as thick as pea soup, and I can see not only trees and grass floating by me, but great beds of vegetation, floating

passed about the southern side of the is'and of Marajo and sailed through the narrow channel into the main body of the Amezon on my wav up the river. The land here is cut up by natural canals, forming vast i lands of curious shapes separated by narrow streams of water, which are walled with the wonders of tropical vegetation. I have seen most of the great rivers of the world, but nowhere else anything I ke this. Let me give you some notes which I made sitting in the prow of the steamer as we passed through.

We are now in the great delta of the Amezon. We

We are now in the great delta of the Amazon. We have left the rushing channel, where the river rolls along in yellow waves on its turbid course, and are along in yellow waves on its turbid course, and are floating through canals, where the water is as smooth as burnished steel, but where by the setting sun it has changed to copper and to gold. On all sides of us are islands, which seem to float on this copper sea, masses of rich, dark navy blue and gorgeous green. Our steamer is passing between walls of blue, wal's of emerald plush a hundred feet high, which, cut by other canals, similarly wooded, make it seem as though wowere traveling through one of nature's great cities. It is a fairy city of the Amazon—a city not built by hands, a city populated by monkeys, laguars, parrots and but terfiles. It is the haunt of the crocodi's, which hera grows to its greatest size. It is the home of the orchid and the palm, of the india rubber tree, and of countless other tropical plants, which would each be a rarity in the botanical gardens of Europe.

The Vegetation Along the River.

Take a look at the trees. What a varoity of palms!

Some of them are only as big around as your arm, but they are as tall as a six-story house, extending from the ground to the top without branches, and ending in a great tassel of leaves. There are others which sprout out in great bunches from the ground. There are palms loaded with cocoanuts, each nut in its green husk as big as a football. There are palms which branch out like fans, and there are royal palms a hundred feet tall, which tower high above the smaller varieties.

But the most striking trees of the Amazon are not the palm trees. We look in vain for a forest of palms. Palms grow among the other trees of the woods, and you seldom see many palms close together. The other forest trees in the distance look much like our trees at home.

When you get close to the shore, however, you see the trees are matted together with vines. The bark of many of them is silver gray, and long creepers hang down from their branches to the ground, so that it would be almost impossible to make your way through

would be almost impossible to make your way through without the aid of an ax.

Some of the trees are enormous. The one which bears the Brazil nut towers high above the rest of the forest. It has a foliage of rich, dark green, and this extends out in the shape of a great hill or mound of green away up there in the air. The Brazil nuts are like walnuts, only each nut is about twice as big as a baseball. It has a great husk upon it, and inside of it there are from fifteen to twenty of the Brazil nuts of commerce.

Some of the Amazon trees are covered with flowers, Over there at the right there is a hay stack of violets poised upon the top of that trunk, sixty feet high. Further over you may see a tree whose blossoms look just like buttercups. Build if you can in the eye of your mind a stack of buttercups as big as a circus tent away up in the air, surrounded by green, and you have the effect.

The most beautiful things, however, are the little

The most beautiful things, however, are the little things, the orchids which cling to the dead branches, the fern trees and plants which have leaves dusted with sil-ver and copper and gold.

The Huts of the Amazon.

The Huts of the Amazon.

I have seen but few people on my way up the Amazon. Para, at the mouth, is the metropolis of the whole region. It has 100,000 population and is a big business center. Obydos has about 500 people, although it is put down in the books as much larger. There are a few other scattering towns, such as Santarem and Porte Alegre, but none have many people.

Along the banks you see here and there cut out of the woods a clearing just about big enough for a hut and a garden. The hut is made of poles and palm leaves, and the garden consists of a few banana plants, an orange tree or so and some palm trees. The huts are thatched with palm leaves. They are so rude that the wind whistles through them and the roof merely serves to keep out the rain and the sun.

whistes through them and the roof merely serves to keep out the rain and the sun.

They are built close to the edge of the river. Naked babies play on the shore in front of them, and barefooted men and women, many of whom are mulattoes, or negroes, stand and look at the steamer as it goes by. The most of these people are rubber hunters, a few own cacao orchards, but all seem to be thriftless and poverty-stricken.

stricken.

Many of the people can live in their huts only a part of the year. They have to go to the higher lands during the floods. The Amazon Valley is the rainlest region of the world. It is estimated that a million and a half cubic feet of rain falls upon it every day the year through. This is an average of seventy-two inches of rain per annum. In other words, if the water lay where it fell the whole valley would be covered with rain so deep that it would hide the crown of the average man.

deep that it would hide the crown of the average man. Places Where it Rains Every Day,

In many parts of the valley it rains every day. In Para I had to make my appointments to call after the usual afternoon shower, and here fu ther up the Amazon the air is full of moisture and mist. Everything is custy. My knife has rusted in my pocket. I have to keep my revolver well oiled, and if I leave my gun loaded over night it is sometimes so damp that it will not go off in the morning. My camera is freckled with rust, and my typewriter locks as though it came from a junk shop. a junk shop

a junk shop.

The greatest rains are in our wipter. In November and February the Amezon rises from thirty to fifty feet above its usual level. At this time a vast part of the valley is flooded, and thousands of square miles are covered with water for months. Many of the i lands are submerged. The water flows out and in among the tops of trees, and the valley for a thousand miles and more is a vast inland sea from fifteen to 100 miles wide.

As you go up the river you see here and there long stretches of meadows which are made by these floods. The trees will not grow upon the lands where the waters lie for months. The result is the pasture fields of the Amazon, which are indeed vast in extent. I have seen many herds of cattle on my way here, and I am told that there are thousands pastured on the island of Marajo.

Marajo.

The people of the Amazon rely entirely upon boats for getting about. Every hut we have passed has had two or three boats tied to its wharf. Some were dugout canoes, others were flatboats, and at one or two large houses we saw steam launches. Some of the rowboats are painted in bright colors, and not a few have canopies or covers over them, under which their owners can crawl to keep out of the sun.

As we passed the huts the people usually ran out of them and dragged the boats up on the banks. Sometimes they jumped into their boats and rowed them out from the land to prevent the waves made by the steamer from overturning them and filling them with water. There are no roads in these Amazon fores. The only paths are those which go from one rubber tree to an-

paths are those which go from one rubber tree to ar other. These are too rough and winding for the people to use in the way of travel, and they lead to no particular place. The only roads are the streams. The people go visiting in boats. They carry their cacao and rubber to market in boats, relying entirely upon this method of getting from one place to another.

A step at Obydes.

We made quite a stop at Obydos coming up the river. The Amazon here is narrowed to a channel a little more than a mile wide. Through this trough the immense body of the Amazon sweeps with great force. The river is about two hundred and forty feet deep and it goes so fast that in stopping we could not rely upon the ship's anchor, but also had a cable tied from the boat to the bank. As soon as this was done men in canoes came out to the steamer, and upon one of these I went ashore.

The town is a little collection of one-story houses, cut out of the woods. It was as hot as Tophet and dreary to an extreme. It relies upon the rubber trade of the river and its cacao plantations. It has a factory in

which chocolate is made and the peddlers brought tins of chocolate on board to sell.

Acove Obydos there are many cacao orchards. They line the banks of the Amazon for miles. The trees look much like lilac bushes. They are from fifteen to thirty feet high and branch up in sprouts from the bottom. They have gnarly branches and the leaves and fruit sprout directly from the limbs. The fruit, when ripe, is of an orange hue, streaked with red. It is the shape of a squash or very large lemon. It has a thick shell and inside this there are many seeds enveloped in a soft pulp. The seeds are the cacao beans of commerce. They have black hearts full of oil. When ground the hearts make the chocolate and the shells of the seeds form what we call cocoa.

make the chocolate and the shells of the seeds form what we call cocoa.

The orchards here are very poorly cared for. The most of them are old, and although there is plenty of ground for new trees, very few are planted. Still the business pays well. The trees begin to yield fruit three years after they are set out, and it is said they will continue to bear for fifty years. Two crops a year are gathered and the only cultivation necessary is to keep down the weeks.

The chocolate of the Amazon is very fine, the French preferring it to all others. About five thousand tons are raised it is said, annually, and the yearly exports from Para alone often amount to more than seven million pounds. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

THE SHIRT WAIST.

[Kansas City Star:] In these times of weighty mat-ters a most fit subject of praise and eulogy has gone unsung but continues to flourish as the rose and the gar dens. It is the shirt waist, the most sensible, beautiful and useful of all garments devised for lovely woman, which epitomizes the spirit of the day in its utility and smartness. The flowing robes of the ancients, the ruff and pointed bodice of the Elizabethan period, the fairs and pointed bodice of the Elizabethan period, the fairy creations of the third empire, the grand gowns of Paris, all must give the place of honor to the shirt waist, as that which seems most lovely when worn by beauty. The young man of today may remember, as the favorite picture of his beloved, her radiance in the ball-rom, but, most likely the vision his memory conjures up is as he saw her in a pink shirt waist on a grand summer

The furs and the coquettish wraps of winter, which have so many beautiful forms, cannot compare with the picture of a big hat with many flowers and the pink shirt waist and white skirts which are the fines: costume

ever made.

Undoubtedly the shirt waist was an evolution, but it was an evolution that burst forth upon a delighted world as a triumph. There is more art in a shirt waist than in a rare and radiant painting. To the woman who wears it, jewels are needless and their charm is dimmed. The shirt waist is perhaps so charming because it always gives the impression of freshness, as a bouquet of fresh flowers. It also has the advantage of making the figure by the trick of cloth and the fashion of its making. For aught the shirt waist tells, its wearer is always a personification of grace and yet the grace is always a personification of grace and yet the grace of the shirt waist seems to come from the wearer. The shirt waist is, indeed, the most fascinating of created

But, to think that it has taken all these thousands of years to produce it! Much as the world is to be congratulated over at last achieving the fascinating shirt waist it is to feel humbled in the presence of the centuries and ages and cycles of its stupidity that have gone by into oblivion without knowing what they might have done and what they missed. Hail to the shirt waist, the last and best triumph of the nineteenth century!

MUSIC IN WAR.

[Cincinnati Enquirer:] The utility of music in mat ters pertaining to war is probably one of the greatest forces. At the present day, in all the armies of the world, musical war signals are considered yot only useful, but absolutely indispensable. The infantry drill regulations of many countries give the music and significance of more than sixty trumpet signals—calls of naming, of assembling, of alarm, of service and so om—besides a dozen or more drum and fife signals, all of which is a definite leavager to soldiers.

sides a dozen or more drum and fife signals, all of which is a definite language to soldiers.

But its use is not merely confined to signals, for music is used in other ways for purposes of war. In the way of dispelling weariness on the march, nothing is equal to the music of a brass band. Lord Wolseley has remarked that "troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination more quickly and in better fighting condition than those who march in silence, but, inspired by the music and words of the national song, will feel that self-confidence which is the mother of victory."

Probably savages are the most susceptible to the war-

Probably savages are the most susceptible to the war-Probably savages are the most susceptible to the war-like feeling inspired by a certain class of music. It arouses their anger, incites their fanaticism, and by ac-companying their war dances in time of peace it arouses their lust of war. For this reason it is arong warlike nations that early music was most developed. The German army includes more than ten thousand military musicians. Other powerful nations on the con-tinent employ rather less numbers in military bands.

NOTABLE PRECEDENTS.

[Boston Herald:] It is now intimated that Admiral Dewey may prefer not to accept the gift of a home that it is proposed to present to him. And yet other heroes have been made the recipients of similar testimonials, including Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut. Moreover, including Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut. Moreover, the present young Duke of Marlborough lives in the magnificent palace of Blenheim, which was the gift of the British nation to the first duke after his winning the battle of Blenheim. The present Earl of Nelson has as his chief abode Trafalgar House, which was presented to the surviving relative of England's most famous admiral after the battle of Trafalgar. Apsley House, a palatial abode adjoining the entrance of Hyde Park, in London, is the home of the present Duke of Wellington, and was presented to his grandfather, the first Duke of Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo by the nation, along with the estate and country seat of Strathfieldsaye.

The Rev. Tucker Wilson, pastor of a Baptist church in Muncie, Ind., has established a new record, having immersed eighty-seven newly-converted members of his flock in twenty-seven minutes, or at a rate greater than three a minute, and that without any assistance.

P 2 2 2 - 2 - 2 2 2 MASCULINE TOILET. SCARLET SHIRT FRONTS AND LAVEN-DER UNDERWEAR THE THING. By a Special Contributor.

A very high color note has been struck by the men who aspire to lead their sex in dress, and cheerfully lurid are the shirts of French linen now seen at country houses and clubs. A clear hot scarlet, to be accurately descriptive, is the ground plan of the modish outing and morning shirt bosom. Across this flaming breastplate, laid in side or box plaits, run half-inch wide, horizontal stripes in a leeper, richer, more ruby red, and with white cuffs and collars the gilded youth at the moment contemplates his facade in unabashed approval. Now as an extenuating circumstance it is only just to state that the whole of this plaited bosom does not show unless the wearer strays on the golf links and there, of course, should he divest himself of blue serge reefer and brown linen waistcoat his upper man, blooming like a poppy of the field, does not seem in the least out of

Ordinarily, though, the reefer and linen waistcoat are retained, and above the front of the latter garment a wedge of red shirt bosom beams cheerfully as a rising

Though only a certain number of the more progressive men have adopted these warrior-like sarks, all men whose taste in dress is good and progressive have given themselves up generously to the influence of lavender. This color pervades the masculine wardrobe, tinting the

whose taste in dress is good and progressive have given themselves up generously to the influence of lavender. This color pervades the masculine wardrobe, tinting the underwear, night clothes, gloves and hole, as well as the linen. Clear, clean, solid tones of lavender, occasionally diversified with small dots, rings, diamonds and vermicelli wriggles of black or white, are regarded as a chaste and becoming choice, and it is to be vouched that men, dark, light and of uncertain complexion, accept the lavender dyes with astonishing grace.

Nearly every phase of the almost ubiquitous bandanna tie chimes well with the lavender linen, and the man who is "got up" creditably for all his morning vocations, who runs into town every morning to his office and spends his Sundays on clubhouse plazzas, ties his china silk bandanna in a four-in-hand about a straight standing collar and over a black and lavender French linen shirt bosom. High up on the linen frontage fastens, double-breasted by large white pearl buttons, a gray linen waistcoat that invariably demonstrates on its surface the useful beauty of a dot or plaid. The dot or plaid may be in a paler shade of gray, or very delicately done in brown or dull green. If a plaid it is drawn in hair lines that suggest rather than emphasize color. Trousers of a gray homespun, or serge, or tough rough Scotch tweed, and a double-breasted reefer of blue serge contribute just the correct tone to a typically spring-like and business-like costume for the scason.

Very dark brown shoes and a rough cream white sailor hat, having its dark-blue gros-grain ribbon band helu on one side by three small, dark-blue enamel buttons, in place of a bowknot, tops off the whole thing tidlly. If low brown shoes are worn, full silk lacers tie in an abundant sort of bow on the instep, and brown hose, pretty well peppered with the gayest yellow, blue and red dots or streaks, are the morning rule.

The Manleure.

We have it on the authority of men who yield to noth-

We have it on the authority of men who yield to nothing effeminate that the manicure is still very essential

We have it on the authority of men who yield to noting effeminate that the manicure is still very essential to the nice perfection of the masculine toilet. In New York those barber shops frequented by the fashionable club men are all provided not only with the manicure conveniences, but a professional, who wie'ds skillfully all the instruments and applications necessary for shaping and bleaching the nails.

The finger tips are first brushed with very soft bristles in tepid suds of sweet castile, dried, cleansed with a steel blade that is not sharp, and then a pointed orange wood stick, dipped in clear bleaching fluid is passed back and forth under the nails. A pair of curved scissors are used to snip off hangnails and to shape the nail itself into a rounding arch, like the outside of a crescent, for long or pointed nails are detestable on a man's hand. When the ivory end of the steel cleaning blate the manicurist gently pushes back the edge of flesh that is ever growing up from the finger on to the nail's surface. Lastly, the operator rubs on the base of her right hand thumb a trifle of sweet white powder and then rubs the nails of her customer swiftly back and forth against her own powdered palm. By this device a fine finish, no glitter, is contributed to the nails and all the color introduced is the healthy glow of blood in the finger tips that produces a clear pink and white in the nails themselves.

The Summer Perfume.

If lavender is the chosen color for this sea It lavender is the chosen color for this season's linen, lavender water is adopted wisely and quite universally as the most approved tollet liquid for the warm weather. Bags of English lavender are put in presses and drawers where underwear is laid, and no feminine fripperies were ever more dainty than the striped lavender and white wash silk pajamas that now supply the masculine wardrobe. In place of the cords hitherto used for the pajama coat at the waist, a sash-like ribbon is now run through three straps at the back, and the broad ends of the ribbon are caught in close with flat silk tarsels.

of the ribbon are caught in close with flat silk tassels. Woven underwear of the popular tint or a warm shrimp pink is coming in under the same guise as formerly, but with a considerable difference in the weaving. Men have been fond of wearing pure lisle, silk or wool in summer, or until the present, when the manufacturers are very successfully introducing a new weave of either silk and linen or silk and wool in combination. Silk and linen is by far the best combination for summer, and the men who have adopted this smooth-surfaced, well-ventilated underwear have their initials worked in silk on every garment in cream white or a deeper tone of pink or layender than the garments themselves.

BEAU BRUMMEL.

Dr. Carlton T. Lewis who is only 32 years old, has been elected to the long-vacant Emily Sanford professorship of English at Yale. The chair had been offered to Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel.) to Edmund Clarence Stedman and to Charles Dudley Warner.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

HURSDAY evening, June 15, Elizabeth Regin Mowry, a brilliant dramatic singer of San Francisco, who is here for a brief visit to her childhood's home, will give a concert at Simpson Aud torlum, under the management of J. T. F.tzzerald. M s. Mowry will have the valuable assistance of Elizabeth M. Jordan piano; Arthur Marshall Perry, violin; B. Bierlich, 'cello and Miss Blanche Rogers, accompanist. Music critics of San Francisco and elsewhere place this vocalist on a high artistic plane, and say of her voice that it is a genuine dramatic soprano, of rare richness, and flexibility, true in intonation, and capable of the most exacting operatic work. The San Francisco Chronicle critic, in his account of the performance of "II Trovatore," at the Bush-s reet Theater, that city, "Mrs. Mowry made an excellent Leonora. Her voice was equal to the part she essayed. Her higher notes are clear and vibrant, and in the middle register there are the sweetest tones: Her 'D'Amor sull ale Rosee' was finely received. She followed with 'Tu vedraj che Amore,' a splendid bit of vocalization." The pro-gramme will be: Trio in D minor, opus 49, Molto allegro el agita e

(Mende'ssohn.) Ballata, "C'era una volta un princ'ps," from Ballata, "C era Barry" (Gomez.)

Cornet solo, selection-Miss Addie M. Meek

Cornet solo, selection—miss addie M. Meek.

"Good-by" (Tosti.)

Trio in G major, Andante, Poco Adagio, Rondo all

Ougarese (Presto) (Joseph Haydn.)

Recitative and Cavatina, "O luce di quest anima," from "Linda di chamounix" (Donizetti.)

Here is a clipping from an eastern exchange, to which there is local interest which will presently be seen. First for the clipping, however: "The new Boston Music Hail for the clipping, however: "The new Boston Music Hail is likely to be begun before long, on the corner of Massachusetts and Huntington avenues, in that city. The committee appointed to receive subscriptions to stock in the enterprise, Messrs. Edward W. Hooper, Henry F. Sears and Henry L. Higginson, announces subscriptions thus far of \$407,900, of which \$361,200 has been paid."

Now for the local end of it. When the Kneise Quartette visited Los Ange es last year, all the mem bers were more than cordial in their expressions of a)

Quartette visited Los Ange'es last year, all the members were more than cordial in their expressions of approval of the acoustic properties of Simpson Auditorium. This year, perhaps because the audiences were so much larger that the acoustics were in more and better evidence, or that the second experience confirmed the first good impression, however, or whatever it was, the fact remains that Saturday afternoon, June 3, after the matine programme was finished, Franz Kneesel took J. T. Fitzgerald, the local manager, into the empty auditorium, and told him that he wanted the exact inside dimensions of the place, and the reasons therefore, and Mr. Fitzgerald is now having them made.

Franz Kneisel, besides his intimate, not to say vital association with the quartette which bears his name, is also concert-master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and in close friendly, as well as business, relations with Henry L. Higginson, the mainstay and financial prop of the Boston orchestra. To Mr. Higginson, Mr. Kneisel had epoken of the remarkable properties of Simpson Auditorium as a concert hall, in fact, he told him, as he told others, that it possessed, without exception, the most perfect acoustic properties of any auditorium in the world in which he had ever p ayed, that was large enough to hold 2000 paople; and Mr. Higginson in return asked him to obtain the exact inside dimensions and measurements, that the new music hall in Boston might be modeled after it. Thus it will be seen why the foregoing clipping has a local interest, and if the new auditorium, which is to be built in Boston, be fashioned after a Los Angeles model and the fact be gen rally known as it doubtless will be, it will not be anything for which the local musicians, musical layman, or indeed the public in general here need feel regret.

In view of the recent visit of this same Kneisel Quar-

In view of the recent visit of this same Kneisel Quartette, and the marked improvement in the size of the audiences which greeted the emhent artists at both of their performances, the following contribution taken from Musical America, may prove interesting for several

reasons:

"From all parts of the country come enthusiastic reports of an unprecedented interest in chamber music. Not only in all the large cities are quartette organizations forming and promulgating their ideas of pure art; but even the small and musically insignificant towns that dot our map between Boston and San Francisco have caught the spirit of the larger cities, and gravely announce a series of quartette concerts by local organizations. To what degree we are indebted to the Kneisel Quartette for this welcome and beneficial contagion it is Quartette for this welcome and beneficial contagion, it is quite impossible to conjecture; but that the gentlemen from Boston have aroused widespread interest in the noblest and loftiest form of musical entertainment can

hardly be questioned.
"While it is difficult to surmise what the artistic results of the present enthusiasm will be in cities hitherto unaccustomed to the idea of chamber music, it can safely be said that no community that manifests interest in quartette playing can long remain unimpressed by its beauties. Audiences that 'waller' in 'rag-time' and are familiar with the term chamber music in a vague and fearsome way, may, at first, experience considerable dif-ficulty in giving their entire and earnest attention to a quartette programme. And it is questionable whether, in all the cities that today possess a string quartette, a sufficient number of people can be found who are ready sufficient number of people can be found who are ready to contribute meterially to musical progress. The little groups of enthusiasts, who, throughout the whole country, are looking forward to a new and better musical life, may find themselves utterly unable to proceed in their laudable enterprises, even long before the termination of next season. Some will despairingly abandon their dearest projects, others will cling desperately to the idea that time and patience will yield a fitting reward for correct labor. earnest labor

"But we may feel satisfied that there can be only one general, inevitable result of the present interest in quartette playing; whatever hopes may be shattered, what-

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 ever pecuniary flascos may dampen the ardor of our string-players, every such enterprise will leave it3 mark and create better musical conditions than have pre-viously existed.

> "Even in New York, genuine encouragement has never been given to quartette concerts. The early struggles of the Kneisel Quartette are only too well-remembered by the music-lovers who constituted the audiences of the Boston organization six years ago. And while it is, in a measure, gratifying that large and fashionable audiences now greet the visitors at every concert they give at Mendelssohn Hall, it must not be supposed that this show of interest is purely the result of a love of chamber music. Indeed, we have only to attend s m lar concerts given by other organizations to arrive at a correct esti-mate of the attitude of these audiences for the art it-

> Fashion has decreed that the Knelsel Quartette con results in as decreed that the kineses quarters con-certs shall receive generous patronage. It is, therefore, not difficult to account for the enthusiasm that nowadays prevails on Kneisel Quartette evenings. But it must not be taken for granted that a long line of carriages and a large assemblage of fashionable women are a true indi-cation of the future of chamber music. The number of these concerts are vastly in the minority. Time and again I have been forced to hear at these concerts remarks and conversations that revealed, only too clearly marks and conversations that revealed, only too cleerly, the true state of affairs. Yet we (and more particularly, the Kneisels,) have cause for thankfu ness that matters are not worse. Another year or two of even fictitious interest in chamber music will remove some of the obstacles that now confront the aspiring chamber music artist, and we may yet live to see the day when the announcement of an excellent quartetts concert will be followed by a mad scramble for tickets. Who knows?"

Edwin H. Clark, Morton F. Mason and Charles E. Pemberton announce a recital of original compositions to be presented in Blanchard Hall, Wednesday evening, June 14. The assisting artists will be: M s. Charles E. Pemberton, Miss Jennie L. Winston, Miss Mary L.



ELIZABETH REGINA MOWRY.

O'Donoughue, Messrs. Paul L. Jennison, Clarence Cook, William Mead, Espinoza and the Euterpean Quartette, The programme follows: Suite for violin, cello and piano, Allegro Moderato, Idylle, Rondo (Mason)—Messrs. Clark, Jennison and

son.

Dear One," violin obligato, words by Lou V. Chapin ark)—Miss Jennie Winston.

a) "Romanze," dedicated to Mr. Clark (Pemberton;) "Cavatina" (Mason;) (c) "Serenade" (Clark)—E. H.

Clark.

Clark.

"The Apotheosis of Love," dedicated to Mr. Dupuy (Pemberton)—J. P. Dupuy.

(a) "Morning Song" (Pemberton;) (b) "Evening Song".

(Pemberton)—Paul Jennison.

(a) "Lullaby," words by Mrs. E. H. Foster (Clark;)

(b) "Little Sweetheart and I," words by Florence Jones (Clark—Miss Jennie Wins'on.

Quartette, Andante, Scherzo, Adagio and Fugue (Pemberton)—Messrs. Clark, Jennison, Pemberton and Cook.

(a) "Love of a Day," words by Randolph Hartley (Clark;) (b) "Thou Art My Dream," words by Lou V. Chapin (Clark)—Miss Jennie Winston.

"Lullaby" (Pemberton)—Euterpean Quartette.
Septette, Allegro molto, Andante con moto, Presto (Mason)—Messrs. Clark, Pemberton, Jennison, Cook, Mead, Espinoza and Mason; Miss Mary L. O'Donoughue, Mrs. Charles E. Pemberton, accompanists.

A number of pupils' recitals have been given in the past week that speak well for the local force of teachers, and the work they are doing. Last Saturday afternoon the vocal pupils of Miss Jennie Winston presented a programme in her studio in the Blanchard building, made up almost entirely of spring songs, following upon a short paper on the "Origin of the Seasons."

up almost entirely of spring songs, following upon a short paper on the "Origin of the Seasons."

Monday evening in Fitzgerald Hall, plano students working with Miss Elizabeth M. Jordan gave a recital, assisted by Arthur M. Perry, violin; Clarence Cook, viola, and Clarence W. Stevens, 'cello.

Tuesday evening a song recital was given by the pupils of William M. Chick, at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on South Broadway, W. W. Ellis assisting at plano and organ.

On the same evening, Tuesday, students of the violin, under Mrs. Grace Townzend-Huebner, gave a recital in Ebell Hall, and the graduating exercises of the College of Music, University of Southern California, were held at University Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Jefferson street and McClintock avenue. At the same place, Thursday afternoon, a public recital was given by the pupils of the same college of music.

Friday afternoon, the plano students of Miss Mirlam

Barnes gave an informal recital at Miss Barnes's home on South Grand avenue.

The "Kingsetta" march, an extremely clever composition by Marvin L. MacKenzie, class '99, of the Lo3 Augeles High School, has been accepted as the official march to be played for the first time at the concerts of the National Educational Association Convention here next month. Young Mr. MacKenzie shows marked talent for composition, and he has already written several graceful numbers, in which original musical ideas are handled with admirable skill and refinement of feeling. Musical Melange

True to the teachings of his books, W. J. Henderson has issued a challenge for recognition of the rights of the intellect in the cultivation of music, says the Musical Age. "It is not," he says, "an unintellectual bubble of the emotions. The musical artist is one who studies the nature of musical feelings and the possibilities of their musical communication, and who endeavors to produce as a result a work harmonic in design and signance. produce, as a result, a work harmonic in design and significant in content. Those who seek for art in musical work must search for the demonstrations of intellectual conception in the embodiment of feeling. There is no design which is not intellectual; there is no art without design."

[Musical America:] Some time ago Paderewski was spending a few weeks in Rome, and naturally enough he was made the recipent of very flattering social honors. He could not easily be induced to play in the salons of the Italian nobility, however, and a young Princess, who was desirous that the planist should play at a party given to her friends, was compelled to resort to a ruse. She had observed that whenever the great artist was present at a social gathering her lady-friends had taken special care to open the plano, and in such cases it was present at a social gathering her lady-friends had taken special care to open the plano, and in such cases it was almost invariably impossible to get Paderewski to touch the Instrument. At her own soirée, therefore, she locked the plano and put the key in her pocket. Paderewski was spared on that occasion any request to play, and all evening no mention was made of his art. This unique treatment semed to surprise him, and presently he began to pace nervously to and fro tefore the locked instrument. At last he could no longer conceal his excitement, and personally requested the Princess to give him the key of the instrument. Then he played.

Mr. Finck, in a recent edition of the Saturday Evening

Mr. Finck, in a recent edition of the Saturday Evening

Mr. Finck, in a recent edition of the Saturday Evening Post, prints the following:

"Verdi has written the following letter, which puts an end to divers rumors: 'All that has been said on the subject of a new work from my pen is false, albsolutely false. Since my "Falstaff" I have done no "operatic work," and I fear I shall never do any more. I finished my task with "Falstaff." After seventy-five years of activity I believe that I have earned the right to live in tranquility and in peace, the all-too-short years which remain of my life. Since the creation of "Falstaff" the newspapers have announced at regular intervals (and, what is still more, with details in support) that I am occupied in some new compositions. Down to the present I have taken no notice of these erroracous reports, but now, once for all, I wish to declare that I shall compose no more operas. Repose or tranquillity—even in this world—is now my sole aspiration, and I hope that this desire will not be considered premature."

A candid farmer of Everly, Iowa, recently heard a per-

desire will not be considered premature."

A candid farmer of Everly, Iowa, resent y heard a performance of "St. Paul," sung in Spencer, Iowa, by home talent, and his impressions of the grand work are herewith produced, as they appeared in a letter from his pan, written to the Spencer Herald:

"EVERLY (Iowa,) April 23.—Editors Herali: Ever hear an oratorio? No? Well, sir, it's the warmest proposition in the musical line on the road.

"I went down to Spencer last week on business, and an oratorio was billed at the operahouse (?) that night, so I stayed over and took in the show. What's it like? Well, the curtain goes up on a stage full of singers; on a sign from their leader they all start in singing just as hard as they can. They sing up and down the scale and round and round; first lady to the center and salute; second gent salute and cross over; first four forward and back, and all hands around, and so on.

"I got in a little late and didn't get a programme, so had to guess what it was all about. From what I could gather they had all been chasing a hen around the lot, and trying to catch her. They chased it round and round the house, through the grove and under the corncrib. Then a soprano came forward, sighed, and sang in recitative, I can't catch her, she run; too fast for me, she runs—runs—runs too fast for me. Then a selist, we'll catch her yet; I wil poke her out—poke her out from under the co-r-n-cr-1-b. Then the tenors cackle, 'Yes, yes, yes, yes, poke her out, yes, yes, yes, yes, poke her out.' And the basses growl, 'Poke her out.'

"Some one evidently 'pokes her out,' for she sails out

"Some one evidently 'pokes her out,' for she sails out over the smokehouse, and into the calf pasture with the entire chorus in hot pursuit, shouting 'Stone him to death, stone him to death,' while the tenors and bases bring up the rear, crying, 'Stone him, stone him, stone him, 'etc. But the chicken, worn out by the fright and fatigue, crawls into a joint of stove-pipe near a wood pile, and is dragged out by the tail feathers, by an alto singer in a pink sunbonnet, and is carried back in triumph before the judgeabigm man with fierce whiskers—who proceeds to pass sentence on said chicken. After much growling by the attorneys on both sides, in which all the chorus occasionally chips in, the chicken was sentenced to death. "Some one evidently 'pokes her out,' for she sails

isonally chips in, the chicken was sentenced to death. This ended the first act.

"I should like to have heard the rest of the show, but I remembered that a late freight would take me home if I hurried, so I left at the intermission.

"A good many complain that they can't understand or appreciate classical music, but though I am only a plain, plodding farmer, I could see through it easy enough, though why they should call it St. Paul any more than Minneapolis or Omaha, I can't imagine."

[Musical Courier:] A delightful little anecdote is going the rounds, of an incident that took place on one of Mme. Patti's latest tours through this country. It is to the effect that the celebrated prima donna once gave a concert to an audience of one, and that one was a little, twelve-year-old girl:

"In her room at the hotel, one day, Mme. Patti was distressed to hear a child crying somewhere near. As the pitiful sobbing increased the gentle singer's tender heart was touched, and she went in search of the suiter.

and finally found her curled up on a couch with her face

and finally found her curied up on a couch what her later in a pillow weeping bitterly.

"What is the matter, my little one?" she asked, kindly.

"Oh," sobbed the little girl, "my mamma had two tickets for a concert this afternoon and she promised to take me to hear Patti sing, but a friend of hers came to visit us, so she has taken her, and I had to stay at home, when I do so love music!" and the sobs broke out afresh

afresh. "Well," said Mme. Patti, touching the flushed face with her cool hand, "you have cried till no doubt your head aches sadly; now if you will try to go to sleep and forget all your troubles I will sing to you. I can sing a little," she added, with a merry smile, reaking herself at the paino. Then for an hour such a flood of entrancing melody poured forth as the walls of that little room had never echoed before and never would again, while an astonished child listened enraptured, and an impatient audience waited and wondered why their sweet singer did not come. singer did not come.

It was not until the next day, when a box of bon-bons It was not until the next day, when a box of bon-bons arrived for the little girl, who never regretted the concert her mamma had failed to take her to, that the identity of the guest who had comforted her so sweetly became known through a tiny card, tucked away among the chocolate creams, that boxe this legend: "With love from Adelina Patti to the little girl she sang to sleep vesterday."

The question is often asked how blind musicians acquire their répertoire, says Musical America. Perhaps the best example of the well-educated musican who has been handicaped from childhood by loss of sight is Edward Baxter Perry, the pianist, a capable concert player, and an intelligent and well-informed man. His plan, which probably resembles that of most blind musicians of the higher grade, is to have some one read to him the notes of a new composition, measure by measure, giving each note in the chord, the length of the notes and the marks of expression. From this reading he memorizes the selection, and is then ready to practice. It seems hard, but it has compensating value as an intellectual discipline. The low-grade performers of the Blind Tom order merely imitate the music they hear (usually very incorrectly,) instead of constructing their own interpretation from the notes. It has been suggested that the phonograph, the pianola, and other automatic contrivances might advantageously be used to avoid the necessity for the tedious work of the readers, and perhaps this has been done in individual cases. There is a good deal of music, too, that has been printed for the blind, and the range of this répertoire will constantly increase, and music makes a valuable part of the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, located in the basement of St. Agnes Church, in Ninety-first street. The New York Evening Post says:

"Several years ago one of the da'ly papers pub ished a description of a library for the blind in a neighboring city. This called forth, some days later, a comment on the fact that New York City possessed no such library, and a suggestion that a fund he started for that purpose. The appeal was responded to at once, and in November, 1896, the library was formally opened for the use of all worthy blind. From a small beginning of sixty volumes, the first year saw the number incrased to nearly five hundred, with several hundred pieces of music for organ, piano, guitar and violin, arranged for the bl

Eugen d'Albert has been playing in Italy and Southern France, everywhere with the most unequivocal suc-

An interesting composition by Brahms, entitled "A Son of Destiny," is of a somber character, weird and

The composer Puccini has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. This is owing to the success in Paris of "La Boheme."

Paris of "La Boheme."

Leoncavallo is sudying the novel, "Quo Valis," with a view of transforming it into an operatic libretto, set to music, the entire work to be done by himself. *

After a highly successful season, Mme. Gadski has sailed for Europe On May 15, Mme. Gadski sang in "Die Walkure," in London. Next season she will not be a member of the Ellis Opera Company.

Edgar Stillman Kelly is to compose the orchestral

Edgar Stillman Kelly is to compose the orchestral and choral music for the forthcoming production of "Ben-Hur." Mr. Kelly became prominent as the composer of the Macbeth music and the comic opera of "Puritania."

M. Jean Gérardy has been very much appreciated in Madrid of late. He played before the Queen at the Palace, and subsequently received at the hands of Her Majesty the decoration of "Chevalier of the Order of Isabella the Catholic."

A New York manager announces that he has secured M. Vladimir de Pachmann, the great Chopin player, who has made several tours in America under the auspices of Chickering & Sons, for a series of concerts during the season 1899-1900. The Germans say: "We shall see what we shall see."

When Handel once undertook, in a crowded church, to play the dismissal on a fine organ, the audience were so entranced that they did not str, till at length the regular organist impatiently waved Handel out of his seat, saying: "You cannot dismiss a congregation. See how soon I can disperse them."

[George Hengeles] opens "Nulves" will be acceled

George Henschel's opera, "Nubra," will be produced at the Royal Operahouse, at Dresden, Germany, next spring, under the personal direction of the composer himself. This will necessitate his staying in Europe this year and compelling the cancellation of a tour which was being arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Henchel.

The Banda Rossa has opened a seven week?

The Banda Rossa has opened a seven-weeks' engagement at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, and will afterward be heard at several parks and summer resorts in different parts of the country for seven more weeks. Its third American tour will commence about October

Its third American tour will commence about October 10, and will include California and Mexico.

Maurice Grau is constantly adding to the number of his Amercian singers. For this season at Covent Garden, besides the Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, Maud Roudez, Zelie de Lussan, and the Messrs, Bispham and Herman de Vries, all of them Americans, he has engaged Miss Susan Strong of Brooklyn, Mme. Louise Homer, a contraite, born in Pittsburgh, and Miss Bessie MacDonald, a native of Chicago.

The guarantee fund of the proposed permanent orchestra in Philadelphia, now amounts to about \$50,000, or one-fifth of the sum which the Promoting Committee started out to secure. Those having the matter in charge expect to continue the canvass for subscribers during

the summer, and are confident that the first \$100,000 will be the most difficult to obtain, and that once that amount is in hand the needed balance will quickly be fo thcoming.

Queen Victoria's latest love, musically speaking, is Leoncavallo. During his recent sojourn in Nice, where he produced his opera, "La Boheme," he devoted a whole evening, at her request, to playing selections from his operas for her at the Hotel Regina. He played till midnight, and received from the Queen a jeweled ciga: case and an invitation to be her guest at Windsor during the opera season in July. He also received a sever pain when Her Majesty conversed on music.

pain when Her Majesty conversed on music.

An Omaha scribe complains amusingly that he has been made by the "printer's devil" to say some very startling things in print. The mischeivous imp transformed a "Benedictus," which was to be sung in a certain church, into "Benedictine." Another genius changed the word "litany" into "library." Handel's "Largo" has appeared in Omaha programmes as "Large," and even "Lager." A concerto has been disguised as "concertina" and as a "conneto." "Valses" have masqueraded under the title of "valises."

Music will be one of the the chief attractions in the

Music will be one of the the chief attractions in the way of amusement at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1899, and it is the idea of the management that first-class bands or orchestras shall be secured for short periods of one or two weeks, so that visitors to the exposition will be given an opportunity to hear some of the noted musical organizations of the country. There will be concerts every afternoon and evening, either in the main Exposition Building or in a special music pavilion, the construction of which is now under consideration.

sideration.

At the recent "gambol" of the Lambs' Club New York, Victor Herbert was to conduct his little operetta, "Hula Lula," which was one of the chief numbers on the programme, says Musical America. As a result of the composer's recent differences with the Musical Mutual Protective Union, the musicians refused to play under the leadership of Mr. Herbert. All arguments proving of no avail, the stubborn musicians were finally led by Jesse Williams, who was present. Mr. Herb ris very angry over the affair, and threatens to fight the case to the end.

Among the musical MMS sold at the Wellington.

case to the end.

Among the musical MMS. sold at the Wellingtonstreet Rooms, in London, on February 18, was the following interesting letter from Gounod to Ernst, the celebrated violinist: "My Dear Ernst: Permit me to offer
a musical expression of my sentiments toward you. Not
too much piano—more music; not too much head—more
heart; not too much study—more reflection; not too
much combination—more conception. Do not listen to
those who will tell you that one must not imitate the
masters. It is not true. One must not, indeed, imitate
one, but all. It is this that made them great. It is relationship with masters that makes the master. Happy
he whose relations are the closest. Entirely yours, Ch.
Gounod."

become become become become

THE WOMAN COMPOSER

Clara A. Korn in Musical Courier. -

HE woman composer! One of the most weatherbeaten subjects of the present day! A subject upon which the pros and antis have vented not alone their prejudices and vengeances, but one which has proven into what realms of preposterousness, unreasoning enthusiasm may lead an arguer; a subject that is dangerous to handle except from a purely statistical standpoint, yet, notwithstanding, a subject that proves of perennial interest alike to man and woman, to friend

In this sermon I have no intention of proclaiming, like many of our misguided contémporaries, that because Hattie Starr wrote "The Little Alabama Coon," this is indubitable proof that woman can compose like the best of men, nor do I intend to hold up for the discourgement of the male sex the fact that full 10,000 two-steps and love ditties written by women are repos-ing on the shelves—chiefly on the shelves—of our music publishers. Of the really commendable work done by some woman composers I need not speak; their work is too well appreciated to require further praise. Unlike many of the women composers' champions, I am convinced now, and always have been, that there is more hope for the man composer than one would be-lieve, to judge by the lavish flattery that has of late been heaped on women. Indeed, there is every evidence that he will contineu to hold the fort for some time to come, probably for many more decades. But during this period women will steadily rise, as is indicated by their unmistakable progress during the end of this century. Men dabbled in music for hundreds of years before Johann Sebastian Bach put in an appearance and their unmistantials program their unmistantials between the dabled in music for hundreds of years before Johann Sebastian Bach put in an appearance, and men were at that time in nowise as hampered as women are, even in this encouraging age. Very few teachers of musical composition take their women students seriously, and therefore those learners who are really sincere are compelled to strugge single-handed to a considerable extent.

Waman's home life and earliest traditions are also a

wohan's nome life and earliest traditions are also a great drawback to her success as a composer. Every man is more or less free; if circumatances tie him down, he combats circumstances, and secures his liberty. When his wife and children, parents and sisters become irksome, he quits the home circle and finds diversion e'sesome, he quits the home circle and finds diversion e sewhere—perchance the saloon or the club. Woman neglects no home duty for her club; in fact, does not join a club until every wifely or filial obligation is satisfied. The sense of domestic duty, of womanly duty, is strong in her, and for this very reason a woman finds it difficult to become a competent composer. If her child be ill, or her mother at death's door, the woman composer is unable to resist worrying over this fact; she spends her spare hours at the bedside of the stricken one, and during the intervals her mind is so absorbed with grief and foreboding that the development of a symphonic theme or a fugal subject is an impossibility. But the man composer composes just the same—sickness or no

variably lands at the foot of the ladder; a boy may dare variably lands at the foot of the ladder; a boy may dare these things with impunity and become a great man. Thus it is plain that musical talent alon; will not produce a great woman composer, nor will talent abetted by industry accomplish this feat so long as other elements remain to be combatted. In order to create one must be free, in body, mind and soul. The woman upon whom devolves the personal care of the house, cannot compose nor complete formulate for mind. upon whom devolves the personal care of the house, cannot compose, nor can she do so if her immediate f mily are out of sympathy with her aim. Haydn was the husband of a miserable wife, a woman with no feeling for understuding of his great work, but Haydn, being a man, had access to a means of escape. Whenever his spouse became unbearbale, he betock himself to other scenes; but can any one imagine a woman composer deserting her husband periodically for the pur, o e of completing some musical work? Certainly not during this era.

completing some musical work? Certainly not during this era.

There are only two species of women who can ever hope to become great composers—those who are absolutely independent, and those who live in congenial surroundings. To the former class belong Chaminade, Adele Lewing, etc.; to the latter, Mis. H. H. A. Bea'h and Margaret Ruthven Lang. Augusta Holmes occupies a unique position in the field. He was e. Ca ulle Mendes, most unmanfully left her in the lurch, but Mm². Holmes enjoys more liberty for composition, despite the saven children who require her support, than do other unfortunates who are obliged to battle with constant home oppression. She is at least, "master in her house."

Notwithstanding all arguments to the contrary, woman is dependent on the doings of man for her success in life, just as man is assisted in his labors by the he p of woman. Clara Schumann revised her husband's compositions, Cosima Wagner frequently carned the money wherewith to pay for her husband's fool and le sure, and Anna Dvorak supplies her Antonin with coffee when his inspiration gives out, and renders their numerous progeny invisible and unbearable when the master is in thought.

It will serve no artistic nursose for the sexes to an-

inspiration gives out, and renders their humerous progeny invisible and unbearable when the master is in thought.

It will serve no artistic purpose for the sexes to antagonize each other. Beethoven, though a bachelor, fell in love many times, and the fact that he never found his real ideal did not discourage him in the least; he fell out of love, as well as in, with unfaiting good nature, and it is not on record that he ever scoffed at musicians in petticoats. Tschaikowsky, practically, though not actually, a bachelor, was very kindly disposed toward women when they semed to deserve his good will.

The law of nature, like that of music, is harmony; harmony of the spheres—the sun, the planets, the moon and stars—harmony of color, of actual, of form, of growth. Then why should man and woman combat each other? Had God intended man and woman combat each other? Had God intended man and woman to pursue diverse careers, each to work individually and antagonistically for his and her own advancement, He wou'd have created a separate Garden of Eden for each, built a spite fence around it, with merely an incidental peephole through which Adam and Eve might observe the doings of the other, scoff thereat, and fire broadsides of abusive criticism at each other over the summit of the obstruction. But nay! The Lord did no such thins; He placed man and women side by side on a friendly basis; and, for the benefit of those who assert that woman is not naturally end wed with crigilality it is but necessary to state that Eve was the first inventor, inasmuch as she devised a garment of leavs for herself. This clearly disproves the theory of many of our critics that woman is prevented by mental c packy from ever becoming proficient in the field of composition. It is not nature, but environment, that has thus far held her in check, and with improved c nditions in the latter, she is bound to make her mark in course of time.

MEMORY OF JENNY LIND.

MEMORY OF JENNY LIND.

[Musical Courier:] The memoir of Kaiser Frederick, just published in Berlin, gives many interesting anecdotes about the kindly monarch whose reign was cut off in such untimely fashion by the cancerous disease of the throat which caused his death. Among them is one in which Jenny Lind figures.

one in which Jenny Lind ngures.

A short while before the Swedish nightingale entered upon her memorable tour of the United States, in June, 1850, she met Frederick, then Crown Prince of Prussia, and a student of the University of Bonn, in romantic Rolandseck, on the Rhine, and took a singing lesson from him.

and a student of the University of Bonn, in Formatic Rolandseck, on the Rhine, and took a singing lesson from him.

Jenny Lind was at a small inn, waiting for the post chaise that was to carry her to Coblenz, and, inspired by the beauty of the landscape and the quiet of the moonlit night, was singing a ballad for her own amusement, there being no other guests present, when mine host appeared to beg her to repeat the last verse for the benefit of some Bonn students, newly arrived.

The songstress, who was sitting in a vine-clad arbor, responded, and when she had finished, a broad-shouldered, tall young man entered, exclaiming: "Only Jenny Lind can sing so beautifully." With that he pressed a bouquet of wild roses into her hand and led her out into the garden. Yes, that was the face; those were the blonde locks of Jenny Lind! The singer smillingly accepted the student's thanks, and said: "You are a student; sing us one of your own songs."

Bowing gracefully, the blonde glant sat down at the plano on the veranda, and sang Arndt's great battle hymn, "Was Basen dla Trompeten! Husaren, Heraus!" ("The Bugles are Sounding! Hussars, Ride Fast!")

"The beautiful melody; I would like to know it," said Jenny Lind, when the student, whom his comrades called "Fritz," had ended.

"The Swedish nightingale wishes to learn a German war song? Ah, that is superb!" cried Fritz. "If you will permit me I will repeat the words for your benefit until you know them by heart. The melody, I dare say, you have mastered already." And for a full hour Fritz and Jenny sat side by side at the old plano, singing together, repeating verse after verse, once, thrice, ten

and Jenny sat side by side at the old plane, singing together, repeating verse after verse, once, thrice, ten times, until the great songstress was letter perfect. Then she sang it once more as only she could sing it, quite unconscious of the fact that in the meantime her

audience had increased by a venerable old man, whom the students regarded with the greatest respect. Now the soft notes of the postilion's horn sounded from afar, and a little later the chaise drew up at the her spare hours at the bedside of the stricken one, and during the intervals her mind is so absorbed with grief and foreboding that the development of a symphonic theme or a fugal subject is an impossibility. But the man composer composes just the same—sickness or no sickness, worry or no worry.

Woman's love, devotion, emotions—these are her real enemies; her respect for her parents, for tradition, for precedent—these are her real fetters, notwithstanding they enhance her virtue. A girl who obstinately opposes her parents' wishes, runs away from home to make a career of her own seeking, is wayward, and almost in-



NDER the caption, "Criticising the Critics," the Dramatic News makes the following pertinent comment: "Criticising the critic is a favorite pastime. It always was and doubtless always will be. Some critics invite the retaliation, others deserve it, and none consistently prevent it. It must be conceded, however, that the critic deserving the designation invariably takes into consideration the difficulties wherewith the artists must contend. And that is precisely what the critic's critics do not do. Reflect for a momenut.

"As a rule, the curtain does not finally fall upon the first production of a play until 11:15. Sometimes later. Occasionally it is earlier, but that is the average time. In most newspaper offices-and the exceptions only prove the rule-reviews of dramatic works are printed upon an inner page. In other words, the type is placed in an 'early form'-which goes to the stereotyper in advance of those containing the latest news.

"That means that the limit for receiving critical copy ranges from midnight to 1 o'clock upon a morning paper. Half past 12 can be considered the usual hour. Hence, under ordinary circumstamces a comprehensive criticism must be in the composing-room just seventy-five minutes after the performance in the theater has concluded. More than one-third of the time is taken by the messenger in answering the call and delivering the copy. That leaves from a half to three-quarters of an hour wherein to write a thoughtful, felicitously phrased verdict upon a work representing diverse endeavor. No one need be told that the mere mechanical work of writing a half column in half an hour is no mean task. A few will deny that, as a rule, the critics upon our daily papers clothe their ideas in language quite as correct as that employed by the leisurely magazine writer, who can devote an hour, if he wishes, to the coining of one phrase or the counterfelting of a single epigram. "That means that the limit for receiving critical copy

single epigram.

"How often is the chief editorial writer called upon to think out and write a leader in half an hour? Not more than once in a year. Yet the critic accomplishes a task quite as exacting to a conscientious man, about twice a week throughout the season, and perhaps as frequently as four or five times, when occasion demands.

"The wonder is that more errors of judgment do not occur in the race against time. That the critics are much more frequently right than wrong, is an indi-cation of mental and manual alertness and clearness of artistic vision apparently possessed by no other class. The word 'apparently' is used advisedly. Some other class may be similarly equipped, but it is not continually called upon to make the fact manifest."

A little story is told in connection with the début as Juliet of Maude Adams at the Empire Theater, New York, which may be susceptible of repetition, now that this ever-popular actress is to appear again in Shakespeare's tragedy. Everything preliminary to that great event in Miss Adams's life was calculated to make her nervous, but most of all she was apprenhensive concerning her mother's prospective presence on that memorable night. Perhaps she did not fear so much for herself as she did for that good mater, to whom so much of her inspiration and training was due. For Mrs. Annie Adams has been and is a talented actress, and "in her time has played many parts." It was arranged between mother and daughter that on the night of the latter's Shakespearean debut the former was to be at their country place, Ronkonkoma, L. I., and Mrs. Adams left New York ostensibly to go there. All day, on that 8th of May, telegrams and cablegrams had been pouring into Miss Adams's dressing-room at the Empire Theater, but for one sentence from the wire she looked particularly, that which she most needed to give her courage during the trying ordeal she was about to face—one bearing words of love and encouragement from her mother. Time passed, and that telegram did not come, and, turning to her maid, who, like all these associated with Miss Adams, had learned to love her, slipped out of the dressing-room, and not long thereafter a telegram from Mrs. Adams arrived. But that good old ladge A little story is told in connection with the debut as and, turning to her maid, who, like all these associated with Miss Adams, had learned to love her, slipped out of the dressing-room, and not long thereafter a telegram from Mrs. Adams arrived. But that good old lady would wish, for the rules of telegraph corporations are arbitrary; either that or she "forgot to remember" that her clever daughter had acquired the sometimes inconvenient habit of seeing everything. Perhaps Mrs. Adams thought that in the excitiment of reading so many words of congratulation and encouragement from her well-wishers the world over, her daughter would fail to notice that the telegram was dated from the telegraph office of the Waldorf-Astoria. Of course, Miss Adams at once knew that her maid had managed to get word to Mrs. Adams that a telegram was so eagerly looked for, and she simultaneously realized that that loving mother would be in the house during the performance, despite all warnings and agreements. Mrs. Adams had made no attempt to secure seats, fearing that her daughter would hear of it if she did; but waited patiently with the crowd at the gallery entrance, finally witnessing Maude Adams's triumph from a gallery seat.

Charles Frohman's production of "Romeo and Juliet" is remarkable, first of all because it is by Charles Frohman. The theatrical trust, or so-called syndicate, of which he is the greatest part, has long been credited with anything rather than with an interest in the drama as an art. It is charged that in arranging its multifarious commercial enterprises it tyrannously dictates what its actor servants shall and shall not do, which, aside from its personal unpleasantness, usually forces our best actors to undergo the soul-destroying ordeal of long runs, such as, for example, John Drew is undergoing in "The Latra," and Miss Maude Adams and James Hackett have lately undergone in "The Little Minister" and "Rupert of Hentzau." Needless to say, it has up to now quietly given Shakespeardan roles the go-by.

The hostile criticism of the syndicate is aptly sum marized in an anecdote, emanating, I take it, from the world of player-folk itself, which has been broadly circulated in the metropolis. The anecdote is undoubt-

edly an invention, but it is more suggestive of the esteem of the syndicate than any array of facts. "Since we are going to do 'Juliet," Mr. Frohman is said to have said, "I suppose I'll have to read the play. Jones-Robinson, make me a scenario of it." According to the story, Jones-Robinson did, and Mr. Frohman gave it his best attention. "Confound it!" he said, when he had done, clapping his knee, "that's the crikiest play I've found in a dog's age. Why don't some of you fellows that call yourselves playwrights make me something like that?" The ancedote makes it obvious, among other things, that Mr. Frohman knows a good play when he reads the scenario, and that, when he knows it, like Squeers of ancient note, he goes and does it. [Harper's Weekly.

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

THE WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

Tomorrow night upon the stage of the Los Angeles Theater will for the first time be presented here Clyde Fitche's widely-known and generously-praised play. "The Moth and the Flame." reintroducing to Iccal audiences those charming players Herbert Kelczy and Effic Shannon, supported by a company that is evenly balanced and capable in all regards, if we may accept the word of our contemporaries. This play, which is by one of America's youngest and most brilliant playwrights, deals with that class of society which makes the fashions of the beau mond and which has made the Kelcey-Shannon company and the drama of the day, in which they appear very much of an event in the domain of the playhouse.

We are assured that "The Moth and the Flame" is

the playhouse.

We are assured that "The Moth and the Flame" in the everything that

We are assured that "The Moth and the Flame" is strong from beginning to end; that everything that happens in it does so in an entirely natural manner, that the actors move about, talk laugh and suffer in a way so true to realism that the onlooker feels as if the play were going on in the midst of his own life.

Through the medium of his play the writer thereof shows how, eventually, a man can wipe out his past, and does this in a virile, dramatic and convincing manner. The play forsakes the beaten and dwells in an engaging series of dramatic surprises. The first act is said to be superbly constructed, the sec nl intense, and impressive, and the final act as unconventional as it is impressive.

impressive.

In Ned Fletcher and Marian Wolton, the respective characters of Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon, the author, we are told, has created parts which reveal both artists in a manner that gives them unusual opportunities.

the Orpheum Theater during the past three weeks. With out disturbing any patron's comfort. Manager Myers ha almost entirely reseated the balcony and about one-hal the lower floor of the house. The stage has been out fitted with a new system of electric lighting, and a large and powerful calcium has been placed in the balcony The work is to be continued during the summer until every part of the theater has been refurnished.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

A Chicago court has decided that an actor is not

Mrs. Langtry's daughter, Jeanne, has this spring I her début in society.

Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" will be acted in lew York on October 26.

A new singer has lately appeared in Melbourne is hailed as another Me ba.

Mrs. Jenness Miller, the well-known dress-reform lecturer, has written a play.

Henry Jewett is to have James Lane Allen's "Choir invisible" dramatized for him.

J. H. Stoddart is playing in a new arrangement of Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

De Wolf Hopper is getting together a company to roduce "El Capitan" in London. Clara Morris has written a book of short stories. It is to be called "The Silent Singer."

Maude Granger is going into vaudeville, and Rose Coghlan will return to that lucrative field.

New York has a new roof garden which bears the attractive title of "The Aerial Magnolia Grove." Della Fox has hired a cottage at Long Branch for the cason, and will attempt to regain her health.

Nella Bergen and Hilda Clark, De Wolf Hopper's re-cent prima donnas, will probably sing in London. It is rumored that Sousa is going to take Koster & Bial's old place in New York and call it Sousa's Theater, John C. Rice and his wife, Sallie Cohen, will sail for England on June 7. They are to play in the music halls

Julia Marlowe sailed for England on May 31. Mr. Taber is to remain in Vermont until he shall have recovered is health.

The Dramatic Mirror publishes a letter from an actor who saw "Cyrano de Bergerac" played in a small Nebraska town with a cast of seven people. At the con-



ATTRACTIONS AT THE ORPHEUM.

The cast is a large one, and the stage settings will, it is promised, be especially handsome and artistic. The en-gagement is for the entire week.

Four new features are included in the programme for the coming week at the Orpheum and three hold-overs from last week. Moung Toon and Moung Chet have the place of honor in the list. They give a performance that is absolutely unique. Yuggling balls with the muscles of the body, independent of the aid of the hands, is their specialty. In Burmah the natives play ball after this fashion, and Moung Toon and Moung Chet have perfected this ball playing until they have become expert jugglers, capable of performing feats in the manipulation of glass balls that are said to be astonishing. Those well-remembered stars of farce-comedy and vaudeville, Billy Clifford and Mand Huth, are billed in the specialty that has been a joy to their admirers, for rander well-remembered stars of infer-comedy and vaudeville, Billy Clifford and Maud Huth, are billed in the specialty that has been a joy to their admirers, for lo! these many years. Clifford will again appear in his dude characterization, with a lot of new songs and funny quips, retaining his inimitable dancing. Miss Huth, with her big, sweet voice and the unction that is redelent of the genuine negro mammy, is to warble some of the fetching coon melodies she knows so well how to sing. Besides May Irwin she is probably the most canable songstress of this character in the land. Montgomery and Stone are called the "Beau Brummeis" of negro minatrelsy. They will be remembered for the amusing black-face turn given by them at the Orpheum last year. They return with a new act, new and beautiful costumes and new songs. Caswell and Arnold, pantonimic acrobats, are said to be first-class of their kind. Billy Van, with some new stories; the Montrose troupe of acrobats, and the Donovans, complete the bill.

Improvements costing about \$1500 have been made in

clusion of the performance the company gave away a live pig.

Annie Yeamans's drollery, so long familiar in Harri-gan farces, is new to London, where it is go ting con-siderable attention.

Gladys Wallis, the actress, who has been playing with William H.-Crane, was married on Tuesday last to Samuel Insuil of Chicago.

Samuel Insuil of Chreago.

Lester Lonergan, who has been highly praised for his work with Modjecka for the past two seasons, has been engaged for Nance O'Neil's company.

J. Cheever Goodwin and Louis Harrison have written a musical farce called "Who Killed Cock Robin?" which Thomas Q. Seabrooke has secured for production.

Leander Richardson says "My Cousin" is "the baidest complication of cheap and ghastly amut that has ever been presented upon the stare of a first-class theater in

Viscount Hinton, the young English nobleman who has been earning his living by playing an organ in the streets of London, is going to do a turn on the vaude-

Eugenie Blair, who was to have played a leading part in "The Club Baby," has resigned from the cast, ob-jecting to the necessity of wearing male evening dress in the second act.

In the second act.

Alice Nielson coolly left an understudy in her place during half an hour of a performance at a Chicago theater while she went to sing at a banquet. Her absence was explained to the audience, but ne rebate was

offered.

Viols Allen has a pleasant vacation planned out which she has earned by her hard work in "The Christian."

About the middle of June she will sail for Europe with her mother, spending the time till the end of the season

in Paris and London. She will then enjoy a coach trp through the north of England, finishing up with through the north of Englar three weeks in Switzerland.

A bill has been passed by the New York Legislator preventing the sale of theater tickets at a higher rap than the published price. But it does not seem to be a all likely to prevent the speculator. There are easily ways out of it.

There is a proposition in San Francisco to build theater in the Palace Hotel in that city, and the mager thinks the idea an excellent one, as he says in a weather they could find an audience from 800 to 10 under the same roof.

when Lew Dockstader went to pieces several year ago, after having vainly tried to make minstrelsy a property and the indebtedness amounted to \$46,000. It is now stated that he has paid off every dollar of obligation.

Camille d'Arville made her vaudeville début Chicago June 11, and will shortly appear New York. She has placed herself under the management of James W. Morrissey, who has selected from "Robin Hood," "The Magic Kiss," "Martha" ar several other operas as suitable for her beginning. It is a singular coincidence that the first perso

It is a singular coincidence that the first person Blanche Walsh ever saw act was Fanny Darenport, and in her childish enthusiasm and ambition she frequently declared to her mother that she hoped some day that she might become as great an actress as Miss Davenport. Her mother used to tell her in these times of condence that perhaps she might reach that then-so far-away goal, a-prediction which now bids fair to be realized.

alized.

The fact that "Die Meistersinger" had the greatest number of representations of any opera given last season at La Scala except one is significant of the change in Italy's musical taste. The most popular operas and the number of their representations were: "Les Huguenots," 14; "Die Meistersinger," 13; "Falstaff" and "Iris," 10 each, and "Le Roi de Lahore" and "Guglielmo Tell," each three times. Two new ballets, "Rosa d'Armore" and a rewritten version of Massenet's "Le Carill'o1," were given twelve times. The best available singers were employed and the chorus and orchestra were described as excellent. But in spite of these efforts the season was not so profitable as the managers had ex-

described as excellent. But in spite of these efforts the season was not so profitable as the managers had expected, and they are at a loss what to do next year.

At the performance of the "Bal Masque" at the new theater in Moscow, the other night, a young singer, ime Gainizyna, had a nervous crisis, and had to be 'ten off the stage. She was playing the part of Ulrica, in the second act she smiled so idiotically and sing uch out of tune that the audience began to hiss. jeers and laughter, she sang on more and more out, and finally ended with a scream. She was led 'oards and a doctor was sent for, who said she ving from acute hysteria. She has been rean asylum, where it is hoped she will recover on the This makes the second incident of this has occurred in Russia recently. Last No-"chernoff had a sudden access of mania at St. Petersburg, and he is now inof tuna off the was suff moved to in a few mo kind which vember, M. while playing

ed by the disastrous failure of "Carna Mrs. Patrick Campbell is about to lled "Carlyon Sahib," just to see if hoodoo, which seems to rest on the . Two or three months ago, when righted in London, Henry Arthur arnac Sahib," threatened to have Nothing daunta ahib" in London produce a play ca, she can't break her she had this title copy
Jones, the author of "Coher enjoined on all sort
the play "Carlyon Sahib" rnac Sahlb," threatened to have
of things, on the ground that
'had been named with the de'ing some of the thunder of
that the Jones play proved
irs. Campbell only remarks
by of suing Mr. Jones for
'arlyon Sahib" by produc'ahib" shortly before her the play "Carlyon Sahib' liberate purpose of steal "Carnac Sahib," but, now such a disastrous failure, h that she is thinking serious damaging the value of her "Carnac hing such a fiasco as "Carnac hings be probably be made to fix, feath probably be made to fix. Pat ment has not yet been discovered. hese suits ever comes to ers and persifiage will enry Arthur can talk woman or parrol Jampbell in an argu-

SPRUCE GUM.

ing gum of vari-[New York Tribune:] Although chew ous kinds—pepsin and special digestion a cured at every city corner from the penny -can be proslot machines cured at every city corner from the penny nothing has ever taken the place of the ga and it still sells at a high price. It cannot, nor is there any counterfeit which is anyth Some of the druggists in Eastern Maine hav nuine spruce be imitated ing like it contracts rs. Some for spruce gum aggregating thousands of dolla of them have "stake." gum hunters and sent t the woods. Most of the Maine gum finds its wa y to the city markets that demand for consumption the 1stone. red lumps that gleam with inner fire like the blood This choice gum is readily sold by the Maine whole

Gum hunting has many elements like rubber cutt in the tropics, the men burying themselves in the win for months. The expenses of the hunter are almonothing, and the receipts from his quest are like by to be in the nature of a small Klonding. a few bushels of beans, some coffee, flour, and fat me with the game he kills, furnish him bodily fuel for the season, while he will frequently in a single day secure gum that will net him \$10 in the market. pendent, too, with his canoe, his snowshoes and his gun. His canoe will be laid up during the winter, but when

His cance will be laid up during the winter, but when the rivers open he will bring down his winter's flud. He is not likely, however, to work any too industriously in gum hunting, but rather to make short days, and fish and hunt the balance of the time. A few days' hard work will furnish him a cosy shack in the deep forest near the bank of a stream, and with wood unlimited and a sharp ax he is not likely to suffer, and when a storm is on he does not leave his comfortable camp.

The solitude of the thing would drive many men mad, but the northern woodsman is different from most yen. He carries a pack with him at all times, even when hunting, so that should he run across an old gum sear he can take advantage of it without making another trip. When spring opens he returns to civilization, tough, rugged and hard as seasoned oak, and he may have a pack of gum to the value of several hundred dollars; but long, long before the next season the money is all gone, and probably someone will have to "grubstake" him if he is to go for gum again.

POTTED GARDENS.

SOME SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO HE CARE OF PLANTS. .

a Special Contributor.

OME > are born flower-growers, while all women, it is to be hoped, are flower-lovers. There is women, it is to be hoped, are flower-lovers. There is quite a difference between these two, and I would like to give a few suggestions to the persons who, loving flowers, set are seldom successful in raising them am often asked by my friends for my advice as to the testiment of drooping and apparently sick plants; and am only too glad to do all in my power to relieve the

have in my window two asparagus plants which a delight to the eye-a mass of feathery foliage

have in my window two asparagus plants which to a delight to the eye—a mass of feathery foliage hanging down over the edge of the pot. These plants get a good deal of sun, yet the generality of people will tell you to keep them in the shade. They are continually sending up strong shoots, which goes to show that this situation is favorable. I give them water every day, and occasionally set them into a large tub and shower them freely to remove all dust from the leaves. I have a friend who has a large asparagus fern. It was very beautiful when brought from the florist's, but now it is a dull, sickly green, not a pleasant object to have in one's room. I advised a change of situation to a window with some sun and less watering.

I find maidenhair ferns do very well in my rooms, although I use gas. The maidenhair must be humored a good deal. It must be kept out of drafts, and in one place. It requires light, but not sun. I was acquainted with a lady who had a fine fern. She asked me one day to look at it, and advise her what to do with it. I found she had exposed it to the intense heat of a summer sun, and did not give it sufficient water. Do you wonder it was failing? She also had painted the pot a "real pretty scarlet," thus stopping the porces of the clay, which is most injurious. Many people raise plants in tin cans. This may do if you cannot afford flower pots, which are so cheap, and certainly much more artistic. I am reminded of the remark made by a little friend of mine who lived for a while in New Mexico: "Why, they even have their gardens canned."

I have often heard people lament over the failure of

dens canned."

I have often heard people lament over the failure of plants in cans, when, on investigation, I found no holes in the bottom of the can, and consequently no drainage. Do not let the earth harden around your plants. Stir it once in awhile with your hairpin, if nothing else is handy, and if the green fly should appear, have a little patience and try showering the plants every day to get rid of the pest, before you adopt the heroic measure of cutting them down without giving them a chance for life.

would recommend for an outside potted window I would recommend for an outside potted window garden the Lobelia, with its delicate blue flowers; the Nasturlium, in the dark reds and creams; the Petunia, which grows well in pots, and is very showy; the scarlet geranium, that Dickens loved so well, the Forget-me-not, and that sweetest of all, the Mignonette, whose "qualities surpass its charms." I have a pot of this old favorite in my window at present, and filling my room with its fragrance. How our eastern friends must envy us, and I fear we Californians forget sometimes what a land of sunshine we live in.

ANNIE LANG. sunshine we live in. ANNIE LANE.

FILIPINO WOMEN.

A CORRESPONDENT TELLS HOW THEY GO TO CHURCH.

MANILA, April 20.-When a Filipino woman goes to church, as she does every Sunday, rain or shine, she dresses in her best and takes her biggest cigar. In fact if she has far to go she takes two cigars. Her children are dressed in their clean clothes, and all along behaving as they should. They keep on the shady side of the street, and where there are crossings and only the shadow of the telephone wires the mother raises her

shadow of the telephone wires the mother raises her parasol, which is about the size of a good umbrella. The typical Filipino woman has great pride in her hair. In fact she spends a great deal of her time in combing and washing it. When she dees s for any occasion she lets her hair fall down her back, and it generally reaches to her waist. So it is on Sunday as ste shuffles away to mass. Her brown shoulders are bare and her Eton jacket seems about to fall off over one arm or the other—but it is not quite big enough for that. Under this jacket she wears a lace bedice, usually of ecru-cologed linen and very well laundered. Her skirt is of linen material, or, if she can afford it, of silk, but always either black or brown. One side of the bottom of the skirt is caught up under her belt, and this takes up its fullness. Now if she is very well to do she puts on stockings, but that is not necessary. Her toes are shoved into a pair of heelless slippers with wooden soles. Her children are dressed as she is if they are girls. If a boy is trotting along at her side he wears a pair of white trousers coming well down on the ankles and his feet are stuffed into a pair of slippers. Over his shoullers and falling down like a Chinaman's is a gauze shirt, "diff or covered with spang'es, according to the finanstanding of his father or the pride of his mother.

A head of them the mother is scuttling a'ong, parasol, which is about the size of a good umbrella.

manner box

nding of his father or the pride of his mother.

Ley-go down-the street, the children hand in
Ahead of them the mother is scuttling a'ong,
't a large cigar, the ashes of which she ficks
'ime to time with all the skill of one to the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by any chance she has to relight the
'n. If by for that purpose ing matches but At the church of bors and perhaps a out she lights her a see if the "light" is gaing. And she can ta ing. And she can ta. e fill
The language seems to be
way it flows out by the sit
thorough understanding of
her gossiping is done she ho
out into the sun. No matter
back there in the cool arches
is never fast down the street. It
tic sweep the women who are

kets on their heads and smoking cigarettes. Perhaps the peddler woman has her hair done up in a knot and is otherwise beneath notice, but if the well-dressed woman happens to need a "light" she asks for it with some hauteur and gets it with plenty of c mradeship. When this woman reaches home it is supposed she goes about her household duties and gets dinner, into which she puts an extra amount of cocoanut oil. But later in the afternoon she takes her place on what does duty for a veranda, and there she smokes and chats with her neighbors or scolds her children.

HARRY A. ARMSTRONG.

SNAKES, WILD AND TAME.

HOW THESE REPTILES CHANGE WITH THEIR EN VIRONMENT AND BECOME SUBJECT TO MAN.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Of all North American specimens, the black snake is probably the wildest and most difficult to domesticate. My tame black snake was on exception to this rule. He was caught with difficulty after an exciting hunt, but was not securely grasped by the neck before he bit me several times, drawing blood in many places. When brought home and placed in a glass-fronted cage, he was so exceedingly wild that I thought he would smash his head from dashing it against the glass. For the first three months he was so sulky he refused to partake of food. At the end of that time he realized that the glass was a protection, and after nine months no longer bit

my hand if I put it in his cage.
In a year, he would come forward expecting food when opened the cage, and a little later he would snatch he food out of my hands while in his glass house, but not while outside. At he end of two years he consented to take the food outside of his cage, and even follow me to get it. He also entirely gave up biting and vibrating his tail, the supreme evidence of excitement in black snakes, and he is at present the tamest of those I have ever seen or read of. All my visitors now handle him, put him around their necks, stroke him, rub him on the head and under the chin. Today if I draw away the glass slide from the front of his cage and hold up a garhead and under the chin. Today, if I draw away the glass slide from the front of his cage and hold up a garter snake wriggling by the tail, he comes out of his cage and chases me through the house to get it. A few weeks ago he shot out with such force that I may almost say that he leaped from his cage out on the floor of the snake room, pursuing me into the hallway. I passed out on the stoop and he vigorously followed me down the steps outside, over the short grass in front, then back again into the house. I got up on a chair, and he got up, too, trying to climb up my legs. He was unable to do this, but climbed up a long-stick which was handel to me, one end resting on the chair. When he got to my shoulder I held the garter toward the ce ling, and he climbed up my arm and caught it by the head.

It happened one day during last summer, and before I had yet moved from the city, that I determined to give my black snake an outing, so I took him with me on a ride up in Westchester county, N. Y. On a river bank, sloping gently up from the water, there was a nice stretch of smooth grass, and beyond that some rocks and a thicket of bushes, and further along some trees. I put the black snake on the smooth sward, close by where I westlead to heat in the arm.

the black snake on the smooth sward, close by where I reclined, to bask in the sun. When he felt sufficiently warm he began to glide gently about, so I stood up to watch him. After a time he went slowly toward the bushes, and then he stopped, but with his head raised as if surveying them.

bushes, and then he stopped, but with his head raised as if surveying them.

Now, at any time up to this, I could have approached him and picked him up at will, but what did he do when I made a move to take him, now that he was on the edge of the bushes, but make a dash for liberty, so quickly that in an instant he was nowhere to be seen. It began to look as though my pet was lost forever.

I perceived, however, that the bushes where he was were surrounded on every side by short grass, except one little neck joining the more extensive growth beyond. There were some boys around, and I placed them as pickets about a yard apart across the isthmus, to see that he didn't pass them into the more extensive brush-wood near the trees. Then I went into the peninsula to look for him. I feared that he might have found a hole and gone into it; no, he was coiled by some rocks under the thickest bushes.

But he was not my tame black snake any more, but an angry savage, vibrating his tail against the leaves, and biting toward my hands as I stooped to catch him.

and biting toward my hands as I stooped to catch him. My delight at finding him was not half so great as my astonishment at this sudden change to wildness. I put in my hand and took hold of him, and then as I touched him, all the flerceness seemed to go from him, except that he wanted to go again on the ground.

That evening he followed me at home as usual for a garter snake, as if he had never been a savage a few hours before in the busines in Westchester. Since then I have tried him many times, and always with the same result—that when he can hide among rocks and bushes he becomes instantly wild again, and I find it the same with other snakes, even the copperhead which I have had since 1894, the Texas bull snake, the garter snake, the hog-nosed snake, water snake and the Georgia corn snake. And in every case they become tame again just as suddenly, when brought into the house among their old surroundings.

G. R. O'REILLEY.

"NOT FORAGING."

Mary Anderson Navarro had probably a more per-sistent fight against the wealthy stage masher than any woman in the profession who confined herself to the "strictly legitimate." Early in her career she was play-ing in Hartford, and was entertained by a number of the literary people there, headed by Charles Dudley Warner, all of whom had the greatest admiration for her genius. At one of these "afternoons" she met a howling swell of At one of these "afternoons" she met a howling swell of the city, and behaved graciously to him. On the strength of this the young fellow ordered a big supper at a leading restaurant, and asked a number of his friends to meet Miss Anderson, whom she certainly would not have met under any other circumstances. Then, during the last act of the performance, a messenger was sent to bid the fair actress to the feast. To the mortification of her host and amusement of his guests the messenger came back with only a verbal message that "Miss Anderson was not on a foraging expedition."

Gen. John M. Palmer, the Gold Democratic candidate in the last Presidential campaign, was, while a strug-gling young student at the bar, attorney in cases where he was opposed by Lincoln, Calhoun and Douglas.

da da da da da da da da CARE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING of the unprotected protoplasmic body. It is a pity that such an unscientific and misleading statement should be allowed to appear before the public. AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

DISTILLED WATER.

Several months ago The Times referred to a theory advanced by a German physician, Dr. Koppe, to the effect that distilled water, instead of

being beneficial to the human system, as is generally supposed, is, on the contrary, injurious, if not polson-Statements to this effect have been copied in a large number of American papers. One of these statements reads as follows:

ments reads as follows:

"In forcible terms Dr. Koppe gives an account in the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift of his investigations of distilled water, which article he pronounces a dangerous protoplasmic poison. His studies show that it withdraws the salts from the animal tissues and causes the latter to swell or inflate; isolated living organic elements, cells and all unlectiular organisms are destroyed in such water, dying, since they become engorged therein; that is, they lose the faculty, upon which life depends, of retaining their salts and other soluble cell constituents, and consequently these are allowed to diffuse throughout the water. Similarly, the same poisonous effects must occur whenever distilled water is used as a drink, the sense of taste being the first to protest against the article, with an immediate movement to rid the mouth of what has been taken; the local poisonous effect of using the water making itself known by symptoms of catarrh of the stomach on a slight scale."

This proposition, which is so radically different from the generally accepted theory on the subject, has naturally aroused much interest among the thousands of con sumers of distilled water in this country, where, within the past few years, the drinking of distilled water has become quite a fad. In every large city there are plants which furnish such water, besides which, thousands of small stills are used in families, who make their own

The question as to the relative superiority of hard or soft water is one upon which physicians have disagreed for a long time. The water of the Los Angeles River for a long time. is quite hard, and In consequence of this, the use of distilled water here is large. It is stated that the Los Angeles water contains twenty-eight grains of mineral matter per gallon, as compared with four to six grains in the water of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities

In view of the importance of the subject, opinions have been obtained from some Los Angeles physicians. Dr. Carl Schwalbe, who has had much varied experience both in America and Europe, expresses the opinion that distilled water cannot do any injury, except where the stomach is absolutely empty, which only happens in ex-Those who fear the absolute purity tremely rare cases. of the water may, he says, add to it a little fruit juice. Dr. Bullard also says the distilled water never does

any harm when there is any food in the stomach. This theory, he says, is based on dead tissue.

Another well-known physician, who does not wish his name mentioned, says he thinks the Koppe idea a "fake," and that distilled water, if properly sterilized, is the most satisfactory of waters. He does not believe that any such condition as mentioned by Dr. Koppe could occur in the stomach; that if the tissues in the stomach were affected in any such manner as stated by Dr. Koppe, the gastric juice would do much more harm than distilled water.

In reference to this subject, the following article, from the June number of Good Health, is pertinent, and apparently conclusive:

"There recently appeared in several eastern journals an article purporting to emanate from a scientific authority, which undertook to maintain the remarkable proposition that pure distilled water is a poison. It is not necessary to read more than half a dozen lines in the article mentioned to discover that the writer was certainly a tyre in scientific pursuits and knew prace

not necessary to read more than half a dozen lines in the article mentioned to discover that the writer was certainly a tyro in scientific pursuits, and knew practically nothing of the subject of which he was writing.

"It is, of course, true enough, as every physiologist knows, that pure distilled water brought in contact with pure protoplasm will cause the protoplasm to swell and perhaps burst, thus destroying it. This is due to the simple law of osmosis. The movement of fulds is toward the denser medium. It is for this reason that surgeons prefer to sponge raw surfaces with a normal salt solution (six drams to the gallon of water) instead of ordinary distilled or boiled water. But in the use of distilled water for drinking purposes we have no trouble of this sort. No protoplasmic cells and no raw surfaces are exposed to distilled water in the stomach, though there is always in the stomach a quantity of salts, often free hydrochloric acid, and a strong proportion of chlorides which quickly mingle with the distilled water, thus readily changing its character so as to adapt it to the surfaces with which it comes in contact. When the distilled water is absorbed into the blood, a dilution never extending beyond a certain poirt, for the reacon that the kidneys stand as a protecting sentinel, ready to begin at once the rapid elimination of water, as soon as excessive fluidity of the blood is threatened.

"It is thus apparent that no real danger can possibly come from the use of distilled water; that on the other hand many actual advantages are offered. It is free from germs, free from injurious salts, from lime and other substances with which they are found in combination, if not always of the same uniform quality. The fact that in the laboratory distilled water has been made to destroy protoplasm has no bearing at all on this question, for the conditions under which distilled water is used for drinking and cullinary purposes are such as do not involve at all the conditions which exist in the case.

An accident insurance company New York is now issuing health policies. The company promises to pay
\$25 per week for twenty-six weeks
against the following diseases: Cerebro-spinal moningitis, pneumonia, appendicitis, peritonitis, bronchitis, diabetes, pleurisy, erysipelas, typhoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, Asiatic cholera, varioloid, smallpox, measies, tetanus (lockjaw.)

Also \$2500 for total blindness, or complete paralysis of the body or both hands, both feet or one hand and one foot, caused by disease. The idea is a good one, but it is noticeable that there are quite a number of common diseases not included in this list.

SMALLPOX RECORD.

The official record of the Health Officer, recently submitted to the Board of Health, shows that during the recent epidemic there have been

117 cases of smallpox in Los Angeles, of whom fifty six patients had been vaccinated, and sixty-one had not been vaccinated. This is about half and nail, and uses not seem to furnish particularly strong support to the adherents of vaccination. It is true, the Health Officer adds, that "no death occurred in any person who had been successfully vaccinated previous to smallpox infection," but the question then arises, "What is successful vaccination?" That is one of the subjects on which been vaccinated. This is about half and half, and does doctors differ.

VEGETARIAN

Scarcely a month passes without bringing to the front some new as serted cure for consumption. G. Wess man of East Los Angeles sends The

Times the following somewhat novel dietetic theory for the treatment of consumptive patients. It is much dif-ferent from the usually accepted ideas of what a con-sumptive diet should be, but the argument advanced by Mr. Wessman is at least interesting!"

sumptive diet should be, but the argument advanced by Mr. Wessman is at least interesting:

"In October last a neighbor commenced a vegetable and fruit diet for consumption, using sago and prunes for breakfast and sometimes rice and figs, a variety of vegetables for dinner and supper, generally two kinds at a meal, such as potetoes, including sweet potatoes and turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, celery, rhubarb and tomatoes. Two apples were esten at each meal, and dates between meals. The vegetables were cooked in steam and distilled water and prepared for the table with corn starch, in place of flour, but without salt, milk or eggs. On this diet my neighbor gained two pounds a week, in some weeks only haif a pound, and in some four pounds. As the strength increased the cough and expectoration decreased. This evidently shows the wrong idea of using so-called hourishing or nitrogenous food in consumption essential to the growth of tubercle bacilli, a fact proved by the experimental cultivation of the tubercle germ. That nitrogenous food is harmful in consumption is found by examination of the urine, showing the presence of a species of yeast fungi, called Saccharomyces mycode:ma, their pregence indicating general debility, a condition in which fermentation in the bewels produces ammonia, the principal nitrogenous substance that enters the lungs, which can easily be detected by the odor when heating some sputum. The secretion of nitrogen from the blood by the kidneys in the form of urea and uric acid is much reduced in consumption, the urea becoming stale from remaining long in the body decomposes to ammonia, and this ammonical decomposition of urea is the cause of consumption. I call it debilious urea fermentation."

The increasing interest that is taken A JOURNAL ON in consumption and its cure is shown TUBERCULOSIS. by the establishment of a quarterly magazine, entitled "The Journal of Tuberculosis," which is devoted to the prevention and cure of that disease. It is published at Ashville, N. C., and the editor is Cark Van Ruck. In an article on the care of the digestive tract in tuberculous patients the

writer says:
"I desire to emphasize the fact that one of the m "I desire to emphasize the fact that one of the most important points in the treatment of tuberculesis, either in its inciplency or in its more advanced stages, is the care of the digestive functions, and that the physician should never himself contribute to their ampairment by medication through the stomach with semedical which experience has shown to be capable of doing harm to those organs. It is a good rule to todow in the choice of remedies in tuberculosis to be governed their effect upon nutrition; if favorable they should continued, if not, their use should be forbidden, up the indications for their employment are transited extremely urgent."

Reports have occasionally, lished of persons who have perately ill of fever, and their physicians, whose escaped from their attendants, run out of seen deseven up by they have jumped into snow or cold water, after the house, and At a recent meeting of an eastern physician told how he had practical ward recovering. medical society, a the dead by burying him in snow. y raised a man from The man had passed through all the last stages of t' tions were being made to rer lowed is described as follow e disease, and preparaove the body. What fol-

"To the dector there.
Placing a rubber blanket
to be brought in and
the patient, striped a
not a gasp, came a
More, anow, was

and his body. Everywhere the mass was placed tightly around him. The order was, keep him there till his

and his body. Everywhere the mass was placed tightly around him. The order was, keep him there till his temperature goes down to 101.

"For forty-five minutes the man lay in the snow with no signs of returning life. In fact, every one believed him dead. At the end of that time the doctor had the snow removed, and again tried the reflex-action test. As he put his finger on the eye the lid quivered; and a minutes later the first fickering pulse sent a thrill through those who were anxiously waiting.

"Then came another surprise. The doctor, a man of experience, suddent struck the insensible man a blow on the face. The eyes opened.

"Mello doctor," said the patient.

"Mr. Robertson is still very ill, but the crisis is passed, and he is on the road to recovery."

and he is on the road to recovery

OF ALCOHOL.

That medical methods change greatly from year to year is well known. The intelligent and progressive physician of the present day

no longer bleeds his patient, or applies leeches, or administers large doses of mercury, nor does he forbid the fever striken patient a cooling draft. He does not place his entire dependence on the contents of the drug store, but places much stress on diet, bathing and fresh The changes in the practice of medicine during the past few years have been decidedly for the better, and toward the practice of these bygienic practitioners whom members of the regular profession are sometimes fond of referring to as quacks.

One of the most striking changes that has taken place in the practice of medicine of late is the abandonment of alcoholic stimulants, by a large number of the most experienced and reputable physicians. Under the head-ing "The Passing of Alcohol," Dr. J. M. Farrington read a paper at a recent meeting of the New York State Medical Association, in which he expressed the opinion that those of the profession who believe in the value of alcohol as a remedy are now in a minority. The following condensation of Dr. Farrington's views, with comments thereon by other physicians, is from the Medi-

comments thereon by other physicians, is from the Medical Record.

"A great change in this respect had taken place by recent years. Alcohol, he said, was not a food, but the contrary impaired nutrition. It was not a stimulabut really a depressant. Recent physiological axy ments showed that it relarded, perverted, and astructive to normal cell growth. Life insurance lies had become convinced beyond question that sused in even moderate quantities, impaired he shortened life. They declined to accept a risk field in the person used liquor in any form. It was not a stimulable and conductors to be town failing the majority of Christian societies had become convinced beyond question that with ment of the field conductors to be town failing the majority of Christian societies had become for regulations cremonies, and will fail from their religious ceremonies, and will find the world's history when the considered so degrading. He attributed the superior of the British troops using a will fail from their regiments will be considered so degrading the stayls failons of grow and from their regiments will be considered as the stayls fail on the superior of the British troops using a will reful experiment for the banksham of the stayls fail on the superior of the British troops using a will reful experiment for the banksham of the same the superior of the British troops will be superior of the British troops will be superior of the British troops will be superior of the Br eris deompaalcohol,
alth and diquor in any form

diquor in any form

required their enem
inqualities had

are nonles, and interest in abitually

an sceleties had

remonies, and interest in abitually

seers, brake

in the late

so finate dun
gets dinguor was

antished wine

sharing at

in the late

sharing at

in the sharing

in the superior ac

naval engagements

rations of grog. By

ireful experiments had

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog. By

ireful experiments had

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog. By

ireful experiments had

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog. By

ireful experiments had

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog. By

ireful experiments had

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog By

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog By

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog By

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog By

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog By

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of grog By

in the superior ac

naval engagements

for lone of g Dr. E. B. Sq.

ring the banishment of alcohol as it ast in placing it in a prominent position.

The state of the work being any of retiring alcohol as a menstruum for this, draw other many time, that the state of the work being any of retiring alcohol as a menstruum for ugs. A good deal had been accomplished true experimented with up to the present a longer rious strengths. It had been discovered that remail it cent. Solution of acetic field was almost unlighted at the state of the work thought that in draw the cent. Solution of acetic field was almost unlighted at the great of the world be advantage us to retiring alcohol as a medical as a medical and the cent. Solution of acetic field was almost unlighted that in a be cent. Solution of acetic field was almost unlighted and as a medical as a medical as a medical and the cent. Solution of a cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol as a medical and the cent. Solution of a lacohol and morphine—in some torty. Appline to the extent of one-fourth grain every operative he would and the with none of the seconds. The mental cent. Solution of the solution of the solution of a position of the solution of the solution of the solution of a cent. He would not exclude it under all circumstances but he would rather cut off his right hand than fairoduce it into a young person's system. It was without doubt very useful in the treatment of disease occurring in persons who had been addicted to the mark of the must confess with solution of a deally poison from its inception to its elimination from the human system had stated th

with it.

"Dr. Farrington, in closing the discussion, said that he thought close investigation would show that alcohol was entirely contraindicated in preumonia. Alcohol was not a stimulant; it lashed the nervous system into

greater activity, but caused greater depression as a result."

It might be supposed that, since the medical profesis thus modifying or changing its views on important subjects from time to time, it would be well if physicians would display a little more modesty when outsiders venture to question the wisdom of opinions and practices that are now generally entertained by the medical world, but may, before long, in their turn, become obsolete and discredited.

PAST.

Whatever may be thought in regard to the desirability or otherwise of the "no breakfast plan," there can be no

doubt that it is a good thing for the average person to postpone the first meal of the day uptil an hour after rising. With strong, hard-working people, who live largely in the open air, it may be all right to eat a hearty breakfast immediately on rising, but with the average person, who leads a secondary life. but with the average person, who leads a sedentary life, it is otherwise. The stomach is then frequently coated it is otherwise. The stomach is then frequently coated with slime, and in no shape to dispose of food. Indigestion, with flatulence, sets in, and the system has a bad start for the day. A good plan is to drink a glass of hot water on rising, with or without a little fruit juice, and then move around for at least an hour before eating breakfast, when the meal will be found to digest

VIGOROUS

There is no doubt that the duration of human life is being extended. This is, doubtless, due to the spread of hygienic information among the public,

and the greater attention that is paid to the important questions of pure air, clean water and nourishing food. At the same time that the average duration of human life has been lengthened, it is noticeable that there is

life has been lengthened, it is noticeable that there is also a remarkable increase in the working power of old men. A writer in the Portland Oregonian says:

"The man who was old at 50, aged at 60 and decrepit at 70 is relatively rare. The wonderful exemption from disease and the manner in which the elderly men of the army and navy have borne fatigue are cited in evidence of the sturdy physical endurance of men who have passed what formerly was reckoned as life's meridian of usefulness, while in all the vocations of civil life the mental and physical activity of elderly and old men has been greatly increased within the century."

THE CRAZE

A writer in the New York World thus properly assai's the habit which is so commen in this country, of rushing to the drug bottle whenever a per-

son is feeling out of sorts:

"A man or a woman has a qualm. Instead of asking himself or herself, "What have I eaten? What have I drunk? Have I been sitting in a draft?" he or, she he no less than she—casts about for some drug which he or she has heard about or read about, no one knows where. And having found one with a sufficiently terrifying name, odor or taste, he or she pours it into his or her helpless interior and with a sublime faith and courage awaits the results. courage awaits the results.

"Usually the drug is harmless and passes ineffectually away, leaving rature to pursue its task of curing the cause of the qualm. But only too often the drug, worthless for curing the disorder at which it was aimed, strikes and injures some other part of the delicate in-

cernal economy.

"Of course it would be a waste of words to ask people to take care of their health, to defend their stomachs against their greedy palates, to exercise as much prudence in the care of their bodies as they exercise in the care of their horses, dogs or birds. But is it equally useless to ask them to let the drug bottles alone after they have made themselves ill by overeating or the other common imprudences, and to give nature a fair chance to nurse the injured part back to health?"

Dr. W. Rollins lays down as an axiom X-RAY IN THE that most cases of consumptiondisease responsible for one-seventh of

the deaths from natural causes be cured if they are caught in time and subjected to the diagnosis of the X-ray. The first thing a physician should do with a patient suspected of being consumptive is to examine him with the fluoroscope, which shows the minutest change in the texture and conditions the lungs. Since this treatment has been adopted by, unfortunately, a very limited section of the medical profession, a large number of cases have recovered promptly, not even requiring a change of climate. This has been found of great advantage to the poor, who are more prone to consumption than those who are able a proper stream of the case of the context of the case of the to enjoy better food and purer air, and who, it is claimed can now be cured without giving up their work and go-ing away. A suggestive result of this use of the fluor-oscope is the discovery, in a multitude of patients who never suspected they had been attacked by the disease, of old tubercle scars. This shows that nature may sometimes be depended upon more than doctors, unprovided with the latest resources of science. Dr. Rollins's view is that, since in so many cases nature has effected a cure, there is good reason for expecting that with a timely and suitable diagnosis, and a little help from medicine every ordinary case of consumption can be arrested and cured. Dr. Rollins laments the fact that in spite of the inestimable value to humanity of Roentgen-ray diaglarly, and he urges its speedy and general adoption.

The esthetic objection which many ADLE INmothers have to the incubator has CUBATOR FOR NEW-BORN been shrewdly overcome by a French

physician. The ordinary incubator is anything but popular; it is funereal in appearance, and very suggestive of a coffin or the showcase of an ana-tomical museum. In the description of his invention, the French doctor congratulates himself that he has found a means of dispelling from the agitated mind of young mothers every idea of an "apparatus." He has made his incubator in the shape of a cradle, in which He has form, he believes, it will no longer wound their very

eld litera warns at treat it. It was a respect to the

legitimate self-respect. There is no doubt that if parents can only be brought to use the incubator, the lives of a large number of infants which would otherwise be doomed to almost certain death, would be preserved. The new apparatus, which is wholly of metal, is light and handsome in shape, and permits of thorough disinrection through the application of a fiame and washing with antiseptics. There are three essential parts—the incubation chamber, the boiler and the lamp. The chamber, which is all in one piece, contains a movable bed, formed of wire gauze, a bowl with sponge for moistening the air, and a thermometer. To the bottom of the cradle is soldered the boiler, the water of which is bested by a lemma. heated by a lamp.

One of the most annoying experi ELECTRICAL ences which can fall to the lot of the MASSAGE FOR bicyclist who is bitten with the "cen-PARALYSIS. tury" mania, is what is now called "bicycle paralysis." A numbness is feit in certain fingers, which may last not only while on the wheel, but for twenty-four hours, and sometimes longer, after the ride is over. In some cases this numbness extends throughout the whole hand, and the rider simply has to stop. This affection has frequently necessitated the giving up of the attempt to make long rides. The cause of the trouble is the excessive vibration in the handle bars. A good remedy is skilled massage, but the quick-est and most thorough cure is attained by the use of electricity. Either the ordinary induction coil, as sold in the electrical supply stores, or the static machine which can only be reached by consulting the electrotherapist, will serve the purpose. In either case the electric current gives to every atom in the affected hand a gentle and continuous vibration, which soon restores its normal conditions. The liability of a rider to bi-cycle paralysis is greatly reduced by having the front tire of the wheel only moderately hard, and seeing that

the head is well adjusted, i.e., properly tightened.

it as nearly air-tight as possible, and then, taking with

When the Navajo Indian is ailing SWEAT BATH he builds himself a little hut, just large enough to crawl into, plasters it inside and out with mud, so as to make

him a heap of stones intensely heated in an adjoining fire, he closes the entrance of his medicine hut from within, and remains there, violently perspiring, until all but suffocated. He then comes out, has a rub-down, all but suffocated. He then comes out, has a rub-down, which to an Indian is a phenomenon, and believes he is cured; and he generally is. What is practically the same primitive treatment is now recommended for the cure of lockjaw. This affection, when caused by a wound, has long been considered incurable, and only of late years has it yielded in some degree to the administration of a new class of remedies, among which has the Indian worm! are the Indian woorali poison, and enormous doses of alcohol. It is now said that all the alarming symptoms of the seizure can be removed by violent perspiration. The case is quoted of a young man whose hand was caught in the gearing of a threshing-machine. Part of the skin was carried off. For a fortnight everything seemed to be progressing; but one morning the patient awoke with rigid jaws, intense pain over the sterum, difficulty of breathing and convulsive starts in the lower difficulty of breathing, and convulsive starts in the lower limbs. The doctor immediately put hoops under the bedclothes, in order to prevent their contact with the body, and then got four deep pots filled with qu'cklime, which he slightly moistened with water. To prevent the skin from being scorched each pot was wrapped in linen, and then placed on each side of the patient, orders being left with the family to moisten the quick lime occasionally, and to change it when exhausted. The heat engendered was so intense that on the first day the bedclothes caught fire. The perspiration induced was beyond all belief; but the patient, though greatly prostrated, was cured, and after a few days of good nourishment and close attention he was able to go to work.

ELECTRIC TREATMENT

If the present rate of progress in the application of electrostatic currents to cases of malnutrition of the tissues, and especially the joints, be

maintained for a few years, it will be hard to find a case of rheumatism or gout that cannot be so greatly alleviated as to be temporarily cured, if not permanently Gout is an auto-toxication due to retardation of nutri-tion, and consequent alteration of the tissues, and the radical principle of its cure is the increase of local nutrition. Such measures must aid the tissues in carrying the nutritive process to its legitimate stages, without producing intermediate products which are insoluble in the organic media. They must also tend to eliminate the urates and other products already desposited, and thus restore the member to its healthy condition. A French physician has achieved good results by carrying lithium across and into the affected joint by mean of an electric current. The currents, which are quite strong, running up to 200 milliamperes, are maintained for twenty or thirty minutes. If the bones are not suffering from chronic octeitis, there is a rapid diminution of pain, and a permanent improvement in the condition of the joint. There is also a reaction upon the general utrition, which is accelerated. In the case of very Chronic rheumatism is more effectively treated when subjected to the general remedial and tonic effects of electrostatic currents derived from the static machines now considered indispensable to the office of the electro-

SICKNESS.

Sea sickness is rarely dangerous, and consequently the victim receives little sympathy from others, who are

not affected by it. There are, how-unpleasant upsettings of the human system than that which is experienced during a violent spell of mal de mer. Hundreds of remedies have been suggested for seasickness, but nothing that can be

The Koch Medical Institute

For the Cure of

CONSUMPTION

ry tuberculosis treated at this institute by the WHITMAN METHOD. These patients all came under treatment during the first two years of our special work, which was begun in this city four years ago, and they are today in full possession of health restored. Many can be seen in this city; others may be communicated with. We have their addresses.

We are in regular practice, responsible for what we say and do, and cordially invite those who want further evidence of our success in curing CONSUMPTION to come to the KOCH MEDICAL INSTI-TUTE and satisfy themselves of the truthfulness of our statements. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity. We refer to our present and former pa-tients, one or more of whom may be found in nearly every locality in the United States. To all who are under our treatment, we devote our highest energies and skill, realizing that an untold blessing is conferred upon each person whom we cure, and that such cures insure the permanency of our business.

We are careful not to assume the treatment of incurable cases, cept when requested to do so for the purpose of mitigating suffering, or prolonging life; for we never wish to encourage false hope of recovery. We refer with pride to the extraordinary large percentage of cures herewith reported, and if desired will take pleasure in reerring to hundreds of additional cases

OUR HOME TREATMENT

Has long since passed the experimental stage, and we now unhesitatingly recommend its use to all consumptives who are unable to come to the Institute. Call or send for question blank, report of cured cases, and our booklet on "Consumption; Its Cause and Cure,"

Summary of the First 300 Cases Treated.					
CHARACTER.	No.	Cured	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total.
First Stage	98	98	. 0	0	98
Second Stage	123	77	40	6	123
Third Stage	79	12	89	28	79
Total	300	187	79	34	300

THE KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 431 1/2 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

called a sure cure has yet been discovered. It is, how-ever, quite possible to greatly modify the sufferings from sea sickness, and to make the attack light. On this subject a writer in Good Health says: "The writer, while recently crossing the ocean in a Cunard 'liner,' heard a conversation between an experi-enced cabin steward and a seasick passanger, a part of which was as follows:

enced cabin steward and a seasick passenger, a part or which was as follows:

"Passenger. Steward, don't you know of anything that will cure seasickness?"

"Steward. 'Well, no sir. I reckon there ain't any cure for it. I'vé been to sea many years now, and sometimes I'm a bit sick myself. Even the captain gets sick once in a while."

"Passenger But isn't there anything that will bein it.

'Passenger. 'But isn't there anything that will help it

a little?'
"Steward. 'Well, sir, according to my experience, a clean stomach is the best thing for seasickness, and if you eat anything, let it be a little dry bread and fruit, or just fruit. Let alone the greasy things and the sweet things and the meats and pastries and highly-seasoned things. Keep the stomach clean, and you're soon over it.'

over it.'

"That sounded like rare good sense, dietetic advice worthy of a place in a classical volume on medical dietetics. Having followed exactly that programme with the happiest results, we were able to testify to its merits. The storm was a bad one, the worst in many years. Waves sixty feet high dashed over the deck. The storm lasted four days, but our total experience of nausea was summed up in about three minutes, and it was not at all severe at that. We simply gave the stomach a good rest, eating nothing but apples and grainose cakes for three or four days, and but little of these. Then the battle was over. The waves still rolled high, but the stomach was clean, and the nerves were masters of the situation.

"If any of our readers have occasion to cross the ocean

masters of the situation.

"If any of our readers have occasion to cross the ocean in the stormy season, we recommend three things: Keep horizontal, with the head low; put an ice-bag to the back of the neck; keep the stomach clean, free from greasy foods and meats, and eat nothing till there is an appetite for food. A habitually clean dietary before going on board is doubtless a good preparation for such a voyage, as well as for any other nerve strain or test of endurance. It pays to be good—to your stomach, as well as in other ways."

HOW TO BE

Here are a few more health rules They are credited to a "celebrated French dermatologist," who says that by observing them a person may be perfectly strong, healthy, beautiful, and will live to a great age. This may be an exaggeration, will not harm any one who follow them: This may be an exaggeration, but the rules

"Don't drink tea or "Drink pure water. tea or coffee.

"Darink pure water.
"Eat grapes, apples, raisins and figs.
"Eat a few salted almonds daily.
"Don't eat much animal food.
"An egg or two a day, soft boiled, instead of meat.
"Eat an orange every day or so.
"Walk two or three miles a day.
"Bathe the whole body daily in tepid water.
"Don't fret, don't worry, be calm and quiet."

Col. David Bremner Henderson of Dubuque, Iowa, has entered the list as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. He has had a longer service in Congress than any of his rivals for that office, having been a member for eight terms and about to enter upon the ninth. He is a native of Scotland.

WOMAN AND HOME.

A POEM IN STRAW AND ROSE,

THE WITCH OF ENDOR WOULD BE CAPTIVATING IN A JUNE LEGHORN.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

NEW YORK, June 5.—This is the Leghorn hat see and if any woman feels inclined to display her possibilities of personal picturesqueness now is her time to put her artistic foot foremost. Given a muslin frock and a cream white leghorn of the moment's manufacture and the witch of Endor herself could hardly help making a pleasing appearance.

The smart leghorns are rather lofty of crown with less floppy brims than formerly, and their color is that of the best Jersey cream. Any woman who knows the A B C of dress can get up her own leghorn poems and some roses, tulle or lace, some tufts of grain and sometimes a little black velvet ribbon are all the ingredients necessary for a very "deer" has

roses, tulle or lace, some tuits of grain and sometimes a little black velvet ribbon are all the ingredients necessary for a very "dear" hat.

Most milliners face the tip edgs of their leghorn brams with one narrow line of black velvet and then the rear of the brim is pushed up flat against the crown and made fast by an ample cushion of pink roses. Then, to be strictly orthodox, a scarf of silk muslin, edged with cream lace, is flung about the crown and knotted elaborately at some point with a double handful of wheat, rye or oats. With a serene disregard of nature's laws, but a plausible conviction as to what is suitable in hat architecture the manufacturers have put forth a fine crop of lilac tinted wheat, shaded green, gray and mauve eats and rye as russet as autumn leaves.

All leghorn elaborations are worked at coquettish angles on the head and a goodly number are anchored by soft full strings of Liberty silk or even the sheerest Sviss into which black or white lace figures have been inserted. The very ideally pasteral headpiece, however, is the green or golden basket straw, which is neither freed nor trimmed with any material save only flowers, and the girl who gives her complexion freely to the sun and winds has got a very dashing sort of tout alle in tough cream straw having a widish brim that curts up at the edges, a medium crown lower on one side than the other, a bandanna handkerchief of many colors twisted about this and a huge eagle feather pushed through its folds.

Whimwical Wrsps.

Whimsical Wraps.

With the Arcadian leghorns the whimsically pretty summer wraps and parasols artfully demand association. It goes without very profound explanation that these alry over things are purely for beauty's sake. Some of them are heel long circular capes of black net sprinkled with clusters of brightly winking black sequins, in designs of most meritorious pattern, and the lovely robe is mounted on a white or tinted chiffon basis, then fully edged with an abundant flounce of black intricate failed ribbon pattern and chantilly or finest esprit garnished with gleams of jet.

Anese studies in jet and net are worn chiefly over frou frou write frocks and then the wearer of so much fregile beauty carries open at her shoulder, in nine occasions out of ten, a sunshade of chiffon covered with an overlay of what the French describe as bouilloune of the same soft goods embroidered in spangled or black ribbon figurings.

The most covetable carriage and lawn parasols have

ings.

The most covetable carriage and lawn parasols have their partitions of covering cut in very deep godet points at the bottom so that when opened the possessor appears to have a huge airy star as a background for head and shoulders. Another very popular shape is the parasol with exactly four ribs, thus practically producing a square or diamond shaped canopy, and handles are decorated to destroy.

rated to a degree.

A huge rosette of chiffon and loops of white beborib-

THE "CONSUELO" HAT.



This shape is known as the "Consuelo," being a style frequently patronized by Her Grace of Mariborough, to whose slender, girlish face the picture brim is singularly becoming. The hat is of the ever-popular Panama, that waves and curves to suit any head it is called upon to cover. The crown of the "Consuelo" is heaped high with crisp, black and white slik muslin, folded and pleated with skill to simulate a mass of crushed roses. Set in the midst of this is a cluster of pink and scarlet poppies (silk,) their soft, crepy petals lending a very smart look to the whole. More muslin and popples are arranged in the back, where the brim is flattened against the crown and rounds out a very perfect millinery triumph.

A SUPERB WRAP.



This is a superb wrap, and will be seen at Newport during the season. It is designed for both carriage and calling wear, though is seen at its best in grand promenane, worn over an airy dress all lace and muslin. The foundation is a coarse, white net, over which a superbly-embroidated black lace is hung, sparkling with sequins in geometrical figures. A wide flounce of chantilly encircles the whole garment, and over the shoulder and about the throat the lace with fluted marses of spangled silk muslin forms a high collar, a smart over-caps and becoming frame for the face. With this magnificent wrap, a bewtiching white Panama hat is in good taste. The brim is wide and waving, and its crown is dressed with a double loose scart of cream lace, rolled over net, one heavy ostrich feather stuck through the left side, and long, wide strings of muslin that fall carelessity over the shoulder. A Marguerite parasol of white chiffon, crystallized with jet sequins and finished with a deep chiffon flounce adds a supreme touch of sumptuous beauty to the whole toilet.

bon fastens usually like a big white rose about the long white wood staff and then from this floats, with airy disregard of the fact that it has no obvious purpose in existing, a scarf of chiffon or long ends of satin ribbon. Another phase of decoration is the close wrapping of a stick handle in two shades of satin ribbon, the ribbon drawn so tightly round and round the stick that not a scrap of wood shows. At the end of the handle the streamers tie in a long elaborate bow. From Paris arrive sunshades having handles covered with velvet and then steel beading is applied on the mauve, turquoise or Spanish yellow surface.

Spanish yellow surrace.

Pretty Summer Shoes.

At this moment the shopkeepers are arraying their counters with numberless trifles appropriate to the needs of the moment and sufficiently attractive to draw in the shoppers who have established themselves in their country homes. These are, for example, rows of pretty shoes made wholly of very stout pique, in dark or light times and picked out in gay dots. These have red, blue, green or white heels to match the color of the pique and not a bit of leather shows anywhere on this quaint footgear which laces up by ribbons of a color to match the pique's figuring.

Another detail, worth a journey to town, is the paper fan that retails for less than a dollar and folds up on three or five flat bamboo splints. Hitherto these were painted, gilded or etched with poor imitations of Japanese and Chinese art and were satisfactory enough, until a shrewd manufacturer thought out the plan of photographing most delightful oriental scenes directly on the fans themselves, daintily tinting the pretty pictures in most life-like colors, and then on the blank spaces of gray, white or brown paper, of which the fan is made, by a few strokes of a water color brush, suggestions of a bit of foliage are introduced as appropriate Japanesy environment. Musmes at their play or work, cool arbors, glimpses of Fuzyama and gushing water falls, all in photographic miniature, are the coolest decorations possible for a pretty cheap summer fan.

Effective Use of Spangles.

The costly summer hypers raises is made of blockers.

The costly summer breeze raiser is made of black or white silk muslin or net with the inevitable spangled ac-companiment. There has been a variation in the use of sesquins introduced, however. fans are of medium size and first choicely painted with flowers birds and the spangles are then utilized to form the landscape or architectural effect. For instance, they send us scape or architectural effect. For instance, they send us from Paris lovely peacock tans of gauze. Across a black background strut a ficek of these gorgeous fowls, all painted charmingly save for the eyes in their tails that are elaborated with glittering fidelity in sequins of marvelous minuteness and variety of tone.

Beside this work of art was one showing a ficek of sails on an admirably rendered lake behind which sank a sun of ruddy sequins with long sequined rays. Also

from Paris come the fans painted on gauze, chicken skin and parchment with scenes from famous fairy tales. Elaborate Lingerie.

And parchment with scenes from famous fairy tales.

Etaborate Lingerie.

Nowadays the artists in lingerie announce three scanons of suitable underwear. The first winter wools, flannel skirts, and tufted combing lackets, the second, or spring glories of lace and the sheer cotton goods, while the third season ushers in the soothing slik garments and the remarkably lovely new chemise and night dresses made of goods so fine and so inwrought with lace that it is essential to wear with them all under garments of pale tinted sliky stuff.

The very latest nightles have their sleeves and waista made almost wholly of face, then by a lace girdle, inforwoven with ribbon, the full skirt of sheerest handkerchief linen is put on quite full. Under so diaptinnons a robe goes a perfectly plain slip of the thinnest plnk, blue, green or yellow wish slik made and the effect is becoming to the last degree.

Little girls in imitation of the women of larger growth are reveling this summer in crisp white muslin with Valencienness founces and insertions. All their pretty crisp suits, so suggestive of the pure freshness of childhood, are worn over white, with white muslin asshes, where sashes are used, and with hats having crowns of gaused muslin and brims formed of many wide muslin flounces edged with lace and strings of muslin also garnished with lace. Ciffis until their eighth year warblack half-hose and fat slippers, strapped on the instep, with white suits, while after that age black lisle long hose and French kid oxford ties are in more dignified keeping.

MARY DEAN.

THE "CORINNE" NIGHTDRESS.



A novel and exquisite night dress called the "Corinne" has been created in New York. It is made of French batiste of a web so ellky, fine and transparent, that an under-slip of Florence sitk is usually worn beneath it. Though all in one piece, a ring of embroidered buttonholes circle the waist, through which two yards of pale primrose ribbon is threaded, by which to draw the garment close and tie in a flowing bow in front. The skirt is finished above the hem by a narrow band of needlework, and the upper portion is of alternate strips of Irish lace and batiste. Designed especially for summer wear, the "Corinne" is cut low about the neck, with a V fin front, and from the throat falls away a deep lace-edged frill, which the primrose ribboh holds in place. The sleeves are particularly striking. They are horizontally banded with lace, an edging of which is arranged in jabot effect, falling from the shoulders nearly to the elbow, and rosy knots of ribbon at the top of the armholes give the whole garment an air of extreme coquettishness and style.

THE DUCHESS AND HER HEIRLOOM.

HER LITTLE GRACE OF MARLBOROUGH PROVIDING A TREASURE FOR THE DUCAL FAMILY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.] The Duchess of Marlborough has two very pronounced tastes—fine jewels and rare lace. This fondness which Her Grace displays was doubtless inherited from her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is extravagantly fond of costly lace, and from the time little Consuelo, the present Duchess, was born, Mrs Belmont has been collecting rare lace for her daughter's trousseau.

The lace which her mother collected for her and which Duchess took to Blenheim was valued at

the Duchess took to Blenheim was valued at over \$100,000, and since then Her Grace has more than doubled her collection, and its value.

Once she poissesses a piece of lace nothing will tempt her to part with it, and it is said she frequently looks over and fondles her treasures as a misee does his gold. Here is an instance to the point. The Princess of Wales is a great friend of the little American Duchees, and they are intimate and informal in their relations. The Princess is also devoted to old lace, and the Duchess

spent an entire afternoon once showing her treasures to the Princess.

In the let was one very rare and wonderful piece of old Italian lace, which had once been part of a Popels or high-priest's robe. The Duchess bought it when she was in Rome on her wedding journey, and paid an enormous sum for the piece. The lace is exquisitely wrought of finest thread, in a design of flowers and scrells, and the Princess was greatly taken with it. She asked the Duchess if she could be tempted to part with it to any one, and the Duchess replied: "No, to no one."

The Princess said no more at the time, but the next day Her Royal Highness sent her equerry to state that the Princess would be willing to give the Duchess exactly double the price she paid for the lace, and asked if Her Grace would let her have it as a personal favor.

The Duchess has a good deal of the old commodore in her composition, with any amount of American independence, and where any other peeress of the kingdom would have sent the lace post haste and deemed it an honor to be allowed to do so, the American Duchess returned a note saying that nothing could make her change her mind, not even were Marlborough house to be offered in return.

The Bucheas's latest investment in lace makes it doubtful whether so costly and ambitious an order was ever given before, unless, perhaps, by some French s of long ago.

The lace in question is being made by the most accomplished French weavers, and is in nine pieces. It

complished French weavers, and is in nine pieces. It is not to wear, but consists of six curtains, two bed draperies and a counterpane, or bed covering. When the lace is finished, which will be soon, it will fetch all together the pretty figure of \$10,000.

The bed curtains vill cost \$2000, the window curtains \$1000 each, and the counterpane the sum of \$2000.

The lacemakers employed have worked on these pieces night and day for three years, and twelve more months will be required to complete the order.

The designs for the lace were all suggested by the Duchess herself, who has had them carried out after her own ideas. Every year when she goes to Paris to order her wardrobe she examines the work that has been done, and it has pleased her greatly as it has progressed.

The designs for the window curtains are elaborate scenes from the chase, carried out in the minutest detail, the faces, the figures, the landscape and all being as clear and fine as the needle can possibly make them.

These scenes are all wrought out on a groundwork of illusion so sheer and fine and delicate that it looks as if the lace pictures were resting against the clear glass of the window instead of on net. These cartains, by the way, are not intended to drape back, but to hang straint down over each window, so that the exquisite pattern shows on clearly.

Around these plain has contern atthe the design is a border of most magnetical first series of the single first the scenes on each ourtain are different and, att me suggestive of Blenheim and Woodstock. These are the familiar landscapes of the



Little Miss Helen Thill, whose exquisite portrayal of Toto, the charming French child in "Zaza." is so widely commended, comes of a family of actresses and models. Posing in one of the beat model summer frocks, designed for young ladies of her age, Miss Thill shows her stage-training in the matter of posture and style. The dress is of crisp Swiss muslin of the finest texture, and, though simple, is distinctive by grace of its cut and trimming. The skirt forms its gores by a series of perpendicular bands of insertion at intervals of eight inches, let into the muslin, and is encircled by an elaborate lace and muslin flounce at the bottom. The lower half of the bodice is of muslin, the yoke all of lace, with a triple ruffle of edging set on as a bertha. The sleeves are of horizontal bands of the two materials, while a ribbon belt and sash of cornflower ribbon gives just the correct touch of color. The hat, a Parisian creation, is an intricate mass of crimped, lace-bordered silk muslin frills, on a fluted frame of cornflower-blue mohair. The floating muslin strings show how much this fastion is in yogue this summer.

CORRECT DRESS FOR A BOY.



Here is an absolute correct model, of the evening dress your, by young gentlemen under 15 years of age. The naterial is in the satin-faced French cloth, cut with a all low valetedt, and a ceat that is a modified Tuxedo. The lapen are facen with sain, three buttons finish he trousers above the knee and the matter is bound

place, and is nastly all of the access some view of the castle and.

Ohe scene represents star hunting, another the shooting of wirds one fox hunting in full cry, another the start and a third the finish. The sixth curtain has scene representing falcor flying, and in this one the Duchess is it the center holding a hooded hawk on her wrist.

An example of the center holding a hooded hawk on her wrist.

All the could are distinctly the Blenheim of today, and made in any y detail. The costumes are such as are worn at the chase, and the figures of the Duke and Duchess wherever the appearance perfect powers as far as such small figures can be made portraits with a

far as such small figures can be made portraits needle comes and are perfectly executed.

of the scenes and are perfectly executed as an extravagance, but the center design is simple, the Mariborough arms carried out in perfect detail with the crest at the top and all the quistierings nonnear the following of the order order of the order order of the order or

A FOLDING PIAZZA COUCH.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

For the summer plazza one of the most convenien pieces of furniture is a folding couch that can be raised up and fastened to the side of the house somewhat similar to a mantel folding bed.

The illustration shows such a couch that is attached to the weather boards of the house at the inner side, by neans of large strap hinges, while the outer edge is supported on legs fastened to the under side of the woodwork

An old hair mattress can be employed as the topping, and it should be laid on the platform and held down by means of denim, which is drawn down all around the edges and tacked securely to the wood.

The tufted effect shown in the illustration is obtained

by making holes in the wood and with a long pack needle, string is drawn up through the mattress tied at the top through the edge of a metal or clothcovere . button

Where the string is tied the mattress is depressed so

the button is deep seated.

A valance of the denim is made and gathered around the front and two ends, as shown.

In rainy weather, or when more plazza space is re-

quired the couch can be raised, %alance tucked in and the whole thing fastened to the weather boards by means of a strap.

CARE OF THE COMPLEXION.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

If you begin early enough in the year you may pre-Vent freekles by using the following lotion two or three times a day instead of washing the face. Get one ounce of simple tincture of benzoin and add to it drop by drop. a quart of elderflower or rose water, stirring all the time. The addition of fifteen drops of tincture of myrrh and a few drops of glycerine is an improvement. Another good wash to be used in the same manner is made, of equal parts of fresh lemon juice, rose water and rec-tified spirits. Mix thoroughly and leave until the next day, then strain through muslin, when it will be ready for use.

Once the little brown spots have made their appear-ance, the following is excellent for driving them aways:

Powdered borax. 2 drachms
Chlorate of potash 1 drachm
Rectified apirits 3 drachms
Glycerine 742 ounces
Rose water 6 ounces

Apply with a soft sponge several times a day.

For winter freckles, or those which are inclined to remain all the year round, a more powerful remedy is needed, and the following will be found delightfully effective:

Take of the above lotton 100 parts. Add to that 60 parts of glycerine, 10 parts of hydrochloric acid and 8 parts of chlyro-hydrate of ammonia. Your druggist can easily mix it for you in these proportions. Applyinght and morning with a small paint brush.

OUR NEW 1900 STYLE QUAKER

FOLDING, HOT AIR AND VAPOR

PRICE \$5.00

BATH CABINET

LATEST,

BEST. CHEAPEST.

A Perfect Sanitary Bathing Appliance, self-supported by a feiding steel frame covering of Antiseptic Hyglenic Cloth, RUBBER LINED HAS A DOOK. Not a cloak or sack to pull on or off over your head, or rest on your shoulders.

rest on your shoulders.

For Ladies, Gentlemen or Children.

You can have at home, in your own. room, Turkish, Russian, Rot-Air, Steam, Vapor, Medicased, Perfumed Mineral, Salt, Quinine, flop, or Sulphur batha, at a bost of about 3 cames per bath. Guaranteed, superfor, houserstone, and more convenient than any other Cabinet, even these costing 7:56 or \$12.56. Over 33,000, sold and in use. Buy only the genuine Quaker Folding Irth Cabinet for 55.60, complete, and, ou will be hatland and happy. ine diagnostic, and ou will be satisfied and happy.
Call or write for Circulars. Agents

Por sule by

Wheat Meal Aerated Bread.



benefice and don had a life to far superior lass other breads in its imprior lass other breads in its inferior and digestive qualificies, being rich. Resh formers, fat and phosphates. We use the best flour, finely ground, and free from an excess of second fiber and thus the nutriment of the bran is milized and the beneficial results of its mild, mechanical stimulus on the intestines without undue irritation. It is es-

tecially adapted for those having week stomachs, and dyspeptics, as the dough is made without her ment. It goes into the machine, then the large baking oven, without being touched by the hands. All Wears the techniques are the large to the way the large of the way the large baking oven, without being touched by the hands. All Wears the large to the large

We are the only ones making the Aerated Bread on Pacific Coast.

Meek Baking Co., Tel 12 322 6th and San Pedro Sta. PRACTICAL BAKERS FOR 30 YEARS.
RETAIL STORE 226 W. Fourth St. Tel M. 1011.

. . . . 'PHONE MAIN 1418.

S. H. Ellis & Co., **Investment Brokers**

200 Lankershim Block.

Our customers who acted on our advice of May 27 and June 3, and bought the stock we advised, have made profits from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

There are no better investments than Oripple Creek Mining Stocks. Write for our Market Letter. Full information on application.

Wedding Presents, L. A. Cutlery Co., Carving Sets,

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SUSANNE'S AUCTION.

THE SAD STORY OF AN IMPERTINENT LITTLE GIRL.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Susanne is no longer an infant-she is almost 3 years old; but she is strangely obstinate. Once she says anything, with or without reason, she insists on it. She has another fault-she will climb on the furniture no matter how often she has been told not to.

The other day she was in the parlor and her mother saw her climb-up to a table on which was a vase of flow-

"Look out," cried mamma, "you will break that vase!"
"It I break it I will pay for it," answered Susanne.
She had heard this from the cook next door, when her
mistress had told her to be careful. Hardly were the
words out of Susanne's mouth when the chair on which
she had climbed, slipped and Susanne, the vase in a
hundred pieces, and the chair were on the floor. At this
critical moment who should come into the parlor but
pana.

The next day when all her cousins had arrived Uncle Felix told them that as Susanne did not have the money to pay for the vase which she had broken and would not beg mamma's pardon he would auction off her dolls and toys. First he took her bisque doil. "How much am I bid?"

much am I bid?"

"Ten cents," cried Helen. "Eleven," said Eliza. "Twelve, thirteen, four-feen." and no one bidding any more, the doll was handed to Eliza. Still Susanne said not a word, but stood sullenly by. Other dolls, wax, china, male and female, were sold one after the other. Toys of all kinds and games that her many sunts and uncles had given her were sold, but still the \$5 had not been collected. The doll that went to sleep, the elephant, the sheep with a blue satin ribbon around his neck that baaed when you touched

sheep with a blue satin ribbon around his rick that baaed when you touched his tail. The cow with a bell that tinkled as she walked—all were said.

"All gone," said Uncle Feltx—but the nurse cried.

"Stop a minute, here is another doll, and she pulled out a rag doll with only one arm and one leg.

Uncle Felix began: "We will now sail a sick doll!"

But he had hardly said these words when Susanne threw herself on the floor at his feet, crying: "No! No! It is Mary! I don't want Mary sold!" And she cried as if her heart would break. She sobbed and wept, and when her papa and mamma came near her she cried; "I'beg your pardon, mamma. I beg your pardon, papa! I don't want them to sell Mary. I won't be naughty any more."

Uncle Felix was very stern: "You have begged pardon, miss?"

want them to sell Mary. I won't be naughty any more."
Uncle Felix was very stern: "You have begged pardon, miss?"
"Yes. I can't bear to have Mary sold. I am very sorry I was naughty."
"That will do, then. From the moment that you beg pardon there is no longer any reason to continue this sale. Uncle George give Mary to her mother." Uncle George did as he was told, and as soon as Susanne got her beloved Mary in her arms she covered her with kisses, and then as mamma and papa stooped to kiss their little daughter she promised them that she would never do anything at which she would have to blush before Mary. The motherly love in Susanne's breast had brought her back penitent to her dear mother. But now Susanne claimed all her other toys and dolls.
"No, not at all. You forget," said Uncle Felix, "that we said this would be an auction for true. All that was sold before you begged pardon remains in the possession of its buyers. It would be unfair to take away all of the toys and dolls for which your cousins have paid in good faith."

Susanne hugged Mary all the tighter, thankful that she had heen saved from the story and the said the

Susanne hugged Mary all the tighter, thankful that she Susanne hugged Mary all the tighter, thankful that she had been saved from the wreck in time, but her parents thought that their daughter had been punished for her naughtiness sufficiently, and so they bought a beautiful set of furniture for the use of Mary. All of the beautiful bed, washstand and easy chair could not bring back Mary's arm or leg so long lost, but Susanne told her that if she were good and obedient her hair would grow thick again, and consoled with this hope Mary went to sleep without a whipping every night in the handsome rosewood bed, and took her nap in the easy chair without any rocking every afternoon.

M. C. L.

Yvette Gullbert has taken up charity in addition to café chantant roles and songs. She has won genuine applause, or rather approval, by rescuing several chil-dren from evident moral destruction on the streets by placing them in school and supporting them out of her

HOW OIL PIPES ARE CLEANED.

A LITTLE KNIFE ONLY TWO FEET IN LENGTH DOES THE WORK.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

To those of inquiring mind who have seen or read of the long pipes that carry crude petroleum from the wells of Western Pennsylvania to the refineries on the Atlantic seacoast, it is a source of wonder how the pipes are cleaned.

As the oil flows through these underground conduits, the paraffine in the fluid is separated, and the residuum encrusts the sides of the pipes and proves a serious hindrance to the free passages of the current of oil.

The device that is used to remedy this evil is a knife, about two feet in length, with a sharp edge that is constructed exactly like the thread of a screw; indeed, the knife itself resembles a huge headless screw more than anything else. It is always slightly smaller in diameter than the pipe it passes through

When the thickness of the crust of paraffine renders a cleansing necessary, this instrument is inserted in the first link of the huge iron chain far off in the oil fields. It receives its motive power from the stream of petroleum which it accompanies all the way to the coast, revolving rapidly as it hurries along, and scraping the channels clean from every particle of paraffine.



SUSANNE NAUGHTY AND SUSANNE GOOD.

PLAYING UP TO DATE CROQUET.

HERE ARE THE NEW RULES, HANDICAPS AND TERMS USED IN PLAYING. [BY A SOECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

There are to be croquet tournaments this summer with handsome prizes, and when you hear any one talking

about "foursomes," rroquet quite as likely as golf is re ferred to, as well as when one talks gitbly of "open chal-lenge singles" or the "handleap singles." olog sing

All games are opened by scoring from an imaginary line through the middle wicket, and playing toward the turning stake. The balls must be so played that they rest below the first the balls must be so played that they rest below the first the transfer stake and the same that they have been stated and the same that they have the same that the arch from the turning stake, and, if dislodged, must be replaced—all balls being in play from where there rest, the ball nearest the stake playing first. The order of colors is blue, red,

first. The order of colors is blue, red, black and yellow.

There is no restriction as to the size, weight or material of the mailet. Cocobols is the wood of which most of the new mailets are made. An india rubber end may be used in taking croquet only. There is much discussion in regard to the abolition of the india rubber end of the mailet.

Of some of the up-to-date terms used in placing the game, bisque is an extra turn which the player may take, after completing his original turn.

bisque may not be taken in continuation of the extra

The striker's ball is "in hand" when it has requeted another ball, and continues to be in hand until croquet is taken, when it is again in play.

A rover can be "pegged out" by any stroke (not feul) of another rover, whether of the same or opponents' side. For tournaments, a programme should be issued, which specifies:

recines:
The number and nature of the contests, whether each single or double, and who may compete.
The number and nature of the prizes.
The time and place of meeting.
The time and place of draw, and the date and hour of

closing entries.

The time of commencement of play in each event.
S. P. R.

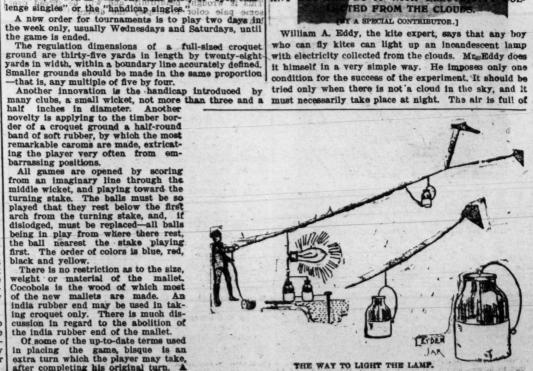
FISH THAT LIVE OUT OF WATER.

SPECIMENS BROUGHT TO LONDON EXCITE MUCH SCIENTIFIC INTEREST THERE.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

In ordinary fish the gills take the place of lungs, and are adapted to breathing in water, but two species of fishes have been lately discovered in Africa and Australia which are possessed of lungs. They form the contralia which are possessed of lungs. They form the connecting link in the evolution from fishes to the next order
of creatures. The reason that these fish are provided
with lungs is that they are to be found in streams which
dry up entirely in the hot summer season, leaving the
fish in the empty bed of the streams. This period of
drouth often lasts for six months of the year, and during
all this period the fish lie quiescent in a kind of sac
formed out of the clay of the river bed. The fish are
asleep in their queer earthen houses all this time, but





electricity at all times, but during cloudy weather there

electricity at all times, but during cloudy weather there is apt to be too much for safety.

"The boy should use two kites (Malay or box) strung in tandem," said Mr. Eddy, "and he will have to us two cables, one of cord to hold the kites, and one of wire to carry the electricity. He will have to have threa Leyden jars, which, by the way, he can make easily by coating some wide-mouthed bottles inside and out with tinfoil. This tinfoil should extend to within one-third of the top of each bottle. Through the cork of each bottle should extend a copper wire which should touch the bottom of the bottle inside. On two of the bottles this wire should extend externally from the cork a couple of inches. On the third bottle, however, the wire should extend out of the eork quite a distance and bend over the side of the bottle so as nearly to touch the external tinfoil. (Fig. 1.)

"When you raise the kites far enough in the air to get

side of the bottle so as nearly to touch the external tinfoll (Fig. 1.)

"When you raise the kites far enough in the air to get them flying steadily, this bottle should be tied to the kite cord by a piece of twine. Around the outside of the bottle, near the bottom, the copper wire cable should now be tied and should be twisted about the kite cord as the kite is allowed to go up in the air. When about five hundred feet is paid out, connect the end of this wire to one terminal of an incandescent lamp. This lamp should be an old one in which the filament is broken. Connect as abort piece of wire to the other terminal and tie the other end of this short piece of wire to the wires extending out of the two Leyden jars. The still another piece of wire around the outside of there jars and connect it with an iron stake driven into the ground. You will then be ready to light your lamp.

"The moving of the kite cable up and down will cause the bent wire of the upper Leyden jar to spring against the outside continually. This will discharge the jar which has become filled with electricity from the air. The spark will affect the jars on the ground and as the incandescent lamp stagds in the road, the only way for the current to travel is across the broken filament, in attempting to do which it will fash out brightly. One thing I would advise, is that every boy who attempts the feat, get his father or an older brother to help him bold in the kites.—Their pulling power becames very great when they are a good distance up in the air."

THE BOUNCING BOY,

ACCOUNT OF A WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT IN INFLATING A LAD.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.] I was stopping at the worst hotel in Dubuque, and you can't know what that means unless you've been there.

"Five years ago I was living in New York. I've lived three months in every State in the Union, taking 'em every State in the Union, taking 'em in turn, and it was New York's turn to have me. That's how I came to be there. Now I've never cared for children as shildren, but I've often thought that there were possibilities laid up in a boy that, to a person with an inventive turn of mind and no compunctions, might yield good results. I had just invented a pneumatic suit and I wanted a boy to try it on. I went to an orphan asylum and picked out a boy. I asked for one extraordinarily light-framed, and with small bones, and I got him. He weighed forty pounds and he was 10 years old. I took him to my lodging and began to reduce his weight."

"How did you do it?" I asked.

hand for fear I'd lose him.

"How did you do it?" I asked.

"How wan.'d anyone do it? I starved him. I fed him just enough each day to give him strength to get about and that was all. In six weeks he weighed fifteen pounds and was ready for my purpose. He was a smart lad, but very good natured. He'd let me do anything to him without complaining. He seemed to be grateful to me for giving him enough to keep him alive; said some men would have starved him outright. I was glad to see he was not an ingrate, and I really liked him as well as I can like anybody but myself. Well, when he was so light that I could lift him with my little finger, I dressed him up in the pneumatic suit. It was made in such a way that it could be inflated with gas, and Billy—that was the boy's name—would then look about as well developed as any boy of 10. He didn't look fat at all. Then over tha rubber suit I put a light cloth suit and we filled the inner one with gas, and there we were. Well, sir, when he was inflated it was all he could do to keep his toes on the ground. He went swaying ground like a balloon when it's being filled, and I held tight on his hand for fear I'd lose him?" I asked

Where'd you take 'nim?" I asked.

My triend finished his soup, and then said: "Why, I took him down to Madison Square to give a public exhibition of him. You see, there was to be a review of the firemen, and I judged that the open space opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel would be the best place to show him off. On the way down I told him what he was to do, and he seemed to enjoy the prospect. Poor fellow! He didn't know what was in store for him. But neither did I, so I don't care. I left him in the crowd and started to walk across Fifth avenue and Broadway to Madison Squares. Off source a policeman yelled to me to keep back, but I kept om. Then Billy ran up behind me and tried to pick my pocket. I turned and caught him in the act, and taking him by the nape of the neck, I hurled him up in the air. The cops all stood still, and the crowd forgot to breathe. He came down like a, bit of thistle down, and I landed a kick in the middle of his "Where'd you take him?" I asked.

back that sent him over the Worth monument. He laughed as if it were great fun, and half the ragged archins in the crowd wished they were as light as he. The coppers were too astonished to say a word. I kept up a running fire of scolding at Billy, and every time he came down I sent him higher, until at last he landed on the Fifth, avenue roof. Then I yelled, 'You'll pick my pocket again, will you? Come down here and I'll teach you.

"Billy grinned, and to the great joy of sverybody, he jumped off the roof of the hotel and started down. But a storm had been brewing over toward Long Island, and now there came a mighty gust of wind that caught poor Billy and blew him seaward. I never saw him again, for I took an afternoon train for Pennsylvania, which was my next State. But I'll bet that New York crowd never forgot the fun I had with little orphan Billy. I've often wondered what became of him."

My friend beamed expansively at his fish, which had just been brought in, and I went out and pondered on the example of Ananias. CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE GOVERNMENT TURNING A NUISANCE INTO A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

IBY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.

The new development in the status of the Australian rabbit question is likely to have far-reaching results. In late years, the keeping down of the rabbits has been to a great extent dependent on the activity of the pro-fessional rabbit-trappers of the country, who generally work in pairs, traveling with a pony cart, a tent, and other requisites for camping out. These men sell the rabbits to regular buyers, the price varying from two-pence to sixpence a pair. Where rabbits are numerous the men make good wages. Their income is supplemented in various ways; they sometimes catch native cats, or tame cats, turned out originally to prey upon the rabbits, and they make a fair profit by selling the skins singly, or after making ruga of them. It is, how-ever, not difficult to see that the trappers would not be likely to exterminate the rabbit, as they would be putting an end to their own livelihood, and the landowners, under pressure of the law, looked about for other methods. They found polson the most effectual, and would run a plow furrow through their paddocks. can't know what that means unless you've been there. After dinner, as was my wont, I went out to get something to eat, and at the restaurant my vis-a-vis was a queet-looking little man, with a nitrarchal beard, honest-looking little man, with a nitrarchal beard, honest-looking little man, with a nitrarchal beard, honest-looking eyes, one of them green and the other blue, and an expression of the most childlike innocence.

I am not averse to talking with strangers, and we soon fell into converse. When he heard that I was from the metropolis he said:

"New York? I had more fun in that town one afternoon than you could shake a stick at."

"Do you mind telling me what you did?" I asked, scenting a story.

"Mind telling you? Why, you couldn't stop me; honest, you couldn't." He tucked his napkin under his chin, tied his heard behind his neck to keep it out of his soup, and began:

"Five years ago I was living in New



HE WEIGHED FIFTEEN POUNDS AND WAS READY FOR ANY PURPOSE.

be taken up, and as much attention be paid to the proper breeding of rabbits as is now given to sheep.

THE NERNST LAMP.

The recent lecture in Berlin by Prof. Dr. Walter Nernst The recent lecture in Berlin by Prof. Dr. Walter Nernst on the subject of his epoch-making invention in connection with electric lighting, is full of interest. It is generally believed that Prof. Nernst has solved the question of utilizing the cables and central stations to the best advantage. He has done this by bringing within reach a cheap light, which, instead of being simply a luxury, will serve economically for ordinary household purposes. His lamp will neither supersede the Edison incandescent lamp nor the arc light; but will serve as a welcome addition to both of them. The the Edison incandescent lamp nor the arc light; but will serve as a welcome addition to both of them. The Nernst light marks a new stage in the history of lighting, for it will penetrate the workman's house, and even the abodes of the poor. Prof. Nernst commenced his lecture by giving a sketch of the electric lamps used up to the present. In all these a comparatively small part only of the electric energy produced is turned into light. Prof. Nernst showed that no less than 97 per cent of the energy is expended uselessly in the form of heat rays, while only about 3 per cent. is transformed into light. The glowing body of the Nernst lamp was thrown upon the screen. It appeared at first as a narrow band of light, which gradually became stronger and more concentrated, until it resembeld sunlight.

Dean H. B. Hutchins of the Ann Arbor Law Schoo! has been asked to accept the presidency of the University of Iowa, at Des Moines.

A CECE 8599 CECE 9999 CECE 8599 BECE EEEE WOMEN OF NOTE.

Mrs. Dreyfus is Felix Adler's cousin, and Dr. Adler is firmly assured of the innocence of Dreyfus.

Marie Corelli's real name is Eva Mary Mackay. is the daughter of the late Charles Mackay, LL.D.

Miss Mabelle McKinley, a niece of the President, will graduate at Mt. Holyoke College in June. President McKinley expects to be present.

The wife of Russell Sage is very generous, and though her home life is simple, she distributes about \$200,000 each year to deserving charities.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington is her husband's most efficient helper in the management of the Tuskegee Institute. She is a graduate of Fisk University.

Mrs. Choate, wife of the American Ambassador in London, is in Paris, where she has bought some of the most exquisite court gowns made in that city.

Lady Somerset is laboring to induce London and other English cities to employ matrons in police stations, after the fashion of Scotland and the United States.

If Emma Calve has any enemies, they will be interested in the statement that she has ordered her tombstone and is to have it on exhibition at Paris next year.

Mrs. George, whose trial for the murder of George Saxton has just come to a close, has had four offers of marriage since the trial began and three offers of a place on the state.

on the stage.

Hetty Green recently made her first sale of Chicago real estate, of which she is an extensive holder. The purchaser was Marshall Field, and the price \$350,000. She claims that an excessive tax assessment induced the

During the last few weeks Lady Henry Somerset has been occupied at Eastnor Castle, Eng., in modeling a statuette of her close friend and fellow-worker in the temperance cause, the late Miss Frances Willard.

Mrs. McKinley is a great dog fancier, and owns the largest St. Bernard in the world. Its name is Washington. A special servant is appointed to take care of the pets of the President's wife, and the dogs are groomed every worning.

Mary Spooner, who died at Acushnet, Mass, at the age of 145 years, was said to be the oldest woman in New England. Her father, Micah Spooner, was one of the minute men in the revolutionary war, and he also fought in the war of 1812.

Mrs. William Rockefeller has received at her country residence, Rockwood, Hall, in Scarsborough, 200 Maimaison carnations and 100 of the gold nugget variety. They came from Paris, and cost \$3000, which is at the average rate of \$10 aplece.

Mrs. Phoebe R. Sturievant of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mrs. Phoebe R. Sturievant of Jamaica Plain, Mass. is to furnish the greater part of the money to build a \$70,000 dormitory for girls at the Hebron, Me., Academy. Mrs. Sturtevant is a native of Maine and has done much for the upbuilding of the academy.

for the upbuilding of the academy.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, formerly Miss Maria Longworth, who inherited \$10,000,000 from her father, the pioneer wine producer of Ohio, has greatly aided her husband in his political career. She is a Catholic, and as Spain is a Catholic country, this fact will doubtless contribute toward the reëstablishment of international comity.

Mrs. Diedamia Allen of Keene, N. H., is one of the few surviving pensioners of the war of 1812, being the widow of Capt. Daniel Allen, who served in that war. She is 99 years old, and, although she has been blind for a number of years, retains her faculties in a remarkable degree.

Miss Braddon is still, at the age of 62, as industrious as ever, and a new novel, "The Infidel," which has been promised for publication soon, makes it sure that 1899 will not go by without a novel from her pan. Since 1862, when she began to publish in book form, she has skipped only two years.

Princess Eugenie Paleologue's claim that she is the direct descendant of Constantine Paleologus, the last Emperor of Byzantium, has been declared valid by the Russian Holy Synod, after examining the documents submitted by her. Her rank will hereafter be recognized by Russia and a pension will be paid to her. The Princess is a Maltese.

Lady Randolph Churchill is thus described by T. P. O'Connor in his weekly; "She is still a very pretty woman. Her raven black hair does not show a single thread of gray; her figure is slight and svelte, and the deep, dark blue eyes have all their vivacity undimmed by their years of tears. She is certainly one of the most widely accomplished women of her time."

Mrs. James Mansfield ran against her husband for school director of Rio, a little town in Northern Illinois. She was on the Democratic ticket, while her husband was on the Republican. She beat him by a majority of sixty-four, and as soon as the count was announced she received the congratulations of the rival candidate. They even took dinner together.

even took dinner together.

Miss Helen Gould wrote to the Legislature of Pennsylvania thanking them for their resolution in recognizing her kindly offices during the recent war with Spain, adding: "While I do not feel entitled to the many expressions of appreciation and good will that have come to me since the war with Spain, I am none the less deeply touched by them."

It is stated that the Queen has decided to celebrate her eightieth birthday at Windsor Castle on May 24 next. Many years have elapsed since Hor Majesty kept her birthday in the royal borough. On the approaching occasion a large number of guests will be invited, and the Westley Chamber is heing prepared for a the Waterloo Chamber is being prepared for a per-formance of "Lohengrin" by the Covent Garden Royal Opera Company.

The Queen of Roumania has just completed a very beautiful gift for the Church of Curtea d'Argesch, the oldest in the kingdom. It consists of a manuscript copy of the Evangelium used in the Eastern Church, written and illuminated by herself on thirty sheets of parchament. Each sheet has a border of massive silver daintily engraved, and all are bound up together in a gold hinge of curious workmanship.

Two old men, who have been rather widely describe Two old men, who have been rather widely described in recent months as being utterly broken down and the end of their respective careers, seem to be very my alive at this particular moment. They are Victo Sardou and Sir Henry Irving, and their "Robespi seems to have made the greatest success ever sco Sardou as an author or Henry Irving as an actr

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SUSANNE'S AUCTION.

THE SAD STORY OF AN IMPERTINENT LITTLE GIRL.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Susanne is no longer an infant—she is almost 3 years old; but she is strangely obstinate. Once she says anything, with or without reason, she insists on it. She has another fault-she will climb on the furniture no matter how often she has been told not to.

The other day she was in the parlor and her mother saw her climb up to a table on which was a vase of flow-

ers.

"Look out," cried mamma, "you will break that vase!"

"It I break it I will pay for it," answered Susanne.
She had heard this from the cook next door, when her
mistress had told her to be careful. Hardly were the
words out of Susanne's mouth when the chair on which
she had climbed, slipped and Susanne, the vase in a
hundred pieces, and the chair were on the floor. At this
critical moment who should come into the parlor but

anne's mamma told him all about it and he said

and three half-dollar silver pieces from her last birthday.

"But the vase cost \$5," said papa, "and here is only \$2.50."

"Where is the rest? We shall have to sell some of Susanne's property."

"Oh, but she will beg mamma's par-lion, I am sure," said Uncle Felix. Susanne said never a word. "Well, what has she that we can sell? Her clothes belong to papa, she owns nothing but her dolls and playthings—these must be sold. Luckily her cousins are coming here to spend the afternoon to-morrow, then we can have an auction and sell them." Susanne neither cried ner spoke.

morrow, then we can have an auction and sell them." Susanne neither cried nor spoke.

The next day when all her cousins had arrived Uncle Felix told them that as Susanne did not have the money to pay for the vase which she had broken and would not beg mamma's pardon he would auction off her dolls and toys. First he took her bisque doll. "How much am I bid?"

"Ten cents," cried Helen. "Eleven," said Eliza. "Twelve, thirteen, four-teen," and no one bidding any more, the doll was handed to Eliza. Still Susanne said not a "word, but stood sullenly by. Other dolls, wax, china, male and female, were sold one after the other. Toys of all kinds and games that her many sunts and uncles had given her were sold, but still the \$5 had not been collected. The doll that went to sleep, the elephant, the sheep with a blue satin ribbon around his neck that baaed when you-touched with a bell that tinkled as she walked—all were sold. "All gone," said Uncle Felix—but the hurse cried. "Stop a minute, here is another doll, and she pulled out a rag doll with only one arm and one leg. Uncle Felix began: "We will now sell a sick doll!" But he had hardly said these words when Susanne threw herself on the floor at his feet, crying: "No! No! It is Mary! I don't want Mary sold!" And are cried as if her heart would break. She sobbed and wopt, and when her papa and mamma came near her she cried: "I beg your pardon, mamma. I beg your pardon, papa! I don't want them to sell Mary. I won't be naughty any more."

Uncle Felix was very stern: "You have begged pardon, miss?"

"Yes. I can't bear to have Mary sold. I am very sorry! I was naughty."

Uncle Felix was very stern: "You have begged pardon, miss?"

"Yes. I can't bear to have Mary sold. I am very sorry I was naughty."

"That will do, then. From the moment that you beg pardon there is no longer any reason to continue this sale. Uncle George give Mary to her mother." Uncle George did as he was told, and as soon as Susanne got her beloved Mary in her arms she covered her with kisses, and then as mamma and papa stooped to kiss their little daughter she promised them that she would never do anything at which she would have to blush be-

their little daughter she promised them that she would never do anything at which she would have to blush before Mary. The motherly love in Susanne's breast had brought her back penitent to her dear mother. But now Susanne claimed all her other toys and dolls. "No, not at all. You forget," said Uncle Felix, "that we said this would be an auction for true. All that was sold before you begged pardon remains in the possession of its buyers. It would be unfair to take away all of the toys and dolls for which your cousins have paid in good faith"

Susanne hugged Mary all the tighter, thankful that she had been saved from the wreck in time, but her parents thought that their daughter had been punished for her naughtiness sufficiently, and so they bought a beautiful set of furniture for the use of Mary. All of the beautiful bed, washstand and easy chair could not bring back Mary's arm or leg so long lost, but Susanne told her that if she were good and obedient her hair would grow thick again, and consoled with this hope Mary went to sleep without a whipping every night in the handsome rose-wood bed, and took her nap in the easy chair without any rocking every afternoon. M. C. L.

Yvette Gullbert has taken up charity in addition to café chantant roles and songs. She has won genuine applause, or rather approval, by rescuing several children from evident moral destruction on the streets by placing them in school and supporting them out of her carriers.

HOW OIL PIPES ARE CLEANED.

A LITTLE KNIFE ONLY TWO FEET IN LENGTH DOES THE WORK.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

To those of inquiring mind who have seen or read of the long pipes that carry crude petroleum from the wells of Western Pennsylvania to the refineries on the Atlantic seacoast, it is a source of wonder how the pipes are cleaned.

As the oil flows through these underground conduits, the paraffine in the fluid is separated, and the residuum encrusts the sides of the pipes and proves a serious

hindrance to the free passages of the current of oil.

The device that is used to remedy this evil is a knife, about two feet in length, with a sharp edge that is constructed exactly like the thread of a screw; indeed, the knife itself resembles a huge headless screw more than anything else. It is always slightly smaller in diameter than the pipe it passes through

When the thickness of the crust of paraffine renders a cleansing necessary, this instrument is inserted in the first link of the huge iron chain far off in the oil fields. It receives its motive power from the stream of petroleum which it accompanies all the way to the coast, revolving rapidly as it hurries along, and scraping the channels clean from every particle of paraffine.

It turns and twists and cleanses in her lips.

Mamma said: "Come, now, Susanne, beg my pardon;" but she said not a word. "Won't you ask my pardon?" Still no answer.

"Oh, Susanne would rather pay for it—let her go and get her money," said papa.

Susanne went and brought her little pocketbook with a gold dollar that uncle had given her and three half-dollar silver pleces from her last bightless."

throughout its whole long journey, finally dropping f.om the pipes in the midst of the vast stream of petroleum that empties continually into the receiving tanks at the refineries. Of course, its edges are duller than when it started upon its expedition, but otherwise its condition is started upon its



SUSANNE NAUGHTT AND SUSANNE GOOD.

PLAYING UP TO DATE CROQUET.

HERE ARE THE NEW RULES, HANDICAPS AND TERMS USED IN PLAYING.

[BY A SECUAL CONTRIBUTOR.] There are to be croquet tournaments this summer with handsome prizes, and when you hear any one talking about "foursomes," croquet quite as likely as golf is re ferred to, as well as when one talks glibly of "open chal-lenge singles" or the "handleap singles." oloo elaq edge

A new order for tournaments is to play two days in the week only, usually Wednesdays and Saturdays, until the game is ended.

The regulation dimensions of a full-sized croquet

dislodged, must be replaced—all balls being in play from where there rest, the ball nearest the stake playing first. The order of colors is blue, red, black and yellow.

There is no restriction as to the size, weight or material of the mallet. Cocobols is the wood of which most of the new mallets are made. An india rubber end may be used in taking croquet only. There is much discussion in regard to the abolition of the india rubber end of the mallet.

Of some of the up-to-date terms used in placing the game, bisque is an extra turn which the player may take, after completing his original turn.

bisque may not be taken in continuation of the extra

The striker's ball is "in hand" when it has requeted another ball, and continues to be in hand until croquet is taken, when it is again in play.

A rover can be "pegged out" by any stroke (not feul) of another rover, whether of the same or opponents side. For tournaments, a programme should be issued, which specifies:

specifies:
The number and nature of the contests, whether each is single or double, and who may compete.
The number and nature of the prizes.
The time and place of meeting.
The time and place of draw, and the date and hour of closure antries.

closing entries.

The time of commencement of play in each event.
S. P. R.

FISH THAT LIVE OUT OF WATER

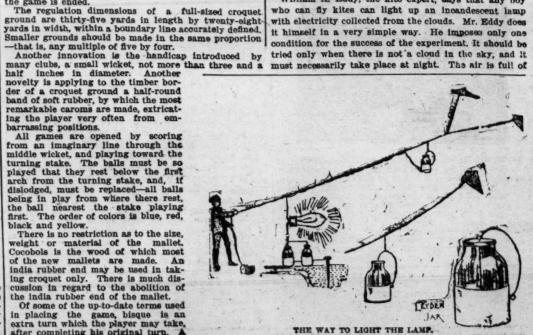
SPECIMENS BROUGHT TO LONDON EXCITE MUCH SCIENTIFIC INTEREST THERE.

TBY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

In ordinary fish the gills take the place of lungs, and are adapted to breathing in water, but two speci fishes have been lately discovered in Africa and Australia which are possessed of lungs. They form the contralia which are possessed of lungs. They form the connecting link in the evolution from fishes to the next order of creatures. The reason that these fish are provided with lungs is that they are to be found in streams which dry up entirely in the hot summer season, leaving the fish in the empty bed of the streams. This period of drouth often lasts for six months of the year, and during all this period the fish lie quiescent in a kind of sac formed out of the clay of the river bed. The fish are asleep in their queer earthen houses all this time, but



William A. Eddy, the kite expert, says that any boy who can fly kites can light up an incandescent lamp



electricity at all times, but during cloudy weather there |

electricity at all times, but during cloudy weather there is apt to be too much for safety.

"The boy should use two kites (Malay or box) strung in tandem," said Mr. Eddy, "and he will have to us two cables, one of cord to hold the kites, and one of wire to earry the electricity. He will have to have threa Leyden jars, which, by the way, he can make easily by coating some wide-mouthed bottles inside and out with tinfol. This tinfol should extend to within one-third of the top of each bottle. Through the cork of each bottle should extend a copper wire which should touch the bottle should extend externally from the cork a couple of inches. On the third bottle, however, the wire should extend out of the eork quite a distance and bend over the side of the bottle so as nearly to touch the external tinfoli (Fig. 1.)

side of the bottle so as nearly to touch the external throfoli (Fig. 1.)

"When you raise the kites far enough in the air to get them flying steadily, this bottle should be tied to the kite cord by a piece of twine. Around the outside of the bottle, near the bottom, the copper wire cable should now be tied and should be twisted about the kite cord as the kite is allowed to go up in the air. When about five hundred feet is paid out, connect the end of this wire to one terminal of an incandescent lamp. This lamp should be an old one in which the filament is broken. Connect a short piece of wire to the other terminal and the the other end of this short piece of wire to the wires extending out of the two Leyden jars. Tie still another piece of wire around the outside of the e jars and connect it with an iren stake driven into the ground. You will then be ready to light your lamp.

"The moving of the kite cable up and down will cause the bent wire of the upper Leyden jar to spring against the outside continually. This will discharge the jar which has become filled with electricity from the air. The spark will affect the jars on the ground and as the incandescent lamp stagds in the road, the only way for the current to travel is across the broken filament, in stempling to do which it will fash out brightly. One thing I would advise, is that every boy who attempts the feat, get his father or an older brother to help him hold in the kites. Their pulling power becomes very great when they are a good distance up in the air."

THE BOUNCING BOY,

ACCOUNT OF A WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT IN INFLATING A LAD.

LEY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR. I was stopping at the worst hotel in Dubuque, and you can't know what that means unless you've been there. After dinner, as was my wont, I went out to get something to eat, and at the restaurant my visa-vis was a queer-looking little man, with a natrarchal beard, hou-est-looking eyes, one of them green and the other blue, and an expression of the most childlike innocence.

I am not averse to talking with strangers, and we soon fell into converse. When he heard that I was from

soon fell into converse. When it is that town one after"New York? I had more fun in that town one afternoon than you could shake a stick at."
"Do you mind telling me what you did?" I asked, scent-

"Do you main terring in a story.
"Mind telling you? Why, you couldn't stop me; honest, you couldn't." He tucked his napkin under his chin, tied his beard behind his neck to keep it out of his soup, and began:

York. I've lived three months in every State in the Union, taking 'em every State in the Union, taking 'em in turn, and it was New York's turn to have me. That's how I came to be there. Now I've never cared for chidren as children, but I've often thought that there were possibilities iald up in a boy that, to a person with an inventive turn of mind and no compunctions, might yield good results. I had just invented a pneumatic suit and I wanted a boy to try it on. I went to an orphan asylum and picked out to an orphan asylum and picked out a boy. I asked for one extraordinarily light-framed, and with small bones, and I got him. He weighed forty pounds and he was 10 years old. I took him to my lodging and began to reduce his weight."

'How did you do it?" I asked.

"How did you do it?" I asked.

"How won't anyone do it? I starved him. I fed him just enough each day to give him strength to get about and that was all. In six weeks, he weighed fifteen pounds and was ready for my purpose. He was a smart lad, but very good natured. He'd let me do anything to him without complaining. He seemed to be grateful to me for giving him enough to keep him alive; said some men would have starved him outright. I was glad to see he was not an ingrate, and I really liked him as well as I can like anybody but myself. Well, when he was so light that I could lift him with my little finger, I dressed him up in the pneumatic suit. It was made in such a way that it could be inflated with gas, and Billy—that was the boy's name—would then look about as well developed as any boy of 10. He didn't look fat at all. Then over the rubber suit I put a light cioth suit and we filled the inner one with gas, and there we were. Well, sir, when he was inflated it was all he could do to keep his toes on the ground. He went swaying around like a balloon when it's being filled, and I held tight on his hand for fear I'd lose him."

"Where'd you take him." I asked.

"Why I

"Where'd you take him?" I asked, My friend finished his soup, and then said: "Why, I took him down to Madison Square to give a public extook him down to Madison Square to give a public exhibition of him. You see, there was to be a review of the firemen, and I judged that the open space opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel would be the beet place to show him off. On the way down I told him what he was to do, and he seemed to enjoy the prospect. Poor fellow! He didn't know what was in store for him. But neither did I, so I don't care. I left him in the crowd and started to walk across Fifth avenue and Broadway to Madison Square of the event of course a policeman yelled to me to keep back, but I kept on. Then Billy ran up behind me and tried to pick my pocket. I turned and caught him in the act, and taking him by the nape of the neck, I hurled him up in the air. The cops all stood still, and the crowd-forgot to breathe. He came down like a bit of thistle down, and I landed a kick in the middle of his

back that sent him over the Worth monument. He laughed as if it were great fun, and half the ragged urchins in the crowd wished they were as light as he. The coppers were too astonished to say a word. I kept up a running fire of scolding at Billy, and every time he came down I sent him higher, until at last he landed on the Fifth-avenue roof. Then I yelled, 'You'll pick my pocket again, will you? Come down here and I'll teach you.'

"Billy grinned, and to the great joy of everybody, he jumped off the roof of the hotel and started down. But a

"Billy grinned, and to the great joy of everybody, he jumped off the roof of the hotel and started down. But a storm had been brewing over toward Long Island, and now there came a mighty gust of wind that caught poor Billy and blew him seaward. I never saw him again, for I took an afternoon Irain for Pennsylvania, which was my next State. But I'll bet that New York crowd never, forgot the fun I had with little orphan Billy. I've often wondered what became of him."

My friend beamed expansively at his fish, which had just been brought in, and I went out and pondered on the example of Ananias. CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE GOVERNMENT TURNING A NUISANCE INTO A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

[BY A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

The new development in the status of the Australian The new development in the section results. The new development is likely to have far-reaching results. In late years, the keeping down of the rabbits has been to a great extent dependent on the activity of the pofessional rabbit-trappers of the country, who generally work in pairs, traveling with a pony cart, a tent, and requisites for camping out. These men sell the rabbits to regular buyers, the price varying from two-pence to sixpence a pair. Where rabbits are numerous the men make good wages. Their income is supplemented in various ways; they sometimes catch native mented in various ways: they sometimes catca native cats, or tame cats, turned out originally to prey upon the rabbits, and they make a fair profit by selling the skins singly, or after making rugs of them. It is, however, not difficult to see that the trappers would not be likely to exterminate the rabbit, as they would be putting an end to their own livelihood, and the land owners, under pressure of the law, looked about for other methods. They found poison the most effectual and would run a plow furrow through their paddocks. and spread at the bottom poisoned wheat, oats, bran, carrots, or apples. There was, however, from the outset a strong feeling against polson, on account of its danger to poultry, live stock and wild birds. But within the last year the problem appears to have been solved. The solution of the Australian rabbit difficulty is to turn the rabbits into money. Already they are freezing the rabbits and cending them to England for food. The export last year amounted in value to about \$400,000; this year it is expected to reach \$650,000. The under-taking is under government supervision. It is suggested that the time may soon arrive when rabbit farms will



HE WEIGHED FIFTEEN POUNDS AND WAS READY FOR ANY PURPOSE.

be taken up, and as much attention be paid to the proper breeding of rabbits as is now given to sheep.

THE NERNST LAMP.

The recent lecture in Berlin by Prof. Dr. Walter Nernst on the subject of his epoch-making invention in con-nection with electric lighting, is full of interest. It is generally believed that Prof. Nernst has solved the question of utilizing the cables and central stations to the best advantage. He has done this by bringing within reach a cheap light, which, instead of being simply a luxury, will serve economically for ordinary household nurposes. His lamp will neither supersed household purposes. His lamp will neither supersede
the Edison incandescent lamp nor the arc light; but
will serve as a welcome addition to both of them. The
Nernst light marks a new stage in the history of lighting, for it will penetrate the workman's house, and
even the abodes of the poor. Prof. Nernst commenced
his lecture by giving a sketch of the electric lamps used
his he present. In all these a commencatively small up to the present. In all these a comparatively small part only of the electric energy produced is turned into light. Prof. Nernst showed that no less than 97 per cent. of the energy is expended uselessly in the form of heat rays, while only about 3 per cent. is transformed into light. The glowing body of the Nernst lamp was thrown upon the screen. It appeared at first as a narrow band of light, which gradually became stronger and more concentrated, until it resembeld sunlight.

Dean H. B. Hutchins of the Ann Arbor Law School has been asked to accept the presidency of the University of Iowa, at Des Moines.

WOMEN OF NOTE,

Mrs. Dreyfus is Felix Adler's cousin, and Dr. Adler is firmly assured of the innocence of Dreyfus.

Marie Corelli's real name is Eva Mary Mackay. She is the daughter of the late Charles Mackay, LL.D.

Miss Mabelle McKinley, a niece of the President, wi raduate at Mt. Holyoke College in June. President Mc Kinley expects to be present.

The wife of Russell Sage is very generous, and though her home life is simple, she distributes about \$200,000 each year to deserving charities.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington is her husband's most efficient helper in the management of the Tuskegee Insitute. She is a graduate of Fisk University.

Mrs. Choate, wife of the American Ambassador in London, is in Paris, where she has bought some of the most exquisite court gowns made in that city.

Lady Somerset is laboring to induce London and other English cities to employ matrons in police stations, after the fashion of Scotland and the United States.

If Emma Calve has any enemies, they will be interested in the statement that she has ordered her tombstone and is to have it on exhibition at Paris next year.

Mrs. George, whose trial for the murder of George Saxton has just come to a close, has had four offers of marriage since the trial began and three offers of a place on the stage.

on the stage.

Hetty Green recently made her first sale of Chicago real estate, of which she is an extensive holder. The purchaser was Marshall Field, and the price \$350,000. She claims that an excessive tax assessment induced the

During the last few weeks Lady Henry Somerset has been occupied at Eastnor Castle, Eng., in modeling a statuette of her close friend and fellow-worker in the temperance cause, the late Miss Frances Willard.

Mrs. McKinley is a great dog fancier, and owns the largest St. Bernard in the world. Its name is Washington. A special servant is appointed to take care of the pets of the President's wife, and the dogs are groomed every morning. very morning.

Mary Spooner, who died at Acushnet, Mass, at the age of 105 years, was said to be the oldest woman in New England. Her father, Micah Spooner, was one of the minute men in the revolutionary war, and he also fought in the war of 1812.

Mrs. William Rockefeller has received at her country residence, Rockwood Hall, in Searsborough, 200 Maimaison carnations and 100 of the gold nugget variety. They came from Paris, and cost \$3000, which is at the average rate of \$10 apiece.

Mrs. Phoebe R. Sturievant of Jamaica Plain, Mass, is to farnish the greater part of the money to build a \$70,000 dormitory for girls at the Hebron, Me., Academy, Mrs. Sturtevant is a native of Maine and has done much for the upbuilding of the academy.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, formerly Miss Maria Longworth.

for the upbuilding of the academy.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, formerly Miss Maria Longworth, who inherited \$10,000,000 from her father, the ploneer, wine producer of Ohio, has greatly aided her husband in his political career. She is a Catholic, and as Spain is a Catholic country, this fact will doubtless contribute toward the reëstablishment of international comity.

Mrs. Diedamia Allen of Keene, N. H., is one of the few surviving pensioners of the war of 1812, being the widow of Capt. Daniel Allen, who served in that war. She is 99 years old, and, although she has been blind for a number of years, retains her faculties in a remarkable degree.

Miss Braddon is still, at the age of \$200 industriance.

Miss Braddon is still, at the age of 62, as industrious as ever, and a new novel, "The Infidel," which has been promised for publication soon, makes it sure that 1899 will not go by without a novel from her pan. Since 1862, when she began to publish in book form, she has skipped only two years.

Princess Eugenie Paleologue's claim that she is the direct descendant of Constantine Paleologus, the last Emperor of Byzantium, has been declared valid by the Russian Holy Synod, after examining the documents submitted by her. Her rank will hereafter be recognized by Russia and a pension will be paid to her. The Princess is a Maltese.

Lady Randolph Churchill is thus described by T. P. O'Connor in his weekly: "She is still a very pretty woman. Her raven black hair does not show a single thread of gray; her figure is slight and svelte, and the deep, dark blue eyes have all their vivacity undimmed by their years of tears. She is certainly one of the most widely accomplished women of her time."

Miss descriptions where of her time."

Mrs. James Mansfield ran against her husband for school director of Rio, a little town in Northern Illinois. She was on the Democratic ticket, while her husband was on the Republican. She beat him by a majority of sixty-four, and as soon as the count was announced she received the congratulations of the rival candidate. They even took Idliner together.

Miss Helen Gould wrote to the Legislature of Pennsylvania thanking them for their resolution in recognizing her kindly offices during the recent war with Spain, adding: "While I do not feel entitled to the many expressions of appreciation and good will that have come to me since the war with Spain, I am none the loss deeply touched by them."

It is stated that the Queen has decided to celebrate her eightleth birthday at Windsor Castle on May 24 next. Many years have elapsed since Her Majesty kept her birthday in the royal borough. On the approaching occasion a large number of guests will be invited, and the Waterloo Chamber, is being prepared for a performance of "Lohengrin" by the Covent Garden Royal Opera Company.

The Queen of Roumania has just completed a very

Opera Company.

The Queen of Roumania has just completed a very beautiful gift for the Church of Curtea d'Argesch, the oldest in the kingdom. It consists of a manuscript copy of the Evangelium used in the Eastern Church, written and illuminated by herself on thirty sheets of parchment. Each sheet has a border of massive silver daintily engraved, and all are bound up together in a gold hinge of curious workmanship.

Two old men, who have been rather widely described in recent months as being utterly broken down and at the end of their respective careers, seem to be very much alive at this particular moment. They are Victorian Sardou and Sir Henry Irving, and their "Robespierre" seems to have made the greatest success ever scored by Sardou as an author or Henry Irving as an actor.

THE MORNING SERMON.

"NOBODY'S CHILD."

A SERMON FOR CHILDREN'S SUNDAY.

By Rev. Henry Berkowitz, D.D., Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society and Rabbi Con-gregation Rodeph Shalom (Seekers of Peace,) Philadelphia. on shalt lead the outcast into thy house."-[Isaiah Ivii!, 7

E ARE thinking, this Children's Sunday, of the fortunate millions whose little lives are made happy by kind parents and f. iends, shielded so largely from every ill in homes of comfort and luxury, and surrounded by refining influences—the children who, on this their own day of days, lift their sweet voices in sacred song in thousands of sanctuaries throughout the land.

We feel that the day with its gladness for them, has its lessons for us, and our thought instinctively turns to the vast host of the "submerged tenth"—the street to the vast host of the submerged tenth —the street waifs and outcasts, "nobody's children," to whom all this is denied and the very word "love" is unknown. Some one has well said: "There is one cradle never empty. It is the hard cradle of the streets, in which

are rocked the children of poverty, misery and vice The great city is their parent. Hard, cruel parent, that cares not for the child!

I might well take as a second text this sentence from a report of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which last month held its twenty-sixth annua meeting at Cincinnati: "The crime of our age is the neglect of the children."

"Whose child are you?" I asked the little boy with the ragged clothes and downcast look, sulking about the

rners, lounging in public buildings to keep warm.
"Lin't nobody's child!" Nobody knows! Nobody

Who are you, little girl, begging in the alleys, uinging your ballads on the streets, waiting or dancing in the saloons?

the saloons?

"Nobody's child!" Nobody knows! Nobody cares!
Who can hear of this and his heart not be touched with pain; see this and his eyes not be dimmed with tears? Mercy bows her head in shame, and Pity sobs with grief. Sad is the fate of "Nobody's child." Father and mother are in the cold ground; cheerless is the world about it. Therefore has the heart of humanity been touched. Magnificent orphanages have been built in our days as never before, and homes created for the homeless, where they have shelter and raiment, comfort and training.

in our days as never before, and homes created for the homeless, where they have shelter and raiment, comfort and training.

But, despite all this public and private charity, which cares for the tender orphan and rears him to self-support and self-respect—better, often, than parents could have done had they lived—it is a startling fact that there are hordes of children outside of these refuges, outside of schools and churches, outside of the influence of any true home life, outside of the guardianship even of the laws of the land. I mean the outcasts, the neglected children swarming in the byways of our cities and towns. They are not qualified to enter the orphans' homes, because they have parents. Parents (God save the mark!) so steepel in weetchedness and vice, so far sunken beneath all human contempt that, measured by the standard of true parenthood, they are nobodies, whom it would be blasphemy to name by the sacred titles of father or mother. In 1890, 5479 children were committed by magistrates to reformatories in the United States. More than half of these child criminals were children of nobodies. Sad as is the fate of nobody's child, far sadder is the lot of these child of some warm-hearted charity, but the child of nobodies belongs to them. They may have abandoned their child, driven it forth or left it with vicious

become the child of some warm-hearted charity, but the child of nobodies belongs to them. They may have abandoned their child, driven it forth or left it with vicious associates when they themselves were dragged off to prison. It is the blackest part of the crime of society in its treatment of children that it calls these little outcasts by terrible names, and brands the little innocents forever with the infamy of their guilty sires. It is heartrending to read the stories of thousands of these little "nobodies," as revealed in recent years through the investigations of the charity organization societies of the great cities. "Save the children! Take them away from the worthless parents!" is the cry. But what shall be done with the children? There are ample laws for the punishment of the parents, but the child can go to wreck and ruin for all the law cares; and but for the private benevolence and the watchfulness exercised by the humane societies wherever they exist, the crime of society would be still greater.

wherever they exist, the crime of society would be still greater.

What is needed is a stirring agitation of this question until public sentiment shall demand and secure the remedy for this terrible wrong. Not a single child must be lost. The remedy lies partly in legislation, to secure a more perfect guardianship of every child, with officials and proper resources to see that both classes—nobody's children and the children of the nobodies—are taken from the haunts of vice partly in private and nobody's children and the children of the nobodies—are taken from the haunts of vice; partly in private and public benevolence to establish temporary homes for all such children in which to separate the incurables from the curables. The weaklings in Intellect, who are liable to become insane; the weaklings in morals, who are liable to become eriminals; the weaklings in industry and thrift, who are liable to become paupers—these must be kept in institutions, so as to prevent them from further contaminating the race with their companionship not only, but with their blocd; thus recognizing the law of heredity and having the courage to act in view of it. All the others, the curables, to be kept just

law of heredity and having the courage to act in view of it. All the others, the curables, to be kept just so long as in each case may be needed to prepare them to enter worthy homes, where they shall have a share in all the joys and advantages which belong to a true home. The remedy lies, then, in removing this whole matter out of the sphere of haphazard charity and planting it in the well-ordered domain of the obligations of citizenship. It is wrong, equivalent to putting a premium on vice, to demand that the self-respecting parent, who exercises all due caution in rearing his child, shall be taxed either by the State or by private benevloence to feed and clothe and rear the child of the shiftless, worthliss parent. The latter should be made to pay for his own child, either in money or in work.

"Bring the outcast into thy house." This is exactly what Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and some of the

other States are doing. The old apprentice system is reversed. Instead of having boys and girls bound out to those who apply for them irrespective of motives, the State now, through its agents, searches out appropriate homes for the dependent children, and when necessary pays the family well for the responsibility it assumes and is kept under. "The placing-out system," as it is called, is generally conceded to have passed from a fine theory into successful practice. The cheering result has been reached which expresses itself in the gad message of hope that "for every homeless child there is a child-less home." Homes must be secured in every case at any cost. This is a duty of the State and of the individual. The neglect of this duty is the crime of our age.

any cost. This is a duty of the State and of and dividual. The neglect of this duty is the crime of our age.

Save the child and you have redeemed the man. Think of those little nobodies! Oh, what pathos is there so stirring as that aroused by a homeless child! The little one is walking on the edge of a precipice with yawning, interminable depths beneath; the forces of corruption crowding thick and fast about it urge it over the brink. Will no hand be stretched forth to save, none to guide, no arm to protect, no heartclasp to hold it?

Hear the cry of the little one out of doors! It rings into your homes. You put your arms about your own darlings and you say, with a shudder, "Thank God, it is not my child!" But fortune is fickle. What if, by some whirl of its mighty wheel, your child became the outcast. If then, from the serene heights of immortality, you look down upon the doings of earth, how will not you shower your benedictions upon the good soul that would care for your neglected darling. Shall we not strive to merit such blessings? While the cry of the children is still in our ears, and we hold our little ones thus close to our hearts, let us yow that we shall so live for them that in the next era there will be no vicious, broken-up homes, and, as far as our efforts can prevent, no outcast, dependent children.

Oh, that cry of the little children! It will not be hushed. It penetrates even into the sanctuary. When that cry shall be fully heeded, then religion's grandest work will be wrought. Let there be more teaching to the young, and there will be less need of preaching to the old.

Oh, that cry of the little children! It will not be only the country of the little children? It will not be only only the close of the young, and there will be less need of preaching to the old.

Oh, that cry of the little children! It will not be

the old.
Oh, that cry of the little children! It will not be hushed. It pierces even through the clamor of politics. When statesmen, wise beyond the interests of the flecting hour, will legislate for the future of the State by fully answering the need of those who will some day be the State, then will the social question be truly

"If you save the children today, you will have save

the nation tomorrow."

When the cry of the children, ringing through the dying decades of this century, shall have awakened a full answer from individual, church and State, then will the crime of the age, in the neglect of its children, be recognized and expunged. God speed the day!

CALIFORNIA CANYONS. THEIR NATURE AND THEIR VIRTUES BUT LITTLE KNOWN.

By a Special Contributor.

HE State of California is famous for beautiful cañons as well as for grand mountains. The highways that penetrate the dark recesses and lead over the ses of the mountains are canons. They constitute the approach of every high mount and towering crag. Their modest virtues are unappreciated by travelers that bestow their praise and harangues, always, upon the moun tains, whose lofty summits are void of life and growth. canons are full of things that spring from the soil, live in the water, fly in the air, and run on the ground; and there is no reign of silence among such a host of moving things and living creatures.

The character of cañons depends upon the mountains from which they are carved, and California has a grea variety of mountains. The word cañon is Spanish, and its primary meaning corresponds to our word tunnel. It was first applied to the gorges of Castile in the Pyrenees Mountains. The character of these Castilian canons is like those of Colorado and Utah, but not laid out on such a grand scale; for here in our country are the monumental cañons of the world, where large rivers

out on such a grand scale; for here in our country are the monumental cañons of the world, where large rivers and their tributaries have riven the heart of the Rocky Mountains and made their beds there. They are cut in the hardest rock that the furnaces of this planet ever forged, and by such soft-edged tools as rain, wind and frost, eroding throughout an unmeasurable stretch of time. The work of the elements in this stony formation often assumes architectural shapes, resembling the ramparts of ancient, crumbling cities, with castles, turrets, temples, minarets and colonnades, standing out against the sky.

In the volcanic region of Northern California, around Mount Shasta and the lava beds, are found cañons of the savage and craggy type. Further south in the central portion of the State, where the huge backs of the Sierras lift the high peaks of Mounts Whitney, Lyell and Tyndall, are cañons of a more gentle aspect, where lofty pinnacles and crags are supplemented by forests, meadows and flowing waters, revealing such transcendent scenes as are only found in the valleys of the Yosemite and King's River. In the broken Coast Mountains and in the Sierra Madres of Southern California much of the grand and awful character of the cañons fades away and is lost in the tamer beauty of dells, vales and tortuous ravines that reach far into and separate ranges that make up the mountain chains. Some of these cañons are sharp, steep gorges, that pitch catages. and tortubes ravines that reach har into and separate ranges that make up the mountain chains. Some of these cafions are sharp, steep gorges, that pitch cataracts down the mountain sides, and some are long creeks that wind around foothills and the base of high peaks, leading up toward the summits of the mountain range, where they take their small beginnings, and do their most destructive work. They carry the debris of mountains—rocks, sand and soll—in the grasp of their floods, down to the plains and the faraway sea, till, after ages of transporting, depressions are made and passes over high mountain barriers are worn away.

The large cafion of Southern California is inhabited and cultivated. Cattle range over the mesas and browse in the chaparral, where the mountains have been worn down to low foothills. As the creek extends farther into the depths of the mountains, the homes grow more

scattering, and cease altogether when the mountain walls become very steep and the borders of the stream wash the bed rock of the range. Here the forest, cliffs, cascades and chaotic drift of broken boles of tress and shattered ledges, hold the defiles against all comers, and make farther ingress barely possible. Here the cañon proper ends, at the foot of some great mount, where storms pour floods down the sheer declivities of surrounding mountains. What the mountains lose, the cañon gains. As the summits lower, the cañon lengthens, Every year marks the slow but sure march of the cañon through the heart of the mountain. To cut through the mountain chain seems to be the cañon's destiny.

The great cañons are old and quiet, except where they are tunneling new beds high up the mountains. They are toned down, from roaring cataracts, to smooth, gliding streams. Their labors seem to be drawing to a close. They are resting in their rocky beds, that have cost centuries of work to mold. The giant peaks they first attacked when the earth was new, are laid low. The lofty cliff, where the avalanche once hung, is a rounded foothill now; the bed of the glacier has become a terrace of fruit trees, and the bold icy summits of the great primeval mountains have been battered down below the timber line, by the powers of the air. The long old cañons have fliched and borne away from the mountain ranges the very sites where now stand our cities, towns and ranches. The great chain of mountains on the north

foothill now; the bed of the glacier has become a terrace of fruit trees, and the bold ley summits of the xreat primeval mountains have been battered down below the timber line, by the powers of the air. The long old cañons have filehed and borne away from the mountain ranges the very sites where now stand our cities, towns and ranches. The great chain of mountains on the north and east is the mother of Southern California's fertile plains and valleys, and properly named, S erra Madre.

The short little cañons of a more recent period are active in their warfare against the lottlest parts of mountain chains, and are swift to carry away all that storms, frosts and earthquakes detach. Where mountains sides are preciptous and cliffy nothing can resist the violence of these small gorges when heavy rains fail. Trees, ledges and landsilides are carried down in ruinous confusion. Nature is no match against these mountain torrents in covering over their naked devastation with living robes of foliage and verdure.

It is a matter of surprise how far into the mountains is the reach of many of the cañons of Southern California, and how mazy and devious are their windings. Their crooked beds can be accounted from in some callides of the stream. In this manner the large cañon of San Antonio, whose tumbling waters roar around the base of Old Baidy, adds a fourth of a mile to its length, at one uoint. Sometimes a detached ledge of rocks, that an agarthquake of some remote day has thrown aside, interferes with the direct course of the creek, when a pool is formed and a detour must be made or a gate cut through the solid obstruction, for an exit. The "Porti's Gate," in the Arroyo Seco, near Pasagean, is one of many such formations peculiar to the cañons of this part of the Siate. These portals that open the way into the hearts of the mountains bar apile and the cañons are vall and part of the seems rather incompanies of santa Paula Canonson specular to the cañons are the most attractive spots. The angular recks and high ledges th

and such peaks are often called "The Mount of the Holy Cross."

Cañon scenery is necessarily contracted, but of much variety. The diminutive pools, rapids, cascades and waterfalls have all the beauty, music and some of the grandeur, in kind, of their colossal prototypes throughout the world, and close contrast does not mar the enchanting effect. The full light of day only penetrates the narrowest defiles vertically and for a brief period, so that shade is the normal condition in the deepest cafions. Soon after midday shadows gather and thicken in the bottom of the ravine and drive the sunshine up the western slopes of the mountains, higher and faster as the day declines, till it seems to leap from the sky line off the ridges into space, and to fade away in the eastern skies. Night begins to fail and to fill the cafion with gloom while the burnished crowns of the loftiest peaks are still flashing the fires of the setting sup. When twilight is still hovering over the plains and bathing the mountains in floods of pink and bronze, sable night is reigning throughout the defiles of the cafions. Night here is unmixed blackness, and artificial light seems to cut short tunnels through the solid darkness, like a searchlight. Nocturnal scenery is confined to a narrow strip of heaven, overhead, where some tail cliff, "Robed in the beauty of a thousand stars," may be seen to pierce the sky.

T. J. COCHRANE.

The Times' Home-Study Circle.

will be observed that this form of government is called an oligarchy, and is usually associated with the worst of tyramies. This surely would have been the result had not the Act of 1832 inaugurated a revolution of a different sort. It was a direct appeal to the democracy of England. It created a new proposers that are tyrescentially and unput has a the democracy of England. It created a new, representative and unpurchase-ble House of Commons. By the method of carrying the bill the understanding was reached that the House of Lords is distinctively subordinate to the House of Commons. This new House of Commons represents a widely distributed voting constituency. With the new House thus constituted the Cabinet must make its peace. This it can do by fulfilling its wishes, and the House itself can maintain its position by fulfilling the wishes of the voting constituency. Thus 200 years after the tyranny of Stuart kings had driven liberty-loving Englishmen across the ocean to establish free institutions in the New World, a way was found in the old country for the democracy to have its will.

The Reform Act of 1832 was the beginning of the development or the democratic constitution. Statutes immediately followed extending popular

ginning of the development of the democratic constitution. Statutes immediately followed extending popular government to cities and poor-law unions. In 1856 civil-service reform was introduced by statute. This was an important democratic measure. From time immemorial the offices had been used to influence votes in the two houses. With the establishment of this reform the power to influence voters by the bribery of office was removed from the government. When one Cabinet is driven out of office and a new Cabinet is formed, from forty to sixty of the highest officers are at the same time hembers of one or the other of the two houses. These officers, as a body, are called the ministry. From fifteen to twenty of the chief ministers are the Cabinet. Thus the ministry always includes the Cabinet, but the Cabinet does not include the whole of the ministry, though it does contain the most influential members of it. The ministers are all of one political party; they are all responsible for the policy of the government; they stand or fall together. But the patronage of the government ends with the appointment of these forty or fifty chief executive officers who make up the ministry. The other officers in the civil service are not members of Parliament. They do not belong to the party in power. They hold office permanently, under all parties. Under this system the party in power has no advantage over the party out of effice in the matter of influencing voters. There was an act passed in 1868 greatly extending the franchise, and still another in 1885. Under these various acts the suffrage has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and parishes, and it has been extended to counties and

in the world, unless it be Switzerland.

The Unwritten Constitution.

The Canadians have a Cabinet government and also a written constitution. But the English constitution is for the most part not written. This is another important distinction between the English constitution is a part of the law of the land. It is, indeed, the supreme law, while the English constitution is no law at all. It is a mere understanding reached oftentimes as violation of law. At the so-called great revolution, when the understanding was arrived at that kings should no longer attempt to rule against the will of Parliament, no law was passed to that effect. It was simply an understanding that henceforth the King and the two houses should rule together. If is likewise a mere understanding that the monarch may not by royal prerogative encroach upon the domain of royal prerogative.

The Cabinet holds in its hands all power, legislative and administrative. It is the duty of the Cabinet to find a way for the Cabinet to find a way for the constitution is not a part of the law of the land, and there are courts to guard and enforce them. In England the constitution is not a part of the law of the law, it is not recognized by the courts. The English constitution is part of the law of the law of the law of the law, and the first instance simply by an appeal to public opinion. Under the Cabinet system. The Cabinet holds in its hands all power, legislative and administrative.

The Cabinet is itself not a creation of law. It grew

Directed by Prof. Seymonr Eaton.

[Constinat, 1889, by Seymonr Eaton.]

WII.—GREAT ERITAIN.
(Concluded.)

BY JESSE MACY, LL.D.

REVIOUS to the reform act there was nothing about the Cabinet which was democratic in its tendency. Ou the contrary, the Cabinet drew to itself to independent, power of the two houses. It did this y the use of royal percognitive, that is, by the expenditive of public money for purposes of bribery, by this pages and modifications of volving constituenties, by an ereation of peerages. By these and other agences there tooks, and the contrary of the contrary. The contrary of the contrary. The contrary of the



LORD SALISBURY, PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

mons, the ministers all resign, or they dissolve Parliament and seek vindication at the hands of the voters. If, in such a case, the ministers are returned with a majority in the Commons who will support them, they do not resign. All this is part of the constitution, but there is no law requiring any such conduct.

According to English law the monarch is still in possession of all the high prerogatives which have not been taken away by statute. Yet, according to the constitution, the monarch can exercise no prerogative affecting seriously the well-being of the realm. The Queen acts only upon the advice of the ministers. The ministers are responsible for every act. According to the modern democratic theory of the constitution it is the duty of the monarch to give effect to every measure which the Cabinet deems necessary to the State. Here again law and constitution are in conflict, or at least not in apparent harmony. Nothing in English law suggests the subordination of the House of Lords to the House of Commons. Yet this principle is firmly fixed in the modern democratic constitution. These and many other principles of the English constitution are mere understandings which have grown up in the course of recent English history.

Enforcement of English Constitution.

This, then, is the second grand distinction between the English and the American government. In one country the constitution is written, in the other it is not written. The question is often asked, How is the English constitution enforced? In America our constitutions, State and federal, are a

the first instance simply by an appeal to public opinion. Under the Cabinet system the government is much more sensitive to public opinion than is possible under a Presidential system. The Cabinet holds in its hands all power, legislative and administrative. It is the duty of the Cabinet to find a way for the enforcement of the will of the nation. If one Cabinet will not

do this it may be turned out of office and another installed which will. According to the democratic constitution the Cabinet has all power and all responsibility. It is 'in accord with a majority of the House of Commons or else it cannot be a Cabinet. If the Lords refuse to give effect to measures of the Commons, it is the duty of the Cabinet under the circumstances to force the hand of the Lords. The Cabinet now has in its hands the exercise of royal prerogative. Yet to exercise royal prerogative requires, legally, the cooperation of the monarch. As to just what would happen in case the monarch refused to accede to the will of the nation, the only answer that can be given is by an appeal to history; and the answer that history gives to such a question is that such monarchs have been deposed or executed. Some monarchs have been adjudged insane and a regency appointed. By one or another of these methods it is the duty of the democratic Cabinet to cantrol royal prirogative. Then, with royal prerogative in the hands of the Cabinet, the forcing of the hand of the Lords is an casy matt r. A I that is necessary is simply to threaten to create enough new peers to pass the measure under depute. But the Lords may set up the claim that the Commons do not represent the nation; they maintain the position that they are the true representatives of the democracy of England. Now, it is one of the understandings of the constitution that the Commons have no right to force the Lords unless at the same time they are themselves in accord with the nation. The Lords then have a right to reject a measure sent to them for the first time. If the Cabinet are determined, they may appeal to the country on the measure in question. That is, they may dissolve Parliament, and if they then secure the election of a house which supports them they may po ead to the extreme act of creating new Lords to pars the measure. Thus the constitution not being law may not be enforced as law; it is observed and enforced by an appeal to public opinion by pol

Sundays—"Governments of the World of Today." Mondays and Tuesdays—"Popular Studies in Litera-

ture."
Wednesdays—"The World's Great Artis's."
Thursdays—"Popular Studies in Europ an History."
Fridays—"The World's Great Commercial Products."
Saturdays—No lesson printed.

Examinations for Certificates.

An examination (conducted by mail) will be hill at the close of each course as a basis for the granting of certificates. The examinations are open, free of expense, to all students of one or more of the courses.

CLEANING PLATE BY ELECTRICITY.

There will soon be little left for the hands of the maid-of-all-work" to do. Dishes are now washed by electricity and knives are cleaned through the same agency. The family linen can be washed, dried and laundered, electrically, and there is even a scheme on foot for bleaching it by means of electrically-produced ozone. But probably the most popular electrical appliance that has ever been introduced for domestic work is the new machine for cleaning plate. The flawless surface of fork and spoon and urn and salver is secur.d at the cost of an amount of drudgery that even the at the cost of an amount of drudgery that even the most painstaking "house-parlor maid" often thinks hard to bestow. The new machine practically does away with all the labor. Projecting from the little motor are spindles tipped with fine or coarse polishers, as the work may require. These "buffs" can be revolved at any speed desired. The servant sits in a chair alongside the revolving polisher, and all that needs to be done is to hold up the plate to the polishing stud. Neither force nor patience are expended, and the plate is more perfectly polished than by the most efficient hare's foot, or the ball of the most persevering thumb. The speed at which the work can be disposed of is astonishing, and the process of cleaning is as elsy as it is expeditious.

SURRENDER

Hence, Love!
Nor open for me doors of pain,
More do I lose by thee than gain,
Hence, Love!

Art come. Love?
No longer wilt theu baffled be?
And I must yield myself to thee?
Art come, Love?

Stay. Love!
Thy presence is eternal gain;
Borne for thy sake is not pain;
But a sweet suffering I adore.
This, this is life, I had not lived before.
Star Love!

—[Isabel L. Dobbin in the Independent.



The Development of the Southwest

IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, CAPITAL AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this de-partment brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy in-ormation regarding important developments in Suthern. Cali-ornia, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to ctual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

Water Development.

HE development of water from underground sources continues with truly remarkable activity and results in Southern California. A prominent attorney of this city informs The Times that nearly half of his time is now occupied in drawing up leases for waterbearing lands, and in making agreements for the development of water. A merchant of Los Angeles, who has had much to do with drillers, is quoted as saying that he did not know of one dry hole that had been put down in Southern California this year.

This encouraging development, which is doing so much for the country, is at the same time furnishing a large amount of employment to our local machine shops and foundries. During the past few months, one manufacturing firm of this city has, among other things installed for the city of Whittier a compressed condensing Smith-Vaile duplex steam pumping engine and a Smith-Vaile simplex double-acting air compressor. It will raise water from two wells through 1800 feet of line pipe to a settling box, and a pumping engine will lift the water 375 feet to the city, for distribution to the several reservoirs. It has a capacity of 1,500,000, gallons per day, and was designed with a view to simplic ity in operation, coupled with the largest measure of economy.

...e same firm is now laying out a similar plant on a somewhat smaller scale for Smiley brothers at Redlands, and which will be used to raise water from a point in the valley to a reservoir on the hill, at an ele vation of about four hundred feet. They are also installing what will be the largest duplex air-compressor ever erected in this part of the country. It was manufactured by the Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Com-pany, driven by an electric motor. This plant will combine the very latest improvements in air-compressors.

Another piece of work is an air-compressor plant driven by gasoline engine for Harvey & Jezs of Pomona Still another is a forty-horse power stram plant with air-compressor for John O'Donnell of the same city. third plant just completed by the same firm for Po-mona is for the Fleming estate. It is an air-compressor plant to take water from wells at a depth of about fifty feet and raise it about forty feet above the surface of the ground to a high point of land several feet distant.

The firm has also lately installed a plant on the Shorb ranch property, near San Gabriel. This plant will be used to pump eight wells, using a thirty-horse power motor, and belted air-compressor. Another plant com-pleted by the same firm is a duplex well pumping plant for the Glendora and Azusa Water Company. .It consists of a compound vertical centrifugal pump, lifting water about eighty feet. They have also completed a plant of the same size and description for the Crafton Water Company, near Red'ands; also a large compound duplex pump for Richard Garvey, the well-known mining man on the Garvey ranch. Another, by the same firm, has been installed for J. Rudel of the San Gabriel Winery.

These notes of a portion of the operations of a single firm, during the past few months, give some idea of the vast amount of business that the new era of water development is bringing to our manufacturers.

Truly, as The Times has said, the two dry seasons through which we have passed were blessings in dis-Never, again, will a lack of sufficient rainfall do the damage in Southern California that it has in past years.

Salt.

NTIL recently, the local market depended largely upon eastern or foreign products for salt, but owing to the increased demand for rock salt, the Redondo Salt Company decided, early this year, to extend its facilities for making salt by the solar system, and has almost finished the construction of 240 vats, wooden and cement, covering an evaporating surface of over two acres. Those completed are already in operation, and with such gratifying results that the company expects the output of rock salt, for the season, to aggregate This is a c four thousand tons. timate, as there is no reason to anticipate any depletion of the source of supply.

Last year the firm expended a large sum in the erection and equipment of a plant for producing salt of a fine grade by direct heat, but during the rainy season it was considered advisable to close the works temporarily, and operate them during the dry season, now commencing. The salt is obtained from a lake just north of the town of Redondo Beach. The lake covers eighteen acres, and is composed of an intensely rich brine. By the evaporation of the water from it there is left sait of nearly absolute purity. The company has a drying

pan, where artificial heat is employed for the manufacture of fine-grained table and dairy salt. For the curing of hides and the manufacture of ice cream a coarser quality is needed, and that it obtained by solar heat. The longer the period of evaporation the greater is the size of the crystals. The company is placing its table and dairy salt on the market in competition with the salt shipped from Liverpool. The dairy salt produced by the company is put up in sacks of suitable size, and the table salt is packed in pasteboard cartons, convenient for kitchen consumption.

Vineland,

HE settlers in Vineland, a suburb of Azusa, are congratulating themselves on the success of their new water system, the water being pumped by electric ity, and a stream of fifty inches being supplied. The power is obtained from the San Gabriel Power Company. Vineland has waited long and patiently for this improvement. It was the only thing needed to place that section on an equality with Azusa, Covina and other flourishing fruit-growing regions of the San Gabriel Val-

A Mechanical Invention.

MONG recent inventions by Los Angeles men, is one for the direct propulsion of pumps, stamp milis, drills and other machines requiring reciprocating motion by the direct application of electricity. This does away with all the complication of gears, shafts, pulleys, etc., heretofore necessary for the transmission of power from the motor to the machine, and reduces the high speed of the motor to that practical for the work done. It is a great improvement, and one that will be appreciated by engineers, as well as by owners, the reduction in first cost, simplicity and consequent ease of maintenance insuring the minimum of expenses all around.

The invention consists of an electro magnet of peculiar construction, by which it is easy to get a range of action or "pull" of any desired length and means of reversing the action. This magnet takes the place of the steam cylinder in the ordinary steam pump, or of the lifting cams in the stamp mill. It is simplicity itself, but a de tailed description would hardly be appreciated in this short article by one not familiar with machinery. That there is a wide field of usefulness for the device there can be no doubt. The owners propose to apply it to pumps of all kinds. It will be specially useful in hydroelectric elevators, for maintaining the water pressure in the tanks; in high pressure pumps, for presses of all kinds, such as wheel presses, oil mill presses, hydrostatic testing presses, etc., also for irrigating plants, in numerous localities reached now by the different electric power company's lines, where large tracts of land, now almost valueless for want of water, may be made productive by sinking wells and pumping. It is equally applicable to air compressors for any purpose, more particularly for mines, as most of the mines of any im portance are now provided with electric generators. its use the stamp mill may be located at any convenient place and the power generated at a distant water power plant brought to it by wire.

Two machines of a large enough size to demonstrate

the practicability of the invention have been constructed is a stamp mill with a 200-pound weight of stamp, striking ninety blows a minute. A blow of more than double that which would be obtained by an ordinary 'drop" stamp of the same weight is produced magnet exerts a pull downward far exceeding the weight of the drop,

The other machine is an air compressor of about onehalf-horse power capacity, built merely to demonstrate the applicability of the invention to this purpose. It is arranged so as to pump up to a given pressure in a tank and then automatically cut itself out and stop until the pressure has been reduced about ten pounds, when it starts up again and runs until it has reached the required pressure once more. The whole is very simple and compact, and no more difficult to manage than an ordinary electric motor.

William H. Willson, pyrotechnist, and Mahlon S. Conly, a machinist employed at the Tuft Electric Works, are the patentees. Their claims have been allowed by the Patent Office, and will soon be issued. Conly is an old and experienced machinist as well as an inventor of some ability, his name appearing in the Patent Office reports about a dozen times during the last twenty

Early Strawberries.

tunate for the strawberry-growers further inland. have indirectly benefited the producers of that small fruit whose patches are in the Gardena country. About Gardena, which little town is about ten miles south of this city, there is a sandy mesa, on which there are about one hundred and twenty-five acres set out to strawberries, from which grounds the great bulk of the Southern California crop of that fruit for this season is said to be coming. The berries are not raised without irrigation, but the needed moisture is readily ob tainable. Wells are bored to a depth of about 200 feet, but when once a well is sunk the water comes to a level

forty feet below the surface. When a pump is intr duced and operated by a gasoline engine, or other power the level of the water does not sink below fifty feet be neath the surface. Most of the strawberry patches are irrigated every ten days.

The first crop of that luscious fruit is practically ex hausted, and the growers are now waiting for the second crop to mature. The picking of the first crop commenced about April 1, with an output of from fifty to seventy-five crates per day. The crates have thirty boxes each, and the quantity of berries per box closely approximates three-quarters of a pound.

The climax of the first crop was reached about May 20, when the output ranged from 150 to 175 crates per day. The blossoms for the second crop appeared close after the picking of the earlier berries, and picking will commence about June 20. The second crop is expected to aggregate the same quantity as that of the first, and it will last till the end of July. Berries are grown in the Gardena country nearly all the year, except at in-tervals of a few weeks each in winter, after frost has destroyed blossoms, but the great bulk of the production is during the periods above stated.

Nearly all of the marketing is done through Harry Robson of this city. He takes the berries directly from the growers, ships them into town and sells them to the wnolesalers and to shippers. The crop comes from the fields of forty-five growers. If the berries sell in this city at wholesale for over \$1.20 per crate, the producers allow Robson 12 cents per crate for his commission and freights to this city, which latter he pays. If the berries sell at wholesale for less than that sum per crate the producers pay 10 cents for freight and commission.

A strenuous effort is put forth to keep prices as nearly uniform as possible, so that the shippers operating in this city may quote prices to retail dealers in Arizona and other remote points of consumption, with reasonable assurance that market values will not fluctuate so as to demoralize the business.

Three-fourths of the first crop was consumed in and about this city, and the remainder was shipped mostly into Arizona and New Mexico. A few small shipments were made to San Diego. None of the first crop went to the canneries, but it is expected that one-half of the second crop will go into this season's pack-

Both white and Chinese labor are employed in picking the crops, but attractive inducements are offered to the producers to have their berries neatly handled and sent to market in good condition. It is said that scarcely any of the boxes used last year are being used over again this season. A great many of the consumers who purchase the berries from the retail stores insist on having the berries left in the boxes when delivered or when they take them home. The result is that by the end of the season most of that season's boxes have disappeared, thereby making a new supply necessary.

Chino Creamery.

CCORDING to the Chino Champion, the Chino Valley Creamery Association's cheese factory is now in full operation, turning about seven thousand pounds of milk per day into cheese. The output of cheese per day is about seven hundred and fifty pounds. It is put up in about twenty-five-pound cheeses.

Fuller's Earth,

PARTY of Riverside people recently returned from the fuller's earth deposits northwest of Barstow. They made five more locations and the company now owns ten claims.

Wharf Attractions at Long. Beach.

SCHEME which is to be operated at Long Beach possesses a novelty not hitherto employed. The enterprise is a somewhat daring one, and is character suc of the man who is behind it. O. H. Burbridge, a son of Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, who was military Governor of Kentucky during the civil war, has leased from the City Trustees of Long Beach the privileges of certain parts of the pleasure pier that is controlled by that board. The pier is about 1700 feet in length, and its deck is well above the sea. Mr. Burbridge has leased about 900 lineal feet of the wharf under the deck. That part extends from the pavilion, which the city recently built near the line of high which the city recently built near the line of high water, to a point near the boat landing by the outer end of the pier. A floor is being laid under the deck, and that floor space will be devoted to a variety of attractions. Most of the way the flooring is thirteen feet lower than the deck planking, but for 300 feet, where it lies over the breakers, it will be three feet higher. The west side of the floored space will be walled and glassed, so as to freely admit the sunlight, but exclude the prevailing wind, which blows from the southwest. the prevailing wind, which blows from the southwest. The floor space has a width of twenty-four feet, which is the same as that of the wharf. That area is but slightly broken by the outside lines of piling, the chief interruptions being caused by the single line of piling running along the middle. There is one pile to each bent, and the bents range from 16 to 20 feet, measuring along the line of the pier.

The éast side of the floored space will be kept free as a walkway or promenade, and the west side will be occupied with restaurant, refreshment and amusement stands. Near the outer end will be a lot of dressing-rooms for bathers, and there will be ladders all along the sides of the wharf, with the debths of water at the several places indicated, so that bathers may go directly from their dressing-rooms into the water, without

CONTENTS:

	PAGES.
Another Triumph for Protection (Cartoon)	1
Editorial	2
New Wonders in Locomotives	3
Spare the Birds	45
Washington's Autograph	
Famous Bandmasters	6
Hunting of Chesta Dutt	
High Speed Printing	
Woman of the Times	9
Our Paris Letter	
Good Short Stories	
The New Books	
Russia's Scholar	14-15

	PAGE 3.
Russia's Literary Outlook	15
On the Amazon	16-17
Masculine Toilet	17
Music and Musiciana	18-1)
At the Theaters	20-21
Potted Gardens	21
Care of the Human Body	22-23
Woman and Home	24-25
Our Boys and Girls	26-27
Women of Note	27
Our Morning Sermon, California Canyons	28
The Times Home Study Circle	29
Development of the Southwest	30-31

walking through the sand. In connection with the bath-house will be a fast launch, which is to be kept running during bathing hours over the swimming field. An expert swimmer will accompany the launch. Once each day there is to be a life-saving drill. At a given signal, all the employée of the establishmeat will perform the duties that would devolve upon them if a bather were actually in distress. Small buoys with life lines attached will be hung along the pier, ready for throwing, and along the further side of the swimming field will be a hawser, with frequent cork buoys.

At the outer end of the flooring will be a boat-house, with a little fleet of pleasure craft. Near the chore end is to be a piece of piling, mounted on a concrete base, on which will be a merry-go-round, operated with soft saft-water baths. Owners of private rowboats will be permitted to keep them by the cast side of the wharf, free, if they have them neatly mounted on ornamental davits. The expense of the improvements which Mr. Burbridge is installing is estimated at \$10,000.

Logging Engines.

N THE logging camps of San Bernardino county engines have been introduced in place of oxen. The San Bernardino Free Press says:

"The first engine taken up the mountain this year as the one taken up by H. Guernsey for an experient, but as yet no account of what success was me with has been received.

with has been received.

"But the latest is one to be taken up on the mountain next week by Suvercrup & Hook, to use at their mill to the east of Little Bear Valley. This engine, a fifty-horse power and weight thirteen tons, was brought from Tehachapi, where it had been used being made by Dan Bush of San Lehndro. Since it has been here it has been thoroughly renovated by expert mechanics, and today Mechanic. Wees had it out trying the machinery.

"Messrs. Suvercrup & Hook have an average capacity of turning out 15,000 feet of lumber per day from their mill, and with the engine expect to keep the mill busy and the crew, consisting of thirteen men. The way the logging is to be done is different from the way it is done with the oxen. The logs when cut were snaked to the legging wagons by the exen, then houses were used to hard them to the mill. The engine will do its own snaking and hauling. Mr. Suvercrup says he has no doubt but that the engine will be a success."

HE little casis of Indio, on the Colorado Desert, promises to become a place of considerable impor tance, since it has been found that, even in that rid and ferbidding section, plenty of water may be obmine. by pumping. The Riverside Enterprise says:

"A. G. Tingman of Indio, who is in the city, tells the Enterprise that the work of developing water in that place is proving very successful. One resident there, C. G. Carlson, has just put in a pump on two new wells that turns out 125 inches of water. The machinery, which does the work was furnished by George Bros. of Los Angeles.

"The expense of pumping the water amounts to 10 cents an hour, which makes the cost of the water less than a cent for 1000 gallons. Mr. Tingman says the problem of water for irrigation for Indio and the desert section, he believes, is solved.

"Speaking of the recent strike made by McHaney and others a short distance north of Indio, Mr. Tingman says that McHaney brought in a specimen of the ore from the mine the other day which weighed seventy pounds, and the chunk was literally covered with gold specks.

and the chunk was literally covered with gold specks. It is very rich.

"Mr. Tingman, who is a pioneer in the business of raising potators for the market, says that Indio is just the place for that kind of farming. He and others there are just now harvesting their new crop of the tubers, and it is a good one. Specimen potatoes raised by him weigh 1½ pounds.

"A Philadelphia company has opened a copper mine in the San Jacinto Mountains about twenty miles south of Indio, and the ore turns out from 10 to 15 per cent. copper. The ore is of the sulphide variety and is easily worked by the leasting process.

"Judging from Mr. Tingman's remarks he has the utmost faith in the future of both the miding and ranching industries of that part of this great county."

ENTION was recently made of a lime deposit in Santa Barbara county, which the owner was about to develop. The Santa Barbara Press contains the

"The burning of the first kiln of lime by the Lewis brothers on their claim near Painted Cave has been completed, and several leads have been brought to this city, where it is offered for sale at \$1.50 per barrel, a

reduction of 50 cents in the local price for this com-modity. The difference is saved in freight. Many of the contractors are now testing the lime, and while the tests are not yet complete, it has been found to be a superior cement lime, somewhat dark in color, but very tenacious. The discovery will occasion a considerable reduction in the cost of huilding, when lime is used ex-tensively."

San Bernardino Ice Factory.

HE ice factory at San Bernardino is now in operation. The San Bernardino Times-Index says:

"On account of a wreck which distroyed a carload of plates, some thirty in number, the factory is only running at half capacity. Although only ten tanks are filled with water and in course of freezing, yet many tons of ice will be turned out.

"The capacity of this plant, with but ten tanks in operation, is eighteen tons per day, which will be doubled when the thirty additional plates arrive for the other ten tanks. The motive power used is electricity, a seventy-five-horse-power dynamo having been put in place. The system used here is the ammonia compression system, or plate system.

"This first lot of ice will require almost ten days to freeze, as about two days' extra run will be required to overcome the latent heat of tanks, as they are comparatively warm. After the first lot is turned out it will then require but six days.

"The water used by the ice company is pure artisian water, coming from a well which the company had put down for this special purpose."

IN TRIBUTARY TERRITORY.

Wealthy Arizonans.

THE Phoenix Herald gives an interesting a of a number of old-timers who have profited by the opportunities of accumulating money in the sun-kissed Territory, and of whom the outside wo. 13 knows little or nothing. The Herald says:

"There are a half dozen white-haired or grizzled men down here in this Territory of the Southwest who are

"There are a half dozen white-haired or grizzled men down here in this Territory of the Southwest who are interesting to newcomers in Arizona because of the uncommonly plain lives they live and the diversions they enjoy, even though they have princely annual incomes. "The richest man in Arizona lives at the little Mexican hamlet of Gro Blanco, in the southernmost part of Pima county, close upon the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. His name is James A. Robinson, and his age is nearly 67 years. His wealth is variously estimated from \$1.200.000 to \$1.800.000, for no one knows about all the old gentleman's vast possessions in mines, cattle and lands. Several years ago, when he thought he was about to die, he had a Justice of the Peace called in for the purpose of drawing up a will, and then he said he reckomed his posses on a stalmost \$1.000,000. Since then cattle have doubled in value, and a copper claim held by him at Bisbee has proved a very fine property. His known cattle sales last year amounted to \$40,000, and besides he had an income from his sheep, rent of land, and his mirring stocks and interests on his Mexican mortgages.

"He came from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the early sixties, and was on his way in an ox-team wayon to the Pacific Coast by the Santa Fé trail when the possibilities of making money in cattle came to him. Forthwith he abandoned the emigrant train to California, and has been living in Arizona ever since.

"For twenty years Black Jim Rob'mson has been having an sverage net income of \$45,000, while he and his family have been living upon less than \$500 of it every

"For twenty years Black Jim Robinson has been having an average net income of \$45,003, while he and his family have been living upon less than \$500 of it every year. He has a Mexican wife, whom he married thirty years ago, when pale-faced women were few in this region of Apaches, Pimas and Maricopas.

"Patrick Driscoll, who owns four of the best paying silver and gold mines in the Chloride Valley of Mojave county, is commonly supposed to be worth from \$800,000 to \$900.000. His income from his mines is about \$6000.

county, is commonly supposed to be worth from \$500,000 to \$90,000. His income from his mines is about \$6000 a month, and he has a block of stock in the Santa Fé. Prescott and Phoenix Raliroad that pays him some \$15,000 a year in dividends. He is a bachelor, without kith or hin in the world that he knows of, and spends on himself less than \$30 a month altogether. Everybody in and about Kingman knows Pat Driscoll and his eccentricities, and many a poor miner has been helped by generous gifts from the Driscoll bank account. Several times the bedies of Driscoll's poor friends in the mines have been coffined and sent to relatives in the Eastern States and even to Ireland at his expense. He came from County Antrim in 1853, and was a prespector and laborer in the Utah and Nevada gold and silver mines for twenty years. He experienced all the prospector's poverty and hardships until he was past middle age, when he drifted down to the Calico mines in San Bernardino county, Cal., in 1881. There he found a

mine, which he sold for \$15,000, and he had his first capital to deal with in mining on his own hook. From Calico he came over into Arizona, and in two years he located a base-ore mine. When silver was valuable his income used to be over \$2000 a month. The Diana and Antrim mines were his. He invested his profits in the Harqua Hala, mines, and doubled his wealth in a few years.

Harqua Hala mines, and doubled his wealth in a few years.

"The peculiar mark that a Texan named Wi liam Soggs makes on a bank check will be honored at any time by two banks in Prescott and one in Williams for thousands of dollars. A few months ago a check so marked by Soggs was paid to the amount of \$18,000. He is a tail, raw-boned man of about 5), and is a cattle king in Yawapai county. The Soggs brand of cattle is known all over Northern Atizona, and a nee the risa in cattle two years ago he has once more become worth several hundred thousand dollars. He cannot read or write; indeed he cannot do any sum in arithmetic that involves more than plain addition or subtraction. His success is an illustration of what ceasel is devotion to one purpose may accomplish.

"He was reated on the border of civilization, and his mother was a Creek squaw. He never had ever one lesson in school. He has a wife and five chi dran. The family live in a log cabin forty-five miles east from Jerome, with no neighbors nearer than six miles.

"Twice a year Soggs himself accompanies his shipmont of cattle to Kansas City, and romes home on a second-clars ticket with sometimes checks and cash to the amount of \$20,000 or \$30,000 in his inside shi t nocket.

"Twice a year Soggs himself accompanies his shipment of cattle to Kansas City, and comes home on a second-class ticket with sometimes checks and cash to the amount of \$20,000 or \$30,000 in his inside shi t pocket.

"The wonderful rise in the value of copper properties all over the United Stales during the last few years has made John M. Watson of Globe, in Gi'a county, a half-millionaire. He owns a ha'f interest in the Durham mine along with a syndicate of New Yorkers, and the dividends from the property come from the company's office in New York every ninety days. They vary from \$17,000 to \$36,000 four times a year. Besides, he owns a smaller mine in Yuma county, for which he has at present a standing offer of \$200,000, which yields several thousand dollars' profit every month.

"He used to go about Phoenix and Tuc on importuning every one who had any interest in mining to make him an offer for his copper, and let him have a little money with which to take care of an invalid wife and a crippled son.

"A New York syndicate gave Watson \$15,000 for one-half his Durham mine, which he would have self entirely in 1893 for \$2000, and the company went ahead with the development of the property. At 47 he was poor, and at 50 he was easily worth \$300,000."

Edwin Milton Royle has signed a contract with B. F. Keith, by which he agrees to appear exclusively at the Keith houses in the cities in which they are located during the next two years. Mr. Keith and his general manager, E. F. Albee, have been so pleased with the care and attention to detail shown by Mr. Royle that they offered him special inducements to sign this contract.

"NONPAREIL" HARD WAX FINISH

the leading manufacturers of parquetry floors.

The finish on a floor is highly important. In order to have floors SATISFACTORY FOR YEARS AFTER THEY ARE LAID, and with but little cere and attention, you should have a GOOD Hard Wax Finish. We have many years of experience and have used oil, shelles and first class floor varnish, but we f it to find anything equal to "NONPAREIL" Wax for durability, Lescrying the color and beauty of the wood and for giving general satisfaction.

Jno. A. Smith, Headquarters for Fleor and Finishing Material Tel. Brown 706.

707 S. Broadway, L. A., Cal.

Ladies, You Are Invited

To call and consult Mme. Virginia Bishop, Complexion Specialist, who now has charge of our Beauty Pariors and treats the fuce and bust after the most approved methods.

Expert Manicuring AT OUR BEAUTY PARLORS.

Ladies, 25c Gentlemen, 35c. Shampooing-Hairdressing.

IMPERIAL HAIR BAZAAR,

224 West Second Street.

ODD OFFERS OF MARRIAGE,

SOME CURIOUS DEVICES THAT HAVE BEEN USED.

There is more method, perhaps, than modesty in the recent proposal to the world at large of a Japanese lady, who advertises: "I am a beautiful woman, with cloudlike hair, flowery face, willow-like waist and crescent eyebrows. I have enough property to walk through life hand in hand, gazing at the flowers in the day and the moon at night. If there is a gentleman who is clever learned, handsome and of good taste, I will join with him for life and share the pleasure of being buried in

the same grave."

One of the most unconventional and startling pro-One of the most unconventional and startling proposals on record was that of Lorenzo Dow, an eloquent and popular Methodist minister. Mr. Dow, says the Phisadelphia Times, had mourned his first wife for a year, and thought it was high time to replace her. One day at the close of the sermon he electrified his congregation by announcing: "I am a candidate for matrimony, and if any woman in this congregation would care to take me, let her rise." After a modest interval two ladies rose from their seats, one at the foot of the pulpit and the other at the back of the church. The reverend gentleman inspected them for a moment and then said: "As the one nearest to me was the first to rise, I will make her my wife; and now we will sing hymn No.—." Such an audacious proposal deserved the happy union which followed it, and Mr. Dow was not the less contented with his choice because she was amply supplied with this world's goods.

In striking contrast to this clerical proposal, was one of which a Rochester police court was recently the scene. A widow, Mrs. Mackrel, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. It was clear from the evidence that the woman had made a brave struggle against misfortune, and that she was a good woman and an excellent mother. One of the spectators of the trial was so much impressed that he made her an offer of marriage in open court, whereupon the magistrate dismissed her with cordial good wishes for her future married life.

Only a few weeks ago it was recorded that a famous

married life.

Only a few weeks ago it was recorded that a famous performer on the trapeze proposed to his wife when they were swinging in midair from the same bar, and in a recent shipwreck an Australian named Hannen was so much struck by the courage and beauty of a young governess who escaped in the same boat as himself, that before they were rescued he had secured her promise to be his wife.

One of the most ingenious devices ever resorted to by a bashful swain secured a charming wife for Prince

One of the most ingenious devices ever resorted to by a bashful swain secured a charming wife for Prince (afterward Czar) Nicholas of Russia. The young Prince was so smitten by the beauty of Princess Charlotte, daughter of his host, Frederick William III of Prussia, that he determined to lose no time in making her his wife. During a court dinner, when he was seated next to his prospective bride, he took a ring from his finger and, burying it in a piece of bread, passed it to her unseen. The hidden messenger of Cupid did its work well, for when the young Princess rose from the table, she was wearing the ring which pledged her to the future Czar.

There have been few quainter proposals than that of the late Bishop of Ossory, who, after pulling the "wish-ing-bone" with a young lady who had won his heart, laid down his part of the broken bone and whispered

laid down his part of the broken bone and whispered to her, "Will you lay your bones with my bones?" A story like this, if not new, is well worth the retelling. The young Spaniard makes his walking-stick, of all things in the world, the vehicle of his proposal. When he has sufficiently screwed up his courage to propose he calls on his fair one's parents on three successive days, and on his last call leaves his walking-stick behind him. It, when he calls again on the fourth day, his stick is returned to him, he knows that his suit is successful. It, however, he finds that it has been thrown into the street, he will be wise to refrain from calling.

"BILLY" MASON'S JOKE ON BRYAN.

HOW THE SENATOR WON THE GREAT DEBATE AT MUSCATINE, IOWA.

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean:] When Col. William J. Bryan was making one-day and one-night stands all over the country as the paid orator of the Bimetallic League, in 1895, he reached Muscatine, Iowa, on the same day as Senator William E. Mason of Illinois. Somebody asked Mason if he would consent to a joint debate with Bryan on the silver question the next day. Mason replied that a joint debate at any time or place was always in order so far as he was concerned. No matter about the question—make it silver or any other thing they pleased; whatever Bryan was willing to talk about he was willing to talk back at him.

Bryan was not well disposed at first toward the con-

whatever Bryan was willing to talk about he was willing to talk back at him.

Bryan was not well disposed at first toward the contemplated arrangement. The local Democratic committee thought that Bryan might do great work in the community with such an opponent as Mason.

"Nobody here takes him seriously," said "Jockey" Hayes of Clinton, who represented that district two terms in Congress. "You can make a chopping-block of him."

Bryan finally consented. The debate lasted two hours. It was to have lasted two hours and a half, Bryan taking the first hour, Mason the second, and Bryan using one-half hour in closing. The shortening of the programme grew out of the nervous agitation of Bryan. In his opening address he went over the ground he had been accustomed to travel in his set speeches. He made excursions to defend the points of his argument most vulnerable to ridicule against the anticipated attacks of his opponent. He pointed out the exact location of most of the Mason jokes.

Mason made no effort to be serious. Mr. Bryan, he

Mason made no effort to be serious. Mr. Bryan, he said, had told them just where his speech was weak. He had hoped that Mr. Bryan would leave that for him to do, but as Bryan had not, the only thing left him was to point out where the Bryan speech was strong.

"Why," he said, with that peculiar shrug of the shoulders which gives most of its effect to the Mason oratory, "it's stronger than anything I eyer heard. The old greenback party, which cut some figure in Iowa once, proposed to issue notes for money. They were at least willing to promise to pay. What Mr. Bryan wants to do is to coin money of false value. I had a client over in Chicago not long ago who had been indicted for counterfeiting. He owned up to me that he had done the work. 'Because,' says he, I've heard that you lawyers fight harder for a guilty man than you do for an innocent one, and a lawyer can always lie better when he is lying

than when he is in doubt about it. I made the queer and shoved it,' says he, 'but the government is in the same business. My coin ain't a hundred cents and neither is this,' he said, taking a silver dollar out of his pocket. "You're a Populist,' said I." I'm not,' said he; 'I've told you I'm a counterfeiter, but that's the worst that can be said of me." "I couldn't save him," said Mason, suddenly drawing his neck down into his shoulders and giving his face a grimace as indescribable as the drawl he gave his voice. "He's in Joliet now. I hope my friend Bryan will take warning from his fate."

The manner as much as the matter of this deliverance set the audience in a roar. Bryan's face alone remained set. It was plain that the dignity of the orator had been offended, and that he was making an heroic struggle to assert it against the crowd. As it is a maxim of Mason's storytelling that the storyteller is in honor bound to laugh with his audience he had to wipe his eyes before resuming.

"I'm afraid I have scared our young friend more than

"I'm afraid I have scared our young friend more than I intended," he said, with mock gravity, when his volce could be heard. "He should not take me too seriously at all times. I do not say that he will ever violate the law against counterfeiting. What he wants to do is to repeal it." Mr. Bryan left town at once.

WHY SHE WORE SUSPENDERS.

A BRIDE'S EXPLICIT ANSWER TO AN OFFICIAL'S QUESTION.

QUESTION.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat:] A most unusual marriage took place in Texarkana, Ark., the other day. Six prominent citizens of Texarkana went to spend Sunday with a farmer named Yager, near Rondo. While there they were informed that somewhere in the neighborhood a young girl was living as a man, wearing men's clothing. On the way home the gentlemen stopped at a farmhouse to see if they could learn more of the strange woman.

At this house were a man and a young lad, who was smoking a cigarette. The farmer's name is E. D. Sims. Thinking the men were officers, he confessed that the smoking lad was in reality a girl, named Lulu Shaw. She is very pretty and intelligent. To the men she said she resided at Waco, where her home had been burned. Sims then took charge of her, and she had learned to love him. She dressed as a man to keep people from talking about her.

Among the parties who made the discovery were two lawyers and an alderman, who informed the couple that they were violating the law. They became scared at that and consented to marry each other.

The couple were given seats in the carriage, and the whole party entered Texarkana, the woman dressed in overalls, man's shirt, suspenders, etc. County Clerk Sanderson was sent for and issued a marriage license for the couple. County Judge W. I. Hamilton joined them, while they stood upon the Courthouse steps, surrounded by the men who had unearthed the mystery. After the ceremony, the groom kissed the bride and departed for home on foot, followed by good wishes from the crowd. The feature of the occasion was when Clerk Sanderson asked the woman why she wore suspenders. Her reply was: "To hold up my pants, of course."

A LION HUNT IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

[Wide World Magazine:] While staying in one of the suburbs of the capital of Toro I was one morning called up by the chief to come at once and shoot a lio

[Wide World Magazine:] While staying in one of the suburbs of the capital of Toro I was one morning called up by the chief to come at once and shoot a lion that was doing great damage in the district, and had just then killed a woman while cultivating her garden. She was stooping down pulling up some weeds, when in front of her she heard the horrid roar of a lion. Looking up in speechless horror, she saw in the grass a few yards away a huge mal? Hon apparently about to spring upon her; but just at that moment the lioness, which had crept up behind her, sprang out, and with an awful stroke of the forepaw killed her where she stood, and then carried her off into the thicket. As soon as I heard this story I started off with a couple of my boys to hunt the lions, but, although I spent the whole day searching, not a lion did I see. The mangled remains of the poor woman we discovered, but the lions kept out of our way. However, a few days after this a party of native hunters, returning from their day's hunt after small antelope, were attacked by the same lions. Walking in single file through the long grass on the narrow path, the man at the end of the line was suddenly selzed from behind by the lioness and instantly killed and carried off.

The rest of the party made off with all haste, excepting one little boy, the son of the man killed, and he, amazingly plucky little fellow that he is, actually turned back and, armed with nothing but a small spear, followed the blood-stained track through the thicket. After a little while he came upon the lioness in the act of devouring his father. Without a moment's hesitation this brave little chap rushed at the huge beast, and the lioness, becoming aware of his approach, left the prey and sprang upon the boy. By a merciful Providence the spear which the boy carried entered the breast of the lioness, and by the brute's own weight was forced right into its body, piercing the heart, and the great creature rolled over stone dead. The boy was utterly unharmed. Rapidly withdrawing hi

The boy then went home to his village and called his friends to come and bring the dead lioness to the King, and this was done. The brave little fellow was suitably rewarded by Kasagama for his wonderful pluck, and he made him his own page. I photographed him, with his little spear all blood-bespotted, just after his noteworthy act of bravery.

The King of Italy is said to be a total abstainer from the use of alcoholic drinks. He is a hard worker and is sometimes at his desk at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Week of Monday, June 12.

MATINEE TODAY, ANY SEAT 25 CENTS.

A Bill to Smash All Records of Brilliancy I

MOUNG TOON and MOUNG CHET

BURMESE JUGGLERS-WONDERS FROM THE ORIENT.

FARCE COMEDY STARS

Of Black-Face Comedy

Caswell and Arnold Pantomimic Comedy Acrobats.

Troupe Montrose European Marvels-City's Sensation

Billy Van

New Quips, Stories, Songs, JAMES B. AND ALICE.

. The Donovans Irish Character Artists

PRICES ALWAYS THE SAME-Downstairs, 250 and 50c; Entire Balcony, 25c; Gallery, 10c. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, Any Seat 25c. Tel. Main 1447.

Los Angeles Theater

C. M. WOOD, H. C. WYATT, Less ONE WEEK WITH SATURDAY MATINEE, BEGINNING TOMORROW—MONDAY NIGHT

The Fashionable Success and Dramatic Treat of the Season, Engagement of the Brilliant Stellar Alliance,

Kelcey-Shannon Co.

HERBERT KELCEY-EFFIE SHANNON

THE MOTH and THE FLAME. Clyde Fitch, author of "Beau Brummel," "Nathan Hale, et ALL THE ORIGINAL CAST, Exactly as Presented, 125 Nights at Dan'i Frohman's N.Y. Lyceum Thes

alanchard Ball.

FRIDAY EVENING. JUNE 16-8:15, FAREWELL LECTUR BURT ESTES HOWARD

SUBJECT "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."

Prices 50c and 75c. Tickets on sale at Pa ker's Book store, 246 S. Broadway. *************

THE HEATHS AND THEIR BANK.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Post:] Perry S. Heath will not let a little thing like the purchase of a part of a controlling interest in a New York bank interfere with his official career. He will retain his connection with the administration, at least until the close of President McKinley's first term. Beyond that he has no settled plans. Three of the Heaths—Fletcher, Fred and Perry—are associated in the purchase of a New York bank, the Seventh National. They are brothers and hall from Muncie, Ind. Originally poor boys and without early advantages, they have all "done well," as they say out in Indiana. Fletcher, the youngest of the trio, has accumulated \$1,00,000 or more: Fred the oldthey say out in Indiana. Fletcher, the youngest of the trio, has accumulated \$1,000,000 or more; Fred, the oldest, about half that amount, and Perry is credited with \$250,000. Fletcher Heath has established a standing among heavy-weight New Yorkers by successfully carrying through two or three big consolidations, notably the Continental Tobacco Company. The bank which the brothers have added to their assets has a record. Besides being recognized as an extremely conservative institution it has contributed from its officers and directors ten Mayors of New York City and three Governors of the State of New York.

Simpson Auditorium==june 15.

The charming dramatic soprano. Seats now on sale at Fitzgerald's-25c, 50c, 75c, \$1,00.

Part IV-Pages 1-14.

XVIII? YEAR.

SUNDAY MORNING. JUNE 11, 1899.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Though no less important one, and it is your druggists duty to see not only that you get just what your doctor @ writes for, but also to see that what you get is of the best. That is just what we are here for.

Absolute Specialty Accuracy

In the compounding of all prescriptions. We dispense only the purest drugs, and such a large stock of chemicals are always prepared to fill any prescription. We use only the preparations made by well known and reliable manufacturers, and therefore can guarantee them as to their being of standardized strength.

Let Us Fill Your Prescriptions.

In about two weeks more, the remodeling of our store will be completed. Watch for our opening announce- @ ment. In the mean time we are able to serve you as usual, @ There will be no interruption to our business.

Ladies...

Do you feel miserably weak? Do you authorities can compile the necessary data.

The Finance Committee will report to the Council tomorrow recommending that a special election be called for the purpose of voting bonds to the amount of \$418,000 for school improvement purposes. The ordinance of intention for the region. will feel like a new being. Your pains will be all gone poses. The ordinance of Intention for such an election will be presented. It was prepared by the City Attorney

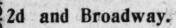
Your money back if not as we represent.

Hood's Dyspepsia Tablets... 40c Allen's Cascara Compound., 25c King's Kidney Remedy.....75c Carter's Foot Powder.....20c

Witch Hazel, per pint Pure Olive Oil, per pint.

Wolf & Chilson,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,





This is The Right Place

you feel. I hear it every day. I can save you all this discomfort. but I am the only actual maker in the city. I will give to any

\$100.00

for proof that I am not the only actual maker of Trusses and Elastic Hosiery in Southern California. I hold any rupture which can be reduced, without painful or injurious pressure. I comfort, benefit and complete satisfaction,

weigh but few ounces, need no straps between the limbs to hold them in place, can be worn in the surf-in short, are just what you have been wishing and looking for. No risk in trying one. Open evenings

W. W. SWEENEY,

LADY ATTENDANT.

213 West Fourth Street

Berlin Dye Works

Is the largest and most reliable establishment and guarantees the best work in the city. We will save you from 25 to 40 per cent on all work IMPROVED DRY PROCESS.

Men's Suits Cleaned and \$1.25 | Ladies' Dress Skirts 50c and 75c Silk Waists, Jackets and fancy Dresses, Organdie Dresses, all kinds of Fancy Articles in proportion to the above.

M. S. KORNBLUM, ORIGINATOR OF THE IMPROVED DRY PROCESS. 342 S. Broadway, East Side of Street. We also receive orders at works, corner Washington and Griffith Avenue.



DAVIES' WAREHOUSE. A. G. HALL, Propr. Cor. Second and Central Ave. Tel. M. 1545.

Household goods shipped East at carload rates in less than carload lots. Packing, Moving Storage and Shipping Furnitura by competent men. Private rooms for storing furniture, having your own key. Agents for Pall Mall Deposit For warding Co. London, England.

WATER-BOND PREPARATIONS ALMOST COMPLETE.

The Ordinance of Intention to B Presented One Week from To-morrow-Other Proposed Bond Issues.

Erstwhile "King of Little Parce Chief Glass's Demand

Charles Humphreys Fined Ten Dol lars-Miss Bassett Wins Her

proposed election to vote bonds he acquisition of a water system by the meeting of the City Council a week from tomorrow. It will state neither the date of the proposed election nor the amount of the proposed bond issue, but will be the first of several final steps to be taken by the city to enable it to tender to the water company the amount of the award recently made

City Attorney Haas holds that the proposed ordinance forbidding the sale of railway or steamship tickets in any other places than in the offices of rail-

tomorrow.

According to a report made by City
Auditor Carson yesterday, all of the
city officials did not make voluntary
contributions of 10 per cent. of their
salaries, as requested by the Council.
The amount received from such donations for the month of May amounted
to \$230.

tions for the month of May amounted to \$230.

Senator George H. Perkins has written that he will render the city any assistance possible in the effort to secure for Los Angeles a portion of the trophies of war which the Washington authorities are about to distribute.

Mrs. Catharine Bauer brings suit against Thieband Bauer, the erstwhile "King of Little Paree," for \$250 alimony per month.

The Chicago Live Stock Company has filed an answer to Chief Glass's demand for a reward in the Storts case, and makes some interesting allegations.

case, and makes some interesting allegations.

Charles Humphreys, who, underenormous provocation, shot his brother-in-law in the leg because of a scathing remark about his second wife, has been fined \$10. The trouble arose over the tombstone for the grave of the first wife.

The three young men cited to appear for contempt for applauding at the Alford trial against the court's definite warning, were yesterday discharged without punishment.

Miss Bassett of Pomona gets judgment for \$750 damages against the Traction Company for injuries sustained in a street car accident.

AT THE CITY HALL

WATER BONDS.

Ordinance of Intention to Be Pre-Finance Committee Recommends School Bonds-The Officials Who Helped the City.

The long-expected ordinance which will be the first step toward calling a special election for voting bonds for the acquisition by the city of a water system, will be presented before the City Council a week from tomorrow.

The only thing which might delay the presentation of the measure on that date would be the failure of the Los Angeles City Water Company to reply to the city's inquiry as to whether it will accept the award of the Board of Arbitration as final. Whatever the reply of the company may be it will not change the course to be pursued by the

The amount of the proposed bond issue and the date of the special election for voting on the bonds will not be mentioned in this ordinance. These are matters which will be contained in the final ordinance to be adopted later. Such a final ordinance may be adopted after the ordinance of intention has been published two weeks, but haste will not characterize the proceedings. There are many things which must be incorporated in the final ordinance which must be closely watched, for upon that ordinance will depend the legality of all future proceedings and the elgality of the bonds themselves. Since the report of the Board of Arbitration was made the City Engineer's department has been engaged, almost to the exclusion of other business, upon the preparation of specifications on which the bond issue will be based. Surveys have been made in several localities and resort was had to previous surveys for the same purpose. The working out of the field notes on these surveys is not an easy tack and the City Engineer has had a special corps of assistants on this work alone. As much as possible of the data has been furnished the City Attorney from time to time, but the work is not completed. It will be finished before the time for the adoption of the final ordinance arrives and that ordinance promises to be one of the most volumineus public documents that has been before the Council in years. issue and the date of the special elec-

the main conduit are all items which will enter into the total, so that the estimate of the Mayor may possibly be too low, but that will depend upon what is known when the City Engineer finishes his work. That the ordinance of intention will be adopted by the Council unanimously there is no doubt.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BONDS.

The Finance Committee of the Coun

The Finance Committee of the Council at its regular meeting yesterday decided to report favorably upon the petition of the Board of Education for the calling of a special election to vote bonds for the improvement of the schools of the city, including the erection of a new high school and several new school buildings. The ordinance will be simply one of intention and will state neither the amount of the bond issue nor the date of election.

Councilman Pessell in response to a question as to the attitude of the committee toward the proposition to segregate the bonds for the proposed high school from those for improvements to other buildings and for new intermediate grade buildings, said the matter had been discussed by the committee, but no definite conclusion had been reached. The committee considered that this proposition would not have to be incorporated in the ordinance of intention, but if such segregation was adopted it would be indicated in the final ordinance.

CONDITION OF THE FUNDS

What is Shown by the Auditor's

In spite of the transfer of nearly \$10. 000 to the cash fund from other stand-ing funds of the city, the unusually heavy demands against the cash fund have again caused it to show a deficit The salary fund is also far below a cash balance for the reason that the Finance Committee in order to secure to the laborers employed by the city their full salaries, ordered them paid their full salarles, ordered them paid from the salary fund instead of from the cash fund. The recent transfers have also caused a deficit in the fire department fund, but this will be made up before the end of the month. The deficit in the cash fund amounts to \$1700.53; that of the salary fund is \$11,154.91, and of the fire department found, \$193.70. The dog fund also shows a deficit of \$1540, and the East Los Angeles Park fund is behind to the amount of \$451.38.

Following are the funds which have cash balances to their credit: Common school, \$26,163.87; library, \$1599.45; new water, \$473.53; general park, \$518.81;

Following are the funds which have cash balances to their credit: Common school, \$26,168.87; library, \$1599.45; new water, \$473.53; general park, \$518.81; Westlake Park, \$66.83; Hollenbeck Park, \$255.49; Echo Park, \$316.44; Elysian Park, \$161.48; Sunset Park, \$374.19; park nursery, \$221.69; street lighting, \$2286.70; street sprinkling, \$1927.27; outfall sewer, \$301.95; general sewer, \$184.95; redemption, \$1097.87; police pension, \$3857.45.

sion, \$3857.45.
The balance of cash under the control of the City Treasurer at the close of yesterday's business was \$424,009.37.

ORDINANCE DECLARED VOID.

City Attorney Decides Against the The ordinance which was presented

at the last meeting of the Council by Chairman Boothe of the Committee or tional Educational Association, in which it is provided that no railway or steamship tickets shall be sold in this city except in the offices of

or steamship tickets shall be sold in this city except in the offices of such companies, will not be adopted at the regular meeting of the Council tomorrom. The matter was referred to the City Attorney, and he will report to the Council tomorrow that the proposed ordinance is not a legal measure. In the report he will say, among other things:

"A railroad ticket pure and simple and without restrictions as to assignability, is a lawful subject of sale. Being so, its sale cannot he unlawfully restrained. The ordinance proposed would compel every owner of a railroad ticket or steamship ticket desiring to sell the same, to resort to the office of the same railroad company or steamship company, and thus negotiate the sale, at the imminent peril of being ejected from such office on attempting so to do. The proposed ordinance can hardly be said to be the exercise of the police power of the city."

Precedents against such an ordinance

Council will recommend tomorrow that a special election be called for the purof giving the people an opporpose of giving the people an experiment to decide what they desire as to the street-lighting proposition. The report of the committee will plainly its views on the subject

to the street-lighting proposition. The report of the committee will give plainly its views on the subject, and will say, in part:

"Your Gas and Light Committee have reached the conclusion, that, in order to insure to the city a continuation during succeeding years of the favorable figures presented this year, it is necessary that steps be taken by the city looking toward the acquirement of its own distributing system of poles and wires. We are of the opinion that the opportunity now presented is so favorable as to warrant a submission of the question of such acquisition to the public, who are and of right ought to be, in matters so important, the final judges.

"The city being possessed of its own distributing system, several desirable ends will have been attained, i.e."

"(1.) The placing of competing companies on a footing of absolute equality; and.

"(2.) Obviating the duplication of poles and wires for street lighting, and thus avoiding the encumbering of our streets with unnecessary and unsightly obstructions.

"In this connection we beg leave to the committee will not be committee."

"(2.) Obviating the duplication of poles and wires for street lighting, and thus avoiding the encumbering of our streets with unnecessary and unsightly obstructions.

"In this connection we beg leave to the committee with unnecessary and unsightly obstructions.

state that, in deference to the wish of numerous citizens, as expressed in petitions heretofore presented to your honorable body, we deem it advisable that the tall mosts be continued in present locations, and the plans herewith presented have been prepared with this end in view."

Navy to award to Los Angeles a share of the trophies of war captured in

arm and munitions of war captured by the forces of the United States from those opposed to us in recent wars in Cuba and the Philippines, a portion of these trophies having been distributed among the cities of the Eastern and Middle States, your Council desires that a part of them be allotted to the city of Los Angeles. In reply I would state that I do not think there is any law upon our statute books that permits the that I do not think there is any law upon our statute books that permits the Secretary to make such distribution, and that none have been made, unless by authority of a joint resolution of Congress. When Congress convenes in December next it will afford me great pleasure to offer such a resolution, if one is necessary, and I doubt not that it will be adopted."

of all milk dealers in the city expired yesterday, and all those who have not registered at the health office and reregistered at the health office and received a certificate are now—liable to prosecution under the law, the penalty being a fine of not less than \$50. Throughout the day yesterday one of the deputies in the health office was kept busy issuing certificates, more than 1100 owners of cows applying. Those who have not yet registered may do so this week.

The Park Commission has called the Council's attention to the fact that the supply of water for Westlake Park is far short of what is required. It is the opinion of the board that if the flow to that park from the zanjas were not obstructed and if the city were permitted to use all the water that was needed there would be no deficiency. It is therefore requested that the water overseer be immediately directed to so gauge the gate in the zanja on Fremont avenue near the ice factory in that vicinity as to cause an additional flow of water to the park. Council's attention to the fact that the

New Bridge Advertisements.

The Bridge Committee is expected to report to the Council tomorrow recom-mending that bids be advertised for the construction of three new brides, the same ones included in the contract on which Sawyer & Arthur defaulted. A new set of plans will be presented for these bridges, and the advertisements will be called for, both on the old and the new.

Bids for Engine-houses. norrow in the Council for the construc-

tion of twelve new engine-houses. City Clerk's Report.

The City Clerk will present in the Council tomorrow a number of final ordinances for street work. In all of them the proceedings have taken the usual course, and there were either no protests received, or the protests against the proposed improvements were denied. The ordinances will order the following street improvewere denied. The ordinances will order the following street improvements: Wall street, between Third and Boyd; Bixel street, from Third street to the north termination of Bixel street; Griffith avenue between Fourteenth and Washington streets; Twenty-third street, between Maple avenue and Wall street. The City Clerk will also advise the Council that bids were advertised for a renewal of the contract to keep in repair the "gooseneck" sprinkling hydrants, and that no bids were received. The readvertisement of this matter will probably be ordered.

Will Wait Until Fall.

At the regular meeting of the Finance committee yesterday morning the pro posed ordinance imposing a license tax on the keepers of all lodging-houses was again considered. A number of those interested in the measure appeared. It was represented to the committee that the business of the lodging-houses during the committee that the business of the lodging-houses during the summer is not sufficient to justify the payment of any license. The committee therefore decided to hold up the proposed ordinance until fall, it will therefore not be considered until November 15, about which time winter travel by tourists to this part of the country begins.

Property-owners on Fourth street exercise of the ponce power of the city."

Precedents against such an ordinance are cited.

GIVES THE REASON.

Why Bond Election is Favored by Council Committee.

The Gas and Light Committee of the Council will recommend tomorrow that the post post of the city Clerk. An additional reason for protest is that they have had to pay heavy costs for street improvements within the past year, and a second assessment would work a hard-ship to many of them.

The Cut in Salaries.

The City Auditor filed a report yesterday, showing what city officials, and employés did or did not voluntarily submit to the 10 per cent. cut in salaries to make the city's deficit as small as possible. The report shows that all of the members of the Council

streets with unnecessary and unsigntly obstructions.

"In this connection we beg leave to state that, in deference to the wish of numerous citizens, as expressed in petitions heretofore presented to your honorable body, we deem it advisable that the tall mast be continued in present locations, and the plans herewith presented have been prepared with this end in view."

WILL DO WHAT HE CAN.

Senator Perkins Will Help the City Sceure War Trophies.

The City Council adopted a resolution asking the Secretaries of War and the Navy to award to Los Angeles a share

Higgality Alleged.

died yesterday, leaving behind him to mourn his loss a widow, nine surviv-ing children, forty-two grand-children and seventeen great-grandchildren. His faculties were unimpaired until the fatal illness, cancer of the stomach, declared itself three months ago.

Valenzuela was born in San Gabriel eighty-four years ago, the son of Gaseighty-four years ago, the son of Gaspar Valenzuela. When he was 10 years old his father's family came to Los Angeles. In 1840 he married Acencion Serrano. In the little war of 1816 against the Americans, Valenzuela saw three moths' service under Gen. Pico, fighting in the battles of Dominguez ranch and San Gabriel. In 1851 he built himself the adobe house which is now No. 1001 East Eighth street. There he lived until 1887, rearing a family of fourteen children. Since 1887 he has resided at No. 1006 East Seventh street, where he died yesterday morning.

During all his long life Valenzuela was strictly temperate, scarcely touching liquor during his whole career. Until he retired from active pursuits, when he was well along in the sixties, he had never smoked, but from that time he occasionally solaced himself with tobacco.

All of his descendants, with the single exception of the family of his son Gaspar Valenzuela, who lives at Perris, reside in Los Angeles county. He leaves five sons—Jobincio, Gaspar, Joseph, Ramon, and Arnulfo, and four

ris, reside in Los Angeles county. He leaves five sons—Jobinelo, Gaspar, Joseph, Ramon, and Arnulfo, and four daughters—Mrs. Frank Hartnell, Mrs. Dolores Ruiz, Mfs. Ylario Ybarra, and Mrs. Isaac Pedrin. Two of his sisters live here, Mrs. Pedro Ybarra and Mrs. Cesario Lorenzano, and one brother, Ygnacio Valenzuela. The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Monday morning from the family home.

LAT THE COURT HOUSE,

DEMANDS ALIMONY.

KING OF LITTLE PAREE" SUED BY AN ALLEGED WIFE.

Legality of a Deed of Trust to Chris Buckley Attached by a Woman Who Swears She Married Thieband Hauer Thirty-three Years

Catherine Bauer has filed a com Paree," in which she stated that she was lawfully married to Bauer in New that time she has been his wife. that time, and for a long time after-wards, Bauer, so she avers, represented that his name was Claude Alfred Durand, and that she married him under that name. After living together in New York for about three and a half years, in the month of September, 1879, he, without cause, as is allegel, deserted the complainant, and ever since that time has wilfully lived apart from to support her or to provide her although she asserts he at times had

with the common necessaries of life, although she asserts he at times had the ability to do so.

Mrs. Bauer asserts that no children are living of the marriage in 1876, and that she is now a resident of this county, and is without any means of supuport, and is earning her living by her daily work. She then proceeds to state in her complaint that Bauer is the owner of a large and valuable amount of property in this county, but that for the purpose of defrauding her of her rights has conveyed most of his property to Christopher A. Buckley, better known in politics as "The Blind Boss," in trust for himself, and after his death, for his brother August, in Barcelona, Spain. Mrs. Bauer alleges that all the property so conveyed by him was and is community property, and that the conveyance is null and void as against herself, and that Bauer, as she is informed and believes, also has a large income and real and personal property, the amount of which also has a large income and real and

aiso has a large income and real and personal property, the amount of which she is unable to state.

Mrs. Bauer then annexes to her complaint a copy of a deed of trust by which, it is said, certain properties of Bauer were turned over to Henry J. Fleishman, but she states that in May, 1895, Fleishman resigned as Bauer's trustee, and Chris Buckley was appointed as his successor.

On these grounds Mrs. Bauer asks for a decree of permanent alimony, against Bauer in the sum of \$250 a month, to be paid and secured to her for the separate maintenance of herself; that Bauer's property and especially the real estate owne by him and that conveyed to Buckley in trust be subjected to the payment of this allmony, and finally that Bauer be enjoined from any further disposition or encumbrance of his property.

A JUBILEE ECHO.

Frank Johnson Acquitted of Picking a Mexican's Pocket.

Frank Johnson was on trial in Department One yesterday charged with having picked the pocket of a young Mexican, Romando Olivas, on the even-ing of the Harbor Jubilee celebration at San Pedro. At that time Olivas lost or had stolen for him a purse con-taining \$14 in gold and silver, a Chitalning \$14 in gold and silver, a Chinese coin, a beer check, a Columbian pocket piece and a diamond pin. The purse he carried in his inside vest pocket, and when he arrived home that night, his money was gone and he found nothing save a long silt through which his "sack" had been extracted. Inasmuch, as there was no absolute proof, however, that Johnson was the man who had "rolled" Olivas, who testified that he had been drinking rather heavily all day, the jury acquitted him, and he was discharged after a severe lecture from the court.

WAS GREATLY PROVOKED.

Charles Humphrey Fined for Shoot-

Attorney from time to time, but the work is not completed. It will be finished before the time for the adoption of the final ordinance arrives and that ordinance promises to be one of the most volumineus public documents that has been before the Council in Years.

The Mayor has repeatedly stated that the emount of bonds which the city were invoked. The former has already will be under \$2,000,000. Or its its issue will be under \$2,000,000. Or its its amount of the arbite for improvements which would have to be made if the water system could be secured for that price. The development of the Pomeroy and Hooker adopted by the Council of your city related to make assessments; that has been before the council in Years.

Illegality Alleged.

A protest headed by the Morgan Oyster Company has been filled in the commissioners of or opening an alley in the lock bounded by Third, Main, Fourth and Spring streets. The proceedings the city proceeded under the Vrooman Act in the amount of the arbite for the city. Yesterday city Clerk Hance received the following letter than traitors' award, and the balance will be for the city. Sesterday City Clerk Hance received the following letter for the made if the water system could be secured for that price. The development of the Pomeroy and Hooker adopted by the Council of your city readopted by the Council of the trophies, the submerged dam.

A protest headed by the Morgan Oyster Company has been filed in the commission of the commission of the report Some weeks ago, under great provo-ation, Charles Humphreys shot his

fices of the Stimson Lumber Company, Some time ago his first wife, Kemp's sister, died and he married a second time. On account of financial embar-rassment, Humphreys was unable to time. On account of financial embar-rassment, Humphreys was unable to erect a tombstone over his first wife's grave. Time went on and a stone was not put up. Kemp became deeply pained and repeatedly urged Humphreys to make haste in the matter. Humphreys, however, was always cool and patiently explained his inability to do what he would like to do, on account of finan-cial shortage.

explained his inaddity to do what he would like to do, on account of financial shortage.

Several weeks ago Kemp, somewhat under the influence of liquor, went to the Stimson offices, and in excited tones asked his brother-in-law when he was going to put up that stone. Humpheys again explained, whereupon Kemp threateningly told him to see that the stone was in place within two weeks or there would be dire results to pay for such negligence. Humphreys told him he would not be able to act so promptly as commanded, and the reply greatly excited the brother-in-law. He flew into a rage, and hissed out some scathing remark that reflected upon the character of the second wife. Humphreys could no longer contain his resentment, and picking up a revolver, shot his fleeing brother-in-law in the leg, just as he bolted out of the door. Inasmuch as Humphreys's provocation was so great, he was not prosecuted on the felony charge.

An Answer to Chief Glass's Demand

The Chicago Live Stock Company has filed an answer to Chief Glass's de-mand for a reward, alleged to be due for the arrest by one of his officers of W. B. Storts. In its answer the Live Stock Company denies that he is en-titled to any reward.

Storts was arrested in this city April 19, being wanted as a fugitive from justice by the Chicago Live Stock Company on a charge of alleged em-

April 19, being wanted as a fugitive from justice by the Chicago Live Stock Company on a charge of alleged embezzlement in Missouri. Storts had on his person drafts and letters of credit amounting in value to about \$10,000. Half of this sum and \$200 more Chief Glass claimed as a reward. In the suit brought by the live stock company to recover the money from Storts, Chief Glass field a cross-complaint, setting forth his claims for one-half the property. In the company's answer to this, through its lawyers, Messrs. Mulforl & Pollard, it denies even that the police located Storts.

Glass claims to have been offered the reward through Jhief of Police Lees of San Francisco, and in answer to this claim the company sets forth Lees's telegram to Glass, in which the only thing said about remuneration was "Two hundred doliars reward for arrest and detention."

The company further avers that Glass, prior to the receipt of the telegram from Lees, d'd not know that Storts was a fugitive from justice or that he was under indictment and wanted in Missourf for any crime whatever; that prior to getting the telegram from Lees, Storts had been located by and was under surveillance of J. Frank Burns, a private detective of the city of Los Angeles, who had been employed and instructed by the company, through H. O. Devereux, belonging to a detective agency in Chicago, to find Storts and keep him under surveillance until the arrival of John D. Fristoe, a Deputy Sheriff from Missouri.

On the morning of April 18, at 8:30 o'clock, it is all ged, Burns found Storts at the Van Nuys Hotel and kept him shadowed day and night from that time on until Storts was arrested by Burns and Detective Paul Flammer at the notel on April 19 at 11:30 o'clock.

It is claimed, furthermore, in the answer that Flammer on the same day requested Burns, as soon as it became

requested Burns, as soon as it became necessary to arrest Storts, to ask Chief Glass to detail himself (Flammer) to assist in making the arrest. And with the assistance of Burns, it is alleged that Flammer placed Storts under ar-rest

rest.

The final allegation made in the company's answer is that Glass, as a public officer, was not entitled to receive the reward in any event, and therefore his claim should not be con-

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown

TIME TO INTERPLEAD. ase of M. A. Pritchard vs. W. de Smith, et al., Judge Campbell yesterday gave the defendants until June 21 to enter an interplea.

CONSTABLE'S SALE. On Tuesday the 13th inst., at the Burbank Theater, personal property, consisting of stage scenery, etc., will be sold by the Constable to satisfy a claim against Clark A. Shaw, originally held by Dr. D. W. Stewart, for the sum of \$225. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
M. S. Cummings is suing H. A. Van
Fossen, William P. Book and Charles
Lloyd for the dissolution of a copartnership in the oil business. Cummings
asks for a receiver and for a division
of such assets as shall remain after
the payment of all liabilities.

DEMANDS JUDGMENT. Frank T. Rimpau has begun suit against J. C. C. Price, to recover \$568-15 alleged to be due on a promissory note, with interest on \$511.15, at the rate of 12 percent. from June 11, 1895.

PROMISSORY NOTE. R. A. Levy has commenced proceedings against Louis Lewin to recover on a promis-sory note \$4220.30, alleged to be due, with 7 per cent. interest, from February 1, 1893.

TO CLEAR TITLE. W. W. Webster has begun suit against Jabez Banbury, individually and also as administrator of the estate of C. M. Banbury, to clear title on a piece of Pasadena prop-

TO RECOVER. L. D. C. Gray has filed a complaint against Frederick Arbogast to recover \$1900, alleged to be due on a promissory note, with interest at 3 per cent. from June 13, 1895.

PROBATE OF WILL. Eugene Berger has petitioned that the will of the late Mary Berger may be admitted to probate, and alleges that her estate does not exceed in value the sum of \$25,500.

TO COLLECT. Carl Raiss has be gun proceedings against F. C. and alleges that the firm of Baruch & Co. has sold and deli goods to the defendant which never been paid for.

A GUATEMALAN REFUGEE

SENOR BARRIOS SEEKS SAFETY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Climate of His Native Land is Unhealthy During the Present Political Regime—Another Revo-lution Said to Be Brewing.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.-Antonio Barrios, leader of the Liberal party of Guatemala, whose followers are striv-ing to place him in the presidential now occupied by Manuel Estrada Cabrera, was a passenger on the Pacific Mail steamer San Jose, from Panama. He is a son of the late Gen. Rufino Barrios, founder of the Liberal party of Guatemala, whose term as president of the republic covered a pe-riod of fourteen years. He is also a cousin of the late Reina Barrios, who was president of Guatemala at the time of his death at the hands of an

The visit to the United States was not contemplated by him, and, acnot contemplated by him, and, according to reports, it was because President Cabrera, in unmistakable terms, advised the scion of the famous house of Barrios to seek other parts, that the latter concluded to embark for San Francisco. When seen Señor Barrios, while admitting that his presence in San Francisco was due to political differences between his sympathizers and the party in power, would not acknowledge that he was forced to fiee from his country. Other passengers, however, who arrived from Guatemala by the same steamer that brought Barrios, say that not only was the compelled to take his departure, but President Cabrera allowed him only two days in which to do so. They say also that Guatemala is on the verge of a revolution, which will probably result in the downfall of the Cabrera government to the gain of the Liberals, who are almost unanimous in their choice of Antonio Barrios for president.

"My absence from Guatemala at this

president.
"My absence from Guatemala at this time," said Señor Barrios, "is due to political reasons, the result of differences of opinion between my friends and those of the administration now power, in relation to governme

affairs." He relation to governmental affairs."

He maintains that while Minister of Public Works, his efforts to improve domestic conditions and to develop the natural resources of the country were the cause of much of his unpopularity. Señor Barrios does not think that he will return to his country while the present government remains in power. He made the significant remark that while President Cabreras's term had several years yet to run, it was doubtfulu if he would hold the office during the whole of the period prescribed by law.

WOODMEN ADJOURN.

Closing Session of the Great Camp at Kansas City.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

KANSAS CITY, June 10 .- With the final adjournment this morning of the eleventh biennial of the camp of Modern Woodmen of America, closed the most important and most successful gathering of the order since its inception. Several thousand delegates and friends had left for their homes yesterday, and only comparatively few reterday, and only comparatively few remained today. Among the last acts of the convention was the advancing of salaries as follows: Head Consul, \$5000; Head Clerk, \$4500; Head Banker, \$3600; Board of directors, \$15 per day; Board of Auditors, \$12 per day, Law Committee, \$12 per day. A law was adopted giving the board of directors authority to collect from members in any State a special assessment equal to any State a special assessment equal to a tax on the order's business levied by

an insurance commission.

Resolutions indorsing the third Sunday in June as "Memorial day," a day in June as "Memorial day," a committee to prepare a uniform drill manual, favoring union labor, placing memorial windows to dead soldier Woodmen in the head building and making C. C. Hassler, poet laureate, were adopted.

The Head Consul and executive board will prepare a new emblem for the order and a uniform, both of which will be official, but not obligatory on the camps.

camps.
On the question of suicide and its effect on death claims, the board was given authority to use its discretion.

WRITS FOR MOLINEUX.

Attempt to Release the Alleged Poisoner of Mrs. Adams. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, June 10.—George Gor-don Battle of counsel for Roland B Molineux, charged with the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, appeared before Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court chambers today, and obtained writs of prohibition, habeas corpus and certiorari in the case, citing Justice Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions and Dist.-Atty. Gardiner to appear before Justice Gildersleeve at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning to show cause why Roland B. Mollneux is detained in prison. The writ of prohibition sets forth that inasmuch as the grand jury forth that inasmuch as the grand jury could not review the case without an order of the Court of General Sessions, an inferior magistrate is without jurisdiction. The writ of habeas corpus orders Warden Hagen to produce Molineux in court Monday, and the writ of certiorari reviews the proceedings before Magistrate Jerome yesterday.

Kindergarten Association Officers. Following are the names of the offi-cers of the Los Angeles Free Kindergarten Assocation, elected for the ensuing year, at the regular monthly meeting of the organization, held in the rooms of Dr. Guild at the Colonade Hotel last Wednesday: Mrs. W. W. Murphy, president; Mrs. O. J. Muchmore, first vice-president; Mrs. William Currer, second vice-president; Mrs. Arthur Hawes, secretary; Miss Jane Stoneman, treasurer, and Miss Fette, historan and auditor. The following directors were also chosen: Mmes. Murphy, Muchmore, Newberry, Williams, Howard, Smith, Dr. Guild and Dr. L. T. Ellis, and Misses Stoneman and Fette. Mmes. Bley, Burnham, Larramore, Plisbury, Hawes and Bohan and Misses Josephine Williams, Foster, Pierson and Lewis were elected managers. garten Assocation, elected for the en-

Writ of Mandamus Denied.

The application for a writ of mandamus in the case of R. S. Compton vs. Justice James to compel the latter to issue an attachment against the person A. G. Van Gorder, was yesterday denied by Judbe Campbell in Department Two. This complicated case, therefore, still remains in the Justice Court, and stands on the docket R. S. Compton vs. A. G. Van Gorder.

A NEW STORE.

New goods. The caly non-rusting, non-corroding and overlasting cooking utensils on the market. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 312 Eouth Spring street.

FOR HOT AIR FURNACES Browne, the Furnace man, 123 E. (th. GOLD refiners, assayers and gold buyers. Wm. T. Smith & Co., 114 North Main street. WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 S. Broadway.

TWELVE THOUSAND CURES. We Are Retiring

Some physicians, after they have experimented with their patient until he is on the verge of the grave, call a consultation of other doctors. The English and German Physicians take the opposite course. They hold their consultation when a cure is undertaken. This gives the patient the benefit of the knowledge of five skilled specialists and obviates many a death bed scene.

People frequently wonder at the results accomplished by the English and German Physicians. The reason for their marvelous cures, however, is a simple one, easily explained. To begin with, merit wins. Take for example a dry goods store which never misrepresents an article or sells it for more than its value, and gives each patron courteous treatment. That firm is recognized as reliable and worthy of the patronage of the public. On the other hand if a merchant makes false statements about his wares, charges exorbitant prices and does not aim to please his customers, he soon fails. People are prone to talk of such matters, and an ill word travels more swiftly than a good one.

In some respects the English and German Physicians may be likened to the successful merchant; but the comparison is more favorable. Owing to their remarkable skill these doctors are able to give their patients something that cannot be obtained elsewhere on the face of the globe, viz: Remedies and methods that cure, and which are unknown to anyone except the members of their staff.

When the English and German Physicians commenced their professional career many years ago they were alive to the fact that it was best, both from a business and a humanitarian point of view, to cure their patients so that they would stay cured, to do it as quickly as possible and at reasonable prices. In carrying out this laudable purpose they have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations.

The English and German Physicians have every facility to work with. Their home at 218 South Broadway is a modern medical institution in every respect, and is one of the points of interest in Los Angeles. Call and see them if you are afflicted, or if you have a symptom of any ailment. They make no charge for consultation and advice, They have cured your neighbors and they can cure you.

Symptoms of Several Dangerous Ailments.

Kidney Diseases.

Kidney Diseases.

This condition results either from col of from overwork of the kidneys in separing from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"

"Is your hair setting gray?"

"Is sthe skin a waxy look?"

"Is the shair dry and brittle?"

"Is the skin dry and brittle?"

"Do the legs feel too beavy?"

"Is there nausea after eating?"

"Do the joints pain and ache?"

"Are they cold and clammy?"

"Is theurine cark and cloudy?"

"Is there pain in small of back?"

"Do your hands and feet swell?"

"Have you pain in top of head?"

"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"

"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"

"Do you see spots floating before the yes?"

"Have you chilly feelings down the ack?"

"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing from the head and throat, and, if ing?"

Blood Poison. Is your color bad?
Is your throat sore?
Is your throat sore?
Are you all run down?
Is the hair falling out?
Have you swollen glands?
Is the urine high colored?
Does the skin itch and burn?
Does the head feel too full?
Is there persistent headache?
Have you aching in the hones? Diseases of the Nerves.

Do you get giddy?
Is your mind dull?
Are you easily dazed?
Do you have headache?
Are you easily excited?
Do your hands tremble?
Does your hands tremble?
Does your hands tremble?
Are your easily irritated?
Are you easily irritated?
Suffer from sleeplessness?
Are you easily irritated?
Does your sleep not refresh you?
Do you of orget what you read?
Do you suffer with neuralgia?
Do you start in your sleep!
Do you start in your sleep!
To you start in your sleep!
To you have herrible dreams?
Is there rush of blood to the head?
Do your legs and arms go to sleep?
Do you have a languid, tired feeling?
Do you see queer things in the dark!
Do you feel as though you could fly?
Do you have blue spefis?
Does the body feel sore? you get giddy? your mind dull? you easily dazed? you have headache?

into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks

Have you u cough?
Are you losing flesh?
Do you cough at night?
Have you pain in side?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your appetite variable?
Have you stitches in the side?
Do you cough until you gas?
Do you cough until you gas?
Do you cough on going to bed?
Do you cough in the morning?
Are you low spirited at times?
Do you spit up yellow matters?

Catarrh of the Head and Throat The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh when the condition of the blood precisposes to this

ondition.

Is the voice husky?

Do you ache all over?

Do you blow out scabs at night?

Is your nose stopped up?

Does your nose discharge?

Does the nose bleed easily?

Is this worse toward night?

Does the nose lich and burn?

Is there pain in front of head?

Is there pain in front of head?

Is there tickling in the throat?

Is your sense of smell leaving?

Do you hawk to clear the throat?

Is the throat dry in the morning?

Are you losing your sense of taste?

Do you sleep with your mouth open?

Does your nose stop up toward night?

Ear Troubles.

Ear Troubles.

Deafness and ear troubles result from eatarth passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing failing?"

"Do your ears discharge?"

"Do your ears discharge?"

"Have you pain behind the ears?"

"Have you pain behind the ears?"

"Is there throbbing in the ears?"

"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"

"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"

"Are there crackling sounds heard?"

"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"

"On you have earache occasionally?"

"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"

"Do you cars hurt when you blow your nose?"

"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"

Liver Diseases. "Are you fretful":

"Are you peevish?"

"Do you get dizzy?"

"Do you feel fatigued?"

"Do you feel miserable?"

"Do you feel miserable?"

"Do you get tired easily?"

"Is your eyesight blurred?"

"Can't you explain where?" "Can't you explain where?"
"Constant sense of depression?"
"Is there a bloating after eating?"
"Constant sense of pain in back?"
"Do you have gurgling in bowels?" "Do you have gurging in bowels?"
"Do you have rumbling in bowels?"
"Have you pain under shoulder blade?"
"Is there throbbing in the stomach?"
"Do you have sense of heat in bowels?"
"Do you suffer from pains in temples?"
"Do you have palpitation of heart?"

Dyspepsia. "Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belen up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?" "Are you light-headed?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?" "Is there a buzzing sound heard?"

"Do you have a ringing in the card?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do you have such headaches?"
"Do you rars hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?
"Do you hear better some days than others?
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there constant sensation in stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in "Do you feel as if you had lead in "Do you feel as if you had lead in "Do you feel as if you had lead in "To you betch material that burns throat?"
"It stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

These Symptoms are Nature's Cry for Help. They Demand Immediate Attention. General List of Diseases Cured by the English and German Physicians-Bright's Disease and all other diseases of the Kidneys; diseases of the Bladder, Urinary Organs, Liver, Spleen, Spine, Bowels, Heart, Stomach, Eye, Ear, Skin and Nerves; also Impover-

ished Blood, Blood Poison and Scrofula; Catarrh. Tonsilitis, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and other Throat and Lung Troubles; Tumors, Deformities, Insomnia, Paralysis, Rupture, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff and Swollen Joints; Female Complaints, including Ovarian Troubles. Piles, Fistula, Obesity, Ringworm and Goltre; Tobacco, Opium, Cocaine and Liquor Habit; Headache, Erysipelas, Gout, Tapeworm, Billiousness, Dropsy, Gall Stone, Eczema, Freckles, Blackheads, Cancer, etc., and Chronic Bladder Diseases generally.

Free Consultation and Advice.

Possibly your ailment is not so serious that you require the services of a physician. If such is the case, these doctors will frankly tell you so. On the other hand, your trouble may be incurable. If this is found to be true, you will be so informed and without cost. The English and German Physicians never treat an incurable case.

Home Cures. Correspondence. Free Book.

It is not always necessary to see a patient. Thousands have been cured at their homes. If you cannot call, write for full particulars. Private book for men and women and full particulars of the homecure system. Correspondence confidential. No printing on envelopes or packages to indicate name of sender.

A Staff of Five Skilled Specialists. Established 1873. Incorporated for \$250,000

218 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Elevator Entrance. HOURS-9 to 12, 1 to 4 daily; 7 to 8 evenings; 9 to 11 Sundays

You Can Bake. You Can Boil, You Can Cook

To absolute perfection with the "Insurance" Gasoline Stove. The "Insurance" Stove NEVER explodes. It is as safe as gas and a good deal cheaper. Besides, you can do as you want to and not as the gas company says.

Wholesale and Retail Supply House . . .

611 SOUTH BROADWAY. Send for Free Book About "INSURANCE."

ONLY The best quality Meinsprings used in repairing watches. Fully guar-W. J. Getz, WATCHMAKER, ALLING CARDS /Samples Mailed Free TYPOGRAVURE, the new process—a facsimile of engraving. No plate necessary. Best quality cards, correct shapes. 100 for 60 cents.
WEDDING announcements and invitations, 100 for 6t, including two en-

New Typogravure Co., FIRST ST.

See a see a see a second second second second

WNINGS ARE NOT EXPENSIVE J. H. Masters, 136 S. Main Street

Rambler Bicycle. PRICE \$40.

ONLY ONE GRADE. Open W. K. COWAN, PIFTH ST.

AUCTION.

Furnishings of the 12-room residence, 2225 mion avenue (cor. 23d.) Tuesday, June 13, at One of Manbe Upright Piano and Stool, Ebony One Cabinet, One Fine Violin, Guitar, Snare Drum, Wante One Fine Violin, Guitar, Snare Drum, Wante One Fine Violin, Guitar, Snare Drum, Cabinet, One Fine Violin, Guitar, Snare Drum, Cabinet, State One Cabinet, One Cabinet, Cabine

ishes, Glassware, etc.
RHOADES & REED, Auctioneers.
Office 438-440 South Spring street.

AUCTION Furniture.

438 and 440 South Spring St. Wednesday, June 14, 10 a.m.

NO. 948 SOUTH FLOWER ST., On Wednesday, June 14, at 10 a.m.

Consisting of Rockers, Reception and Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Wicker Rockers, Por-tieres, Five Lace Curtelins, Pictures, Book Cases, Brussels Carpets and Imperial Rugs, Table Linen, Oak and Walnut He froom Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Wardrobes, Hall Tree, Clooks, Dining Room Furniture, China, Glasse-ware, Fine Coal Hange, Kitchen Furniture, Co. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer,

THE LATEST PROOF.

RUPTURE CURED.

My step-son, Louis Barnes, was ruptured on the left side four years. He was examined during that time and treated by sevetal physicians without success. I saw Prof. Fandrey's advertisement and asked three practicing physicians what they thought of him and his treatment. They appeared to know nothing concerning his method of treatment, but each and all pronounced him as a humbug. Notwithstanding this advice, we visited Prof. Fandrey, 642 South Main street, and engaged his services. After six months' treatment 642 South Main street, and engaged his services. After six months' treatment Prof. Fandrey pronounced Louis completely cured in November, 1898, and then desired me to have him examined by any practicing physician in Los Angeles in order that I might be satisfied of the good faith of his statements, but I desired to postpone the matter until we could have some assurance that the cure was permanent. I now hold a cerwe could have some assurance that the cure was permanent. I now hold a certificate from one of the best practicing physicians in Los Angeles, dated Jure 8, 1899, stating that he examin d Louis on that day and "tound him entirely free from any rupture." He at the same time stated to me that he could not certify that he had been "cured" of rapture, because he could find no evidence that he had ever been ruptured. It affords me great pleasure to recom-It affords me great pleasure to recom-mond Prof. Fan Irey to any one suffer-ing from rupture, as I believe he can cure any case he undertakes, if his directions are carefully followed.
FRANKS. ADAMS, 787 E. 18th St.
Attoriey-at-law, 230 Stimson Block, L. A.

PROF. FANDREY,

Made by The English and German Physicians in Southern California. From Business.

Our stock of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes must be sold at a great sacrifice. Don't loose time, as you will never have a chance to buy goods at ACTUAL cost.

Retiring From | Regular

Pr.ce.	Business Price.	Price.
40c yard, fine 42-inch placaded Serges. 50c all-wool Scotch mixtures. 10c fine Linen Crash. 50c black imported Fren Sateen. 18c, 45-inch white India Linon. 50c all-wool plain white Flannel. 64c, blue figured Indigo Prints. 85c, all-wool plain white Flannel. 86c, extra heavy Covert 86c, extra heavy Covert 86c, extra heavy Covert 87c, Lonsdale Biesched Muslin. 86c, extra heavy Covert 87c, Lonsdale Biesched Muslin. 86c, extra heavy Covert 87c, Lonsdale Biesched Muslin. 87c, Lonsdale 87c, Lonsdale	in and bro- 19d	\$1.00, boys' dark chec
caded Serges		Dusters
mixtures	180	Underwear
10c, fine Linen	51/40	Underwear
Se block imported Fran	oh 10	Shirts, old go d
Sateen	100	\$1.25, men's silk finish Underwear
15c, 45-inch white India	· 7c	soc, boys outing name
Sic all-wool plain white	Opera IO-	Waists, dark colors 75c, men's black sates
Flannel	190	extra well made
64c, blue figured Indigo;	40	45c, men's cheviot Sh
84c. Lonsdale Bleached	F.	neat checks 20c, men's 2-inch fanc
Muslin	00	Handkerchiefs 15c, men's checked ch
Suiting	10c	Oversleeves
25c, all-linen white	100	Soc, boys' bib blue and
Scrim		overalls
Towels. 36x18	40	Socks
10c, Crash Turkish	50	Socks
Towels	et Warn OL OO	250. waiters'
all colors	\$1.00	Aprons
be, dark bird's-eye Crasl	31/sc	Aprons. 15c, cooks' white duck
35c dozen, Linen Doilles,	200	\$2.00, 3-piece children mere Sailor Suits \$1.75, 3-piece children
12x12, dozen	200	mere Sailor Suits.
6-inch embroidery	s, b tucks, 50c	fine check Sailor St
15c. ladies' Corset	90	\$2.00, boys' square cu
6-inch embroidery 15c. ladies' Corset Covers	or College IE	\$2.00, men's cashmere
lace trimming	or conars, 15c	in neat checks
10c, ladies' hemstitched	India linen 15c	\$2.50, men's extra hea
Handkerchiefs, initial. \$1.00, misses' Kid Gloves browns and tans. \$1.00, white Chamois Ski ladies'. \$50, pure white and creates	4 buttons. EO-	ville Pants, brown . \$2.50, men's extra her
browns and tans	000	corduroy Pants \$2.50 and \$3.00, men's
\$1.00, white Chamois Ski	n Gloves, 65c	essimera Coats
85c. pure white and crea	m Silk IQ.	eassimere Coats \$12.00, Slater's all-wo
Mitts	100	cut blue Suits
Waists Chicago Cor	35c	Sandals, with bow.
ladies' 50c, pure white and crea Mitts. 70c, misses' Chicago Cor Waists 80c, ladies' black lisle dr Hose. 19c, ladies' black seamle spliced heels and toes.	op-stitch 25c	\$1.50. ladies' vici kid
190 ladies' black seamle	TO Home	81.00, ladies' felt lace
spliced heels and toes.	IUC	Shoes
25c, boys' bicycle black l	neavy 15c	\$1.50, old ladies' vici
50c. ladies' Union Suits.	Jersey OO-	Shoes
ribbed, short sleeves.	220	cloth top
25c, children's Summer	Vests, 15c	\$2.00. kangaroo hand- Shoe, calfskin
\$2.00, ladies' colored ms	rine SIOS	\$3.50, men's Russian
striped Skirts	Chief 41.00	\$2.50, men's fine vici
Waists, dark colors	50c	Shore Bals
35c, children's, colored,	sambric, 22c	\$2.50, men's medium
Hose. 19c. ladies' black seamle spliced heels and toes. 25c. boys' bicyle black l' ribbed Hose. 50c. ladies' Union Suits. ribbed, short sleeves. 25c. children's Summer short sleeves. 25.00, ladies' colored ms striped Skirts. 11.25, ladies' India linen Waists, dark colors. 35c. children's colored, Sun Bonnets.		skin Shoes, all styl
-		-1

Retiring From Business Price. 250 200 v ribbed Under 400 hed balbriggan 65c nel Shirt 190 n Shirts. 39c irts, 25c 10c 5c 20c 3c 59c 15c 8 \$1.25 S1.10 \$1.49 Pants. \$1.35 vy Marys-\$1.98 \$1.65 \$1.75 ool square \$8.50 eather strap \$1.15 strap Sandals, 98c 480 99c iern ties, \$1.50 sewed army \$1.25 calf bulldog \$1.98 \$1.49 weight calf- \$1.50



Corner Main and Second Streets. STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

Our thanks are extended to you for

tronage which you have bestowed upon the erst-

Z. L. PARMELEE CO.

done, good goods well sold and many triends thus gained, we'd have a word about those to whom we sold our fixtures and what remained of the stock.

PARMELEE-DOHRMANN CO., comsed of C. A. and E. R. Parmelee of Los Angeles and P. W. Dohrmann of San Francisco, will conduct CHINA HALL at 232-234 S. Spring Street. The stock is augmented by car on car of goods of every sort. CHINA HALL, when opened to the public as announced later, will show the most complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, SILVER AND HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE on the Coast.

We have prophesied for the new firm a pleasant reception at your hands.

Z. L. PARMELEE CO.

Mr. Z. L. Parmelee will conduct a business in gas and electric fixtures at No. 334 S. Spring St. the is fully equipped to manufacture any special design in these goods.



DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing spacialists. established 16 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte, Mont., San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all private diseases of men

Not a dollar need be paid until cured. CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in charges of years standing cured promptly. ing drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily

Examination, Including Anylsis, Free, No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us You will not regret it. In nature's laboratory thereis a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it.

Persons at a distance can be CURED AT HOME. All communications strictly confidential. Call or write. The poor treated free on Fridays, from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Los Angeles, Cal.

American Dye Works.

The oldest established, most reliable and best equipped for cleaning, dyeing and renovating in all its branches. nproved Dry Process has no equal. Mall and Express Orders,

Ostrich Feathers cleaned, dyed and curled. Main Office 210% S. Spring St. Tel. M. 850. Works-613-615 W. Sixth St. Tel. M 1016

STREET CAR SPEED.

Bassett Wins Damages From the Traction Company.

Miss Kate M. Bassett of Pomona was injured in a street car accident on the Traction Company's lines in this city last December, and some time ago she brought suit for \$10,000 damages. The was on trial two days of last week before Judge Shaw in Department Five, and yesterday he ordered judgment in favor of Miss Bassett for \$750. In the opinion handed down Judge Shaw has

opinion handed down Judge Shaw has some very interesting things to say in regard to the rate of speed at which, according to the testimony, the Traction cars must run in order to make their schedule time.

The Bassett action was for damages alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the company in operating a car on which the plaintiff was a passenger. The car ran off the track at the Eighth-street curve, between Garland and Golden avenues, and Miss Bassett was thrown to the floor and suffered hip injuries. When the carfirst left the track, there was a jar which caused another passenger to cryout, and this alarmed the plaintiff so that she arose to her feet. Just at that moment the front end of the car struck the curb and she was thrown to the floor.

The principal point of the controversy

The principal point of the controversy was over the speed of the car at the time if left the track. It was shown that there was upon the track a small hard pebble at the place of derailment. It was also substantially proven that but for this little stone, the car would have remained upon the rails, notwithstanding the speed at which it was going. The motorman and conductor and a locomotive engineer, who was one of the passengers at the time, were of the opinion that the car was not going over six miles an hour. Judge Shaw, however, is of the opinion that the circumstances shown by the evidence prove almost to the point of demonstration that they were all mistaken, and that the car was going much faster. The evidence of the employes of the company was very much impaired by the fact that they all evinced a remarkable ignorance concerning the speed of the car at any other place along the route, being unwilling even to hazard an opinion on the subject. "It is quite clear," says the Judge in his decision, "that they are all perfectly well aware that they are all perfectly well aware that they are all perfectly well aware that they go at an unlawful rate of speed, and that the ignorance of the actual rate is carefully cultivated." The evidence showed that the running time from Hoover street to Figueroa street, a distance of 9215 feet, is eight minutes, and that upon this trip the car was on time at the point of accident. To traverse this distance in eight minutes, and that upon this trip the car was on time at the point of accident. To traverse this distance in eight minutes would require a constant, uniform speed of thirteen miles an hour, with no halt or stop. From the evidence it is fair to conclude that for at least one-third of a mile, 1760 feet, the car did not average more than five miles an hour. This would require four minutes of the eight minutes allowed by the time table, or schedule, for the trip from Hoover street to Figueroa street. The remainder of the distance is 7456 feet. To make this in four minute

conclusion.

It is unlawful to run a street car in a city at a faster speed than eight miles an hour, and when it is done, it constitutes negligence in law and the company is responsible for any damages occationed thereby. If there be no other evidence of negligence this alone is sufficient.

WILL PREFER CHARGES.

Illness of a Child Causes Trouble

Between Physicians.

Dr. W. E. Pritchard will prefer charges before the City Council tomorrow against Acting Health Officer Day, in which he will demand that a "scarlet fever" sign, which Dr. Day ordered placed on a residence be taken down. The trouble between the two ordered placed on a residence be taken down. The trouble between the two physicians is due to a difference of opinion as to the disease from which a six-year-old girl named Tharp, whose home is at No. 469 Jackson street is suffering. According to Dr. Pritchard's statement, the child was brought to his office last Monday by her mother and was treated by him for a cold. The next day she was brought there by her father, who was fearful that she had diphtherla, but the physician was not of that opinion. On Wednesday she was again brought to Dr. Pritchard, who made a complete examination, but could find no traces of diphtherla, but at 6:30 o'clock Thursday morning the physician was called by telephone, and requested to come at once to the Tharp residence. He went there later and found that the child was suffering from what he pronounced a well-developed case of measles. Later in the day the acting Health Officer called him up and asked about a reported case of diphtherla at the Tharp residence. Dr. Pritchard told all be knew of the case. Later when he visited the house he found a "scarlet fever" sign on the front of the residence and was informed that Dr. Day had placed it there. He immediately communicated with the Health Office, and was told that they were satisfied there that the case was one of scarlet fever.

In order to be certain of his diag-

Health Office, and was told that they were satisfied there that the case was one of scarlet fever.

In order to be certain of his diagnosis Dr. Pritchard took Dr. Michener to the house, and he also pronounced the case one of measles. Yesterday morning Dr. Hoy was taken there, with the same result and later in the day Dr. Hagan accompanied Dr. Pritchard to the house, and he, too, pronounced the child's lilness measles. By this time Dr. Pritchard began to think he had been treated unprofessionally, and he called up the Health Office and demanded that the card be removed, but his request was refused. He says he proposed to Dr. Day to take a dozen physicians to the place, and by their verdict decide what ailed the child. This Dr. Day refused to do, saying, according to Dr. Pritchard's statement last night, that he was satisfied of the nature of the case, and that the card must remain. "It is a matter of professional reputation to me," said Dr. Pritchard last night, "I propose to report the entire matter to the Council Monday, and if that card is not taken down I will find a way to have it removed. I shall prefer charges against Dr. Day in the Council and see what they will do about it."

A diligent search was made for Dr. Day last night, but he could not be located.

SHIRT WAIST SETS. Mave you seen the aluminum shirtwais sets? They are beauties, 35c. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 312 South Spring street.

CHEAP MONEY. S. D. Hovey, 117 South Broadway, has arge sums of money to loan at 4½ per cent year, on city mortgage.

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE.

PUBLIC OPINION VS. KOHLER, "THE ORIENTAL SEER."

It has been very tritely said that public opinion is the court of last resort before which all men must stand on final appeal. Bearing this expression in mind, Kohler, "The Oriental Seer," is to be congratulated, for public opinion has agreed upon the verdict that the marvelous powers

possessed by him are possessed by no other person living. Public opinion is a vigilant and exacting tribunal, and its inexorable decree cannot be ignored. It has been just five months since "Kohler" first began business in the city of Los



najess pretenders."
The World says: "McKinley's success fore-told. Kohler. in the year 1888, foretold the election of Maj. McKinley to the Presidency in 1886, giving a table of States and majority in support of his claim. McKinley's opponent in the contest to come was described as a young Western man, not then publicly known. The prediction at the time was little heeded in the multiplicity of prophecies which accompany a

The Chicago Tribune says: "Kohler is a veritable wizard, a mystery and puzzle to allere are a great many self-styled life readers, but the tests this man gives are sufficient to concet he most hard-hearted skeptic.

Robert A. Van Wyck, elected first Mayor of Greater New York, as predicted by Kohler one are before election.

year before election.

Major Louis Ginter of Richmond, Va., "the tobacco king," says: "Your advice has saved me thousands of dollars."

Mrs. W. B. Dana, of 1344 Michigan avenue, Chicago, says: "Your prediction that my husband would meet his death by accident in the fall of 1897 has come about exactly as you described. Taking advanance of your advice, I secured an insurance policy on his life, and am now independent, otherwise I should have been left unprovided for."

Take notice of the many favorable comments on his work that appear nearly every day in the leading papers. Hours for readings, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. only. Sundays excepted. Evenings only by previous appointment. Offices over jeweiry store, 245 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.



MRS. FRANCES MELTON, THE MAGNETIC HEALER.

The noted Magnetic Healer and Diagnostician, Mrs. Frances Melton, accompanied by her husband, is again in Los Angeles, and has rented the Bradley residence at 1118 Georgia Street. Mrs. Melton was here a short while a year ago. She will be glad to meet her old friends, as well as those suffering from ago. She will be glad to meet her old friends, as well as those suffering from chronic troubles that medicine has falled to cure. She has the strongest magnetic power of any person living. Vibrations from her hands are felt as plainly as from an electric battery, and she cures the most stubborn chronic diseases by simply rubbing and laying on her hands. Her power to diagnose is as wonderful as her power to heal. Without asking a question, feeling the pulse or looking at the tongue, she promptly tells the disease and the cause, to the astonishment of each patient. The Denver News says of her: "The Magnetic Healer, Mrs. Frances Melton, is one of the most remarkable women of the age. As a diagnostician she is a psychological wonder, perhaps the greatest the world has everproduced. Gifted with the power to see and know diseases, and to cure without medicine, using nothing but her bare hands, makes her indeed a most wonderful woman."

Mrs. Melton is direct from Waco, Tex., where she is well and favorably

medicine, using nothing but her bare hands, makes her indeed a most wonderful woman."

Mrs. Melton is direct from Waco, Tex,, where she is well and favorably known, having treated there at three different times. The Daily Times-Herald of that city says of her: 'The age in which we live has developed some noted people, who possess in a marked degree powers that the human mind can scarcely account for. We often hear of these people, but it is seldem we have a chance to see and become acquairted with them—and more especially test their abilities. We have in Waco now a woman who has become famous, made so by her magnetic healing powers. We refer, of course, to Mrs. Frances Melton, who returns to us after an absence of three years. Nature has dealt kindly with Mrs. Melton, giving her a pair of hands from which flows a constant stream of magnetism. This power she uses to heal and cure the sick. Mrs. Melton has a wonderful faculty for diagnosing cases. She does not bewilder her patients with silly questions as to their condition, etc. She not only possesses the power to heal and destroy the root of the disease, but she possesses the power to see and locate the cause. She possesses some supernatural power by which she is enabled to peer through the human body as if it were lighted up with eleciricity and made transparent. There has scarcely been a day since Mrs. Melton's return to Waco that her reception rooms have, not been thronged with people waiting for treatment. She has performed many wonderful cures here, some of whom are the very best and most influential people of Waco, and they are living testimonials of her marvelous magnetic healing power. Mrs. Melton is a woman of many admirable qualities of both mind and heart. Personally she is pleasant and entertaining, and those visiting her will be cordially received and courteously treated."

If you have been told that you have consumption, or that an operation is

If you have been told that you have consumption, or that an operation is necessary for some tumor or ovarian trouble; if you have nervous troubles, fcmale complaint, or any of the numerous diseases of the stomach, liver or kidneys, rheumatifm, neuralgia, paralysis, goitre, dropay, catarrh, asthma, or any disease that medicine has failed to cure, don't give up till you have seen this wonderful woman. She can cure nearly any disease if the patient is strong enough to stand the treatment. If she cannot cure you she will tell you so. No charge for consultation and diagnosis. Take Traction car and get off at 1118 Georgia street, nearly opposite Traction power-house. Telephone 4811.



FREE-A League Baseball and Bat Free with Every Boy's Suit.

Deliberate and Deep Cutting of Suit Prices.



For the coming week we shall offer the choice of all the small lots of Men's Suits that have been selling up to \$15-please note carefully that it's a sale of suits that have been actually SELLING up to \$15and there are something like 300 of them. Choice for



They are not suits that were made for a special sale—but regular stock—popular styles, of which only from one to a half-dozen suits of a kind are left. In the variety are:

Single and Double-breasted Black and Blue Cheviots, Fancy Striped Cheviots, Scotch Mixtures, English Plaid Worsteds, Tweed Novelties. That the exclusiveness of the patterns may be protected is why we sacrifice

these broken lots rather than replenish them. In cut they're the very latest, in fit they are absolutely perfect, for they are 'Fit Reform' Suits, and in make-you know well enough what a Hub Suit is. Some are half-lined, others lined throughout.

We don't believe there's a man of you who cannot find your size; if not in one style, in another.

Regardless of what they have been, they're all going at \$9.65. Come early and secure choice.

FREE-A League Baseball and Bat Free with Every Boy's Suit.

FOR FINE CLOTHING-HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS. 154 - 156 - 158 - 160 N. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL



It's Like Putting Money in the Bank

To trade here. Every dollar invested with us brings a big interest for the investor. Compare these prices with any quoted in the paper today. Go a step farther—visit the store tomorrow morning and see the advertised goods. That is what tells the story.

GREAT SALE OF SAMPLE WRAPPERS

Tomorrow morning we place on sale about one hundred Washable Wrappers-a manufacturer's sample line. The materials are mostly percales, lawns and standard quality prints. They are beautifully trimmed and made; the colors are light, dark and medium. As long as this lot lasts the price will be about half what you would ordinarily pay for the same identical quality. Wrappers intended to sell from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each, from 60c to \$1.25 each; all sizes. Come early if you want the best.

Great Sale Wash Goods

200 pieces of elegant Lawns, Dimities, Organ-dies and Mulls. The most beautiful designs you have ever seen; the choicest colorings ever brought to Los Angeles. The largest variety at any given price ever shown here. Goods actually worth from 15c to 25c a yard. Your choice from any of the 200 styles tomorrow at 10c. Other big bargains in white goods and wash goods as follows:

White Piques, good, heavy, round, full cord, nice heavy quality. Special Monday at 12tc. White India Linons, fine, even quality, full width. Monday special at 61c.

White Check and Plaid Nainsooks, nice fine quality. Special at 124c. White Lace Stripe and Dotted Lawns, new patterns, choice quality, big variety. Special

Monday at 10c. White Corded Dimities and Satin Stripes in India Lawns; 20 different styles and all very handsome. Special Monday at 15c.

White Figured and Brocade Piques, choice designs, elegant heavy quality. Special Monday

Great Sale Dress Goods If you want a handsome washable skirt for a

little money, now is your chance. We advert se three kinds out of a possible dozen. If advertising didn't cost so much, we would tell you about the others. But if you want a bargain skirt you can find it here. Dress Skirts, of handsome, plain, changeable

covert cloths, washable, in brown, green, gray and tan. Special, Monday, at \$1.00. Dress Skirts, of handsome, washable cheviot,

in navy blue, pin stripes, trimmed with five rows of wide, white, washable braid, put on in scollop effect. Special, Monday, at \$1.25.

Dress Skists, black and white, "salt and pep-

per," mixed cheviot, trimmed with three rows black braid down the front and around the bottom. Special, Monday, at \$1.50.

A GLOVE BARGAIN

Ladies' Bicycle Gauntlet Gloves, dark brown and tan, dogskin, gusseted fingers, good fitting, 65c A RIBBON CHANCE

Fancy Ribbons, Dresden stripe and figured in beautiful color effects, draw string through the center, per yard, Monday, 10c.



Galvanized Sprinklers. heavy quality, braced spout, non-rustable, zinc pertor ations.



Good Sprinklers | Oil Stove Ovens | Window Screens

Adjustable Window Screens can be extended any desired length up to 36 inches wide and can be placed in position in a moment, made for upper or lower sash. 18 in. size. . 25c



CRANDALL, AYLSWORTH & CO.



JUST ARRIVED

Another carload of Thistle Bicycles, \$30, \$35 and \$40. Installments or cash. Agents

vanted. Vim Cactus Proof Tires, \$6 a pair. BURKE BROS. 432 South Spring Street,

SACRIFICE SALE. Ventura' Oil Company Refinery, VENTURA.

sold as a whole or in part, at a bargai D. E. CLANK, Agent, Ventura, Cal



Your Eyes?

If they trouble you we can enable you to see more distinctly

and without effort. Eve strain causes headache. a scowling face, poor work and many diseases.

Uneven eyesight gives children a dread of school, poor lessons, sore lids and troublesome habite

Don't go blind for the want of a little attention, Come to us and we will help you if anyone can.

BOSTON OPTICAL CO., 235 S. Spring St. Kyte & Granicher, Proprietors.



1boffman and Tribune

Bicycle headquarters. Business is good and wheels run smooth. See them be-fore you buy elsewhere,

Williamson Bros., 327 SOUTH SPRING ST.





SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO J. SMITH BRIGGS,

336 East Second St.,

We Lead Others follow when it comes to giving Great Values. Our line of Suitings

\$15.00 Comprises all the new materials Cheviots, Plain Worsteds and E Serges. Every one a hummer for

We Don't Give you a jolly by telling you that we are selling \$25 Suits at half price. Common, horse sense teaches us better than that.

See our SPECIAL LINE OF TROUS-ERS made to order for

\$3.00.





and sell the kind. Cotton Duck Goods. L. A. Tent and Awning Co., A. W. SWINFELDT. Proprietor. Tel. Main 1160. 220 S. Main St. Second-hand Fumigating Tents

J. D. HOOKER COMPANY.

Steel Water Pipe and Well Casing.

130 S. Los Angeles St.

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

Communications intended for the society umns of The Times must be signed, and given the written on only one side of the page, shymous announcements of society events, sonals, etc., and those which, because they written on both sides of a page, have to rewritten, will receive no attention. The dety columns of the Sunday Times are sed at 6 p.m. on Saturday.]

RS. E. P. CLARK, whose affairs are always counted among the most delightful and elegant, was again the charming hostess yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the third and last of a series of entertainments. The guests formed a trolly party to Santa Monica, leaving Los Angeles at 11:45 o'clock in a handsomely-decorated electric car. The in-terior of the car was gracefully hung with fish nets, filled with cosmos and fern, the color effect being white and green. Tall stocks of poppies were ar-anged in the corners, and along the sides of the car English ivy trailed. The trip to the seashore was a de-lightful one. When the car reached Santa Monica the guests went direct to the Arcadia Hotel, where an elaborate luncheon had been prepared. The private dining-room was exquisitely deporated for the occasion with deep red sweet peas, asparagus plumosus and ferns. The table was in the form and ferns. The table was in the form of a Grecian cross; the cloth was of drawn work, laid over rich red satin. Daylight was excluded and tall sliver candelabra, shaded with red, lighted the table. Between the candelabra were large quantities of sweet peas. The napkins were folded in the shape of miniature hoats, filled with the frawere large quantities of sweet peas. The napkins were folded in the shape of miniature boats, filled with the fragrant blossoms, and pen and ink sketches of weil-known boats ornamented the red place cards. Places were found by comparing the cards with tiny red flags, which the hostess had previously distributed among her guests. Everything was carried out as far as possible in the ship design, and the windows of the dining-room looked out upon the old Pacific, where here and there in the distance might be seen a white sail. Following luncheon Mr. Brigham entertained the company with some delightful vocal selections; Mrs. Crawford furnished instrumental solos, and during the luncheon hour, and after, a ladies' quartette furnished music. The party returned to Los Angeles about 5 o'clock. Mrs. Clark was assisted by Mmes. Russell J. Waters, Rufus R. Herron and Clinton N. Sterry. The guests were Mmes. A. P. West, William G. Nevin, J. Ross Clark, William G. Nevin, J. Ross Clark, William G. O. T. Johnson, Frederick Flint, O. H. La Grange, F. K. Upham, Henry Burton, Ira O. Smith, O. H. Churchill, Oliver P. Posey, John Trueworthy, W. Howard M. Sale, C. C. Parker, Austin Strong, Ferd K. Rule, Richard Mercer, Fred Johnson, W. E. Dunn, H. G. Howard M. Sale, C. C. Parker, Austin Strong, Ferd K. Rule, Richard Mercer, Fred Johnson, W. E. Dunn, H. G. Cates, Charles Prager, Richard Kellam, John H. Davidson, A. J. Salisbury, R. W. Burnham, George Montgomery, W. C. Read, Ben Goodrich, O. A. Vickery, B. H. Moore, S. K. Lindley, E. S. Row-ley, Charles Bicknell, Peter Janss, Herman Darling and Miss E. Forman.

ley, Charles Bicknell, Peter Janss, Herman Darling and Miss E. Forman.

Miss Mayme Hendricks entertained the graduating class of the Girls' Collegiate School at luncheon yesterday atternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hendricks, No. 217 North Soto street, Boyle Helghts. The dining-room was exquisitely decorated with the school colors, pale green and white. In the center of the table was a tall candelabra, shaded with green, and at each place were fortune candles of green. The one that burned out first is proof conclusive that the young lady will live and die an old maid. This fortunate individual is Miss Rose Loeb. Miss Belle Hardin, according to the fortunes, will be the first of the class to marry. The place cards contained miniature photographs of the young hostess, accompanied with dainty souvenirs. Following the luncheon, which was very elaorate, the guests were entertained with a box party at the Orpheum. Mrs. Hendricks acted as chaperon. Those present were Misses Bessie Chipman, May Sterling, Belle Hardin, Marie Sherwood, Lelia Jacoby, Rose Loeb, Edith Day.

Mrs. John T. Jones entertained a few friends charmingly Friday afternoon at luncheon at her home on Portland avenue. The affair was complimentary to Miss Maude Brainard, who is a guest of Mrs. John H. Norton. A large cut-glass bowl filled with lavender and pink sweet peas were gracefully arranged here and there over the cloth. The place cards were done to

center of the table, and small bas-kets of sweet peas were gracefully arranged here and there over the cloth. The place cards were done in water colors, decorated with wild roses. The buffet was banked with fragrant flowers and ferns. Those present were Mrs. T. J. Fleming, Mrs. John T. Nor-ton and the Misses Poehler, Augusta Poehler, Clara Carpenter, Benton, Lila Fairchild, Helen Fairchild, Suzanne Easton, Carrie Waddilove, Helen Ea-ton and Bird Chandler.

ton and Bird Chandler.

Miss Angela andarson entertained the members of the graduating class of the Cumnock School of Oratory yesterday afternoon at her home on Custer street. The house was decorated with white and violet, the class colors, as far as possible. Sweet peas and jars of white carnations were used in large quantities, Miss Mabel Tanner assisted in entertaining. The guests included Misses Lulu Kate Botsford, Estelle Healy, Alice Carrie Williams, Anna Elizabeth Chadwick, Lillian Kork, Elizabeth Boales Burr, Eva F. McClure, Ruth Messmore, Louise Woodard, Gertrude Stetson, Helen Meany and Marguerite Speed. Miss Anderson, Miss Tanner and Mrs. An-York, Elizabeth Boales Burr, Eva F.
McClure, Ruth Messmore, Louise
Woodard, Gertrude Stetson, Helen
Meany and Marguerite Speed. Miss
Anderson, Miss Tanner and Mrs. Anderson entertained again in the evening at cards. The guests were Messrs,
Paul Burks, L. V. Redpath, Anderson and Lee Emerson Bassett.

The office rooms of F. M. Porter, in the California Bank building, were the scene of a merry gathering Friday evening, the occasion being the cotton-shirtwaist party of the P.O.G. of the First Methodist Church. The rooms were decorated throughout with the class colors, pink and olive green. The amusements of the evening consisted of old-fashioned games, after which refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Porter, Misses Jennie Sheaf, Mamie Bennet, Sadie Hare, Jennie Davenport, Bertha Clemans, Gertrude Clemans, Margaret Sheaf, Behe Lamb, Emeila Herman, Minnie Owens, Flora Meztler, Elise Frene, Bessie Hare, Sophie Solberger, Grace Smiley, Mamie Graves, Fellows, Nelle Hagadorn, Frances Wilson, Annie Hare; Messrs, Edgar Freeman, Don Fallis, George Bishop, Alva Ravenscroft, James Owens, Harry Axtell, Farl Shafner, Charles Scot, Archie Apsley, John Graves, Louis Nevins, Will Herman, Earnest Oliver, Irwin Fallis, Rufus Fallis, Robbins, Wood, Shafner.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Werdin were pleasantly surprised by a number of friends Saturday evening at their residence on Carr street, the occasion being their fifth wedding anniversary. The evening was pleasantly spent with Rames, and refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. R.

G. Wieshaar, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Riebeth, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. William Thiele, Mr. and Mrs. Krock, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wright, Miss Hulda Kruase, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dieterich, J. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dieterich, J. Huber, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kurrle, Mrs. Pauling, Mrs. Heneraetta Werdin, Mrs. Boedecker of Oak Cliff, Tex.; Misses Amy and Della Wieshaar, Lilly Riebeth and G. Erdman.

A. M. Edelman gave a luncheon at Illich's restaurant Saturday noon to a party of six, in honor of Mrs. Newman and Mrs. Kline of San Francisco. The table was decorated with sweet peas and carnations. Those present were Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Kline of San Francisco; Misses Etta Jacoby and Lydia Edelman; Dr. D. W. Edelman and A. Miss Elsie Milner had charge of the

M. Edelman; Dr. D. W. Edelman and A. M. Edelman.

Miss Elsie Milner had charge of the Ruskin Art Club Wednesday. The subject being modern hotels, theaters, libraries; the Ponce de Leon, Waldorf-Astoria, Madison Square Garden, the Century, and Metropolitan Club houses, Boston and Carnegie libraries and Congressional libraries; many pictures were shown. A new board of directors was elected, which included names of those who have served the club in that capacity eleven years.

Mrs. C. W. Harding entertained informally at luncheon Thursday afternoon at her home, No. 1633 Orange street. The decorations were lavender and pink. In the center of the table was a handsome bouquet of heliotrope and pink carnations. The mantel and buffet were banked, and potted palms and plants were placed about the room. The guests were Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mrs. L. S. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Davies. Friday afternoon Mrs. Harding entertained the officers and teachers of Immanutel Presbyterian Sunday-school, including Mmes. Frank Wheelen, Clarence Hall, Janet Henderson, Misses Ada Patterson, Frances Sibley, Agnes Stevens, Ward, Kate Ward, Shidler, Coombs, Florence Coombs, Baylie, Jessie Thomson, Edith Field, Grace Henderson, France Red, Zoe Staub. Stevens, Ward, Kate Ward, Shidler, Coombs, Florence Coombs, Baylie, Jes-sie Thomson, Edith Field, Grace Hen-derson, Fannia Reed, Zoe Staub.

derson, Fannie Reed, Zoe Staub.

Judge and Mrs C. C. McComas entertained informally with a musicale Thursday evening. Mr. Briggs of Wisconsin gave several comic recitations; Judge and Mrs. McComas, Mrs. Charles Binford, Edward Valentine, Eugene Del Mar and other contributed to the programme with vocal selections, and Miss Alice Beach-McComas played some charming plano solos. Among others present were Mrs. Chevallier, the Misses A. A. Chevallier, Alice Stephens, Prof. Carlos Brandsby and Messrs. Charles Binford and Gray.

ens, Prof. Carlos Brandsby and Messrs, Charles Binford and Gray.

The Delta Gamma Sorority held a luncheon Thursday at the home of Mrs. T. J. Walker, in honor of the graduates of the University of Southern California. Misses Lillian Williamson, Florence Tilden and Bertha Green. Govers were laid for fifteen. The dining-room was decorated with green and white sweet peas being effectively used. The drawing-room was decorated with ferns and pink roses, and the reception hall with potted plants. Those present were Mmes. E. R. Schrader, N. G. Felker, M. E. Griswold, T. J. Walker; Misses Florence Tilden, Bertha Green, Lillian Williamson, Ellen Sterling, Marie Turner, Bertha Rose, Frances Whitlock, Martha Arnold, Mary Arnold, Mamie Mendenhall, Stella Williamson, Adha Shrader.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Horsfall entertained at dinner Wednesday at their
home on West Seventeenth street, in
honor of the eighteanth anniversary of
their marriage. Those present were
Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Seelye, Dr. and Mrs.
L. D. Scherer, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McConnell, Mrs E. Coward; Misses Carrie
McConnell and Manie Horsfall and
Glenn Seelye.

Miss A. Salgada gave a birthday party in honor of her niece, Miss Mamle C. Jenkins, Tuesday afternoon at her home on South Griffin avenue. She was assisted in entertaining by Misses Jessie Selleck, Grace Bacon and Rosa Ballan. The reception hall was, handsomely decorated with long trailing vines of sweet peas, intermingled with large bouquets of carnations, scattered here and there. The same idea was carried out through the parlors. The dining-room coloring was an artistic arrangement of red, white and blue, the American flag predominating. Refreshments were served during the afternoon. The guests of honor were Mmes. Viole, Del Valle, Tallman, Kinney, Selleck, Rubsch, Neto and Senior. mey, Selleck, Rubsch, Neto and Senior.
The little ones were Gladys Senior. Alice Rubsch, May Haskells, Mary Bannings, Irene Bannings, Mary Dutra, Christine Dutra, Francis Salgada, Andree Viole, Ava Tallman, Riffa Kinney, George Rubsch, Roy Haskel, Clarence Ely. Tom Ely, Marvin Selleck, Pierre Viole and Baby Paul Nieto.

Mrs. Julius H. Martin entertained a few friends informally Wednesday

Mrs. Julius H. Martin entertained a few friends informally Wednesday evening at her home on Buena Vista street. The evening was spent in social conversation, followed by elaborate refreshments. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. Conradi, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. John R. W. D. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Scarborough, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Scarborough, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Scarborough, Mrs. M. H. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. E. Pendell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClurkin, Mrs. J. S. Cannon, Miss Brookman and Arthur Brookman.

Pendell, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McClurkin, Mrs. J. S. Cannon, Miss Brookman and Arthur Brookman.

Mrs. Moore of No. 731 Ottawa street entertained informally Thursday afternoon. The rooms were prettily decorated with carnations and sweet peas, and a large map of Africa indicated the direction of thought for a part of the afternoon. Interesting papers were read, and "Africa in a Nutshell" distributed for mental food. The second part of the programme was devoted to Alaska, a special feature was the singing of little Beth Newell, a native of Alaska. Dr. Silas Johnson's little daughter of Efulen, Africa, was also present. Refreshments were served after the programme.

after the programme.

The San Diego Union, under date of June 9, contains the following articles, which may prove of interest to a number of Los Angeles people, as Mr. Miller's parents reside here and he is also well known in the city: "W. C. Miller and bride of Jerome, Ariz., arrived in this city yesterday morning for a brief sojourn. They expect to leave soon for Europe, stopping at Los Angeles for a few days to visit Mr. Miller's parents. They will cross the Atlantic to London, and from there will go to the continent, and visit all the places of interest, especially the places bordering on the Rhine. Mr. Milleh is a nephew of Senator William A. Clark of Montana, and is manager of the F. F. Miller mercantile house of Jerome. His bride, formerly Miss Lora Minty, is the only daughter of Gen. R. H. G. Minty, auditor of the United Verde and Pacific Railway. She is a talented musician, and besides being a good performer, possesses a cultivated voice. The wedding took place last Tuesday evening and Mr. and Mrs. Miller left immediately for San Diego by special train. They do not expect to return from their European trip until after the close

of the Paris Exposition." Mr. Miller distinguished himself recently by capturing a mammoth Gila monster in Arizona, over which there was much comment in the telegraph columns of California papers. The monster was considered by Prof. Duff to be from a supposed extinct class, and was without doubt the largest one ever captured. Mr. Miller will present it to some museum, probably during his travels abroad. . . .

Thursday afternoon Mrs. E. J. Baldwin gave a delightful party in honor of the fourth birthday anniversary of her daughter Thelma Olive at their residence, No. 42 Crocker street. Mmes. Burns, Bevens, Stuart and Landsburg assisted in entertaining the little folk. Misses Ethel Baldwin and Myrtle Boggs served refreshments. Among those present were: Ella Tepper, Alice Tepper, Hazel Baldwin, Thelma Baldwin, Henrietta Burns, Mildred Burns, Alice Emitman, Erle Emitman, Ed Baldwin, Rudolph Tepper, Bennie Valle, Edmund Tepper, Freddie Myers, Stanley Gler, Sanfort Bevens, Albert Valle, Eddie Baldwin, A. L. Brose.

A very pleasant reunion of the members of the Delta Gamma Sorority was held Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. T. J. Walker off West Thiriteth street, in honor of the Misses Florence Filden, Bertha Green and Lillian Williamson, members of the sorority, who graudated from the University of Southern (California this year. The parlors were decorated with roses and ferns, and the dining-room where luncheon was served, was filled with a profusion of blossoms. The centerpiece was a large design in white silk, embroidered with gold. Those present were: Mmes. E. R. Schraeder, N. G. Felker, M. E. Griswold, T. J. Walker; Misses Lillian Williamson, Bertha Green, Florence M. Filden, Mary E. Arnold, Frances Whitlock, Mamie Mendenhall, Martha Arnold, Marle Turner, Bertha Rose, Stella Willimson and Ada Schraeder.

Mrs. D. G. Peck of No. 1601 Orange street entertained a number of friends Friday evening with progressive whist.

Mrs. D. G. Peck of No. 1601 Orange street entertained a number of friends Friday evening with progressive whist, in honor of Miss Katherine Spencer of Kansas City. The drawing-room was beautifully decorated with carna-tions and asparagus plumosus. The grill work was twined with ferns, and the mantel was banked with carnations. grill work was twined with ferns, and the mantel was banked with carnations. Over the lace curtains carnations were gracefully arranged, and potted plants were placed about the rooms. In the reception hall large bowls of carnations and ferns were effectively used. Ladles first prize, an elaborate pink silk and lace cushion, was captured by Mrs. Bruce Williamson. A silver paper knife was awarded George North, as gentleman's first prize. Mrs. Fay and Mr. Wyman received consolation awards. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. Stoner, Dr. and Mrs. Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. North, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Godin, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Judd, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Cole, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Soper, Mrs. Sendall, Mrs. Fay, Misses Minnie North and Emily Cole, and Bruce Hayes. Mrs. Willia Sendall, Mr North and Hayes.

Friday evening Cornelia Brown gave a very delightful party to about forty of her young friends, at her home, No. \$20 West Eleventh street. The evening opened with a grand march through hall, parlors and porch, after which a literary and musical programme afforded much pleasure. After refreshments, general games were played. Miss Brown was assisted by Mrs. S. N. Davis, Mrs. Melgrow, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Magrew, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Schwartz, Miss Annette Johnson, Miss Grace Boal, Miss Maud Phelps and M. J. Magrew. Those present were Edna Yule, Frances Blake, Pearl Lewis, Evelyn Hazzard, Frances Johnson, Phyllis Schwarz, Pearl Younger, Josie Schwarz, Alice Dutton, Mabel Phelps, Ethel Smith, Arlie Tottenham, Edith Border, Myrtle Yerxa, Mamie Lee, Helen Grant, Fansy Prewett, Myrtle Godfrey, Frances Sills, Helen Boal, Alice Curtis, Dorothy Pease, Willie Cline, George Cline, George Yule, Carleto Blake, David Barmore, Lewis Brown, Reeves Dutton, Carleton Fay, Mark Wallace, Earl Fay, Jack Van Wagenen, Harmish Bouck, Robert Phelps, Allen Grant, Roy Gray, Howard Gray, Arthur Blake.

The annual medical college ball was given Friday evening at Kramer's Pavilion on South Grand avenue. The affair was in the hands of the juniors, and was given in honor of the graduating class of '99. James Hall and Albert Salland acted as a Committee on Arrangements, and everything passed off smoothly. The faculty of the College of Medicine and their wives were the patrons and patronesses of the evening. The large hall was decorated with garlands of flowers and bunches of evergreens and presented a gala apevergreens and presented a gala appearance, as nearly one hundred and fifty couples whirled through the mazes of the dance beneath the glare of the electric lights. Wismer's Orchestra furnished the music to which the terpsi-choreans danced, and Hicks oatered. The affair was enjoyed by over three hundred people.

A very pleasant luncheon was given by Mrs. A. M. Elson at her pretty home on California street Tuesday afternoon in honor of the Tuesday Afternoon Club of Pasadena. The decorations were in pink sweet peas, carnations and easter lilies, interspersed with maidenhair and asparagus ferns, which transformed the rooms into a perfect bower. After an elaborate luncheon was served, the afternoon was pleasantly passed socially. The following ladies of Pasadena were present: Mmes. Fred Hovey, Tom Hoag, Ben Jarvis, Charles Stratton, John Showalter and Lucius Jarvis.

La Mariposa Social Club closed their season's dances with a negligee waltz party at Kramer's Hall Thursday evening. The reception rooms were decorated with lavender and white, while throughout the hall potted plants were placed effectively. The cotillon was led by J. M. Boland and Miss Marguerite Anderson, assisted by Harry Wheeler and Miss Bess Holbrooke. The programmes, carried out in bright colors with a pretty butterfly surmounting the cover, were dainty souvenirs of the occasion. The Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. C. J. Englebracht, M. E. Conboy, Robert Bell, Oscar Burg and J. M. Boland, assisted by H. G. McNeil, E. J. O'Shea, A. B. Clifford, M. L. Wheeler and William Brant; Floor Committee, A. K. Goodwin, L. E. Meyer, J. T. Keeley, H. F. Despars and E. F. Ganahl. The affair was especially enjoyable.

E. F. Ganahl. The affair was especially enjoyable.

Edward Goddard of No. 542 Ceres avenue was surprised Thursday evening. In honor of his twelfth birthday anniversary. A very pleasant evening was spent at games, music and singing. Those present were Fanny Hannimann, Emma Strabel. Bertha Crasp, Oddie Shields, Viola Braun, Vera Cole, Maud Goddard; Jimmle Cole, Clarence McShane, Bert Huntington, Will Rees, Henry Lindrum, Edward Schryer, Llewellyn Rees, Walter Schryer, Edward Goddard.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall, No. 189 Bonnie Brae street, was the scene of a very pleasant home wedding Wednesday evening. The coasion was the marriage of their son, Emmett H. Hall, to Miss Myra Heinmiller. The floral decorations were very tastefully arranged. In one of the parlors a beautiful bridal arch had been prepared with ropes of smilax, asparagus, ferns, and palms, at the top of which hung a lover's knot of white carnations and maidenhair ferns. The prevailing colors in the dining-room

were pink and white. Two tall vases of pink carnations and one of ascension lilies ornamented the long table and dainty sprays of ferns were scattered here and there over the cloth. When all was in readiness the beautiful strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" were heard, and the happy couple walked in and took their places under the bridal arch. Dr. W. A. Lamb officiated, and Dr. J. C. Fletcher assisted. The bride wore a handsome gown of white organdie, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and satin ribbon. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and maidenhair fern. During the evening an informal musical and literary programme was rendered. Mr. and Mrs. Hall left for Santa Barbara, where they will spend their honeymoon. After July 1, they will be at home to their friends at No. 189 Bonnie Brae street. Many beautiful presents were received by the bride.

A delightful surprise party was given to Miss May Schryer Friday by her young friends, in honor of her ninth birthday. The children spent the afternoon with numerous games, after which refreshments were served. Those present were Misses Fanny Hannimann, Myrtle Shepherd, Maud Goddard, Btta Schryer, Vera Cole, Ruth Wood, Veda Church, Frankie Rogers, Clara Hannimann, Bernice Rogers, May Schryer, Johnnie Schryer, Clarence McShane, Leo Wood, Harry Church, Jim Cole, David Wood, Walter Schryer, Edward Schryer.

ward Schryer.

The C. M. O. Club of Boyle Heights entertained a number of their friends at the home of Mrs. A. I. Richardson, 1927 Pennsylvania avenue, Friday evening. The parlors were tastefully decofated with red geraniums and pepper boughs, and in the dining-room the decorations were carried out in the club colors, purple and white, with asparagus ferns. A select programme was rendered, ater which refreshments were served. Those present were Mrs. A. I. Richardson, Mrs. Schreder, Misses Maud Finney, Lois Hopkins, Clara Taylor, Ethelywn Finney, Lella Richardson, Della Finney, Annetta Richardson; Messrs. C. A. Mullally, Clyde Gould, A. H. Davenhill, H. M. Jones, Walter O'Bannon, W. D. Pattison, W. Richardson and J. W. Jones.

Mrs. F. R. Liddell and Mrs. W. S. Young entertaind at hearts Wednesday afternoon at their home. No. 1036

Mrs. F. R. Liddell and Mrs. W. S. Young entertaind at hearts Wednesday afternoon at their home, No. 1036 South Bonnie Brae street. The hall was festooned with smilax decorated with red carpations and hung with Indian baskets filled with brilliant blossoms and ferns. The colors in the drawing-room and parlor were carried out in pink and green, sweet peas and carnations being used in large quantities, and festoons of smilax were gracefully arranged about the rooms. Hanging baskets swung from the doorways leading into the various room, and the dining-room decorations consisted of yellow and violet blossoms and smilax. The electric lights were shaded with colors, corresponding with the decorations. The first prize was a marine scene in water colors, and the second was a mission of water colors. Following the games refreshments were served, after which the guests were entertained with vocal selections by Master Frankie Liddell. Those were served, after which the guests were entertained with vocal selections by Master Frankle Liddell. Those present were Mmes. J. F. Liddell, R. Hill, E. W. Hewitt, George Bugbee, H. K. Williamson, R. B. Williamson, Soper, C. D. Howry, A. L. Sendall, T. F. Carhart, J. F. Crickmore, R. T. Nelson, Lucy Steiger, S. A. D. Jones, Victor Hollingsworth, Dana Burks, E. J. Vawter, Jr., F. L. Moore, J. M. Schneider, Fred Hines, J. C. Brown, Frank Savage, A. O. Adams, J. E. Murray, Charles W. Dameral, A. O. McCord, Bertes O. McCord, W. E. DeGroot, Frank Bradford, Schlagel, Misses Carrie Longstreet, Mabel G. Channell, Nellie Pierce, Blanche Barie, Blanche Brown, Sabina Burks.

A most complete surprise was tendered Miss Tessie Brownstein last Sunday evening by the recently-organized La Carmela Musical Club, at her residence, No. 743 S. Hope street. Music and dancing were enjoyed by all who were present, after which refreshments were served. During the evening Miss Adele Louis and Miss Tessie Brownstein favored the guests with some delightful songs, as did also Eugene H. Roth, whose magnificent baritone has already won him great fame. Leo Jacoby, recently of New York, and Miss Rose Brownstein entertained with the latest in coon songs and cakewalks.

The Casa de Rosas Friday evening was the scene of a brilliant dancing party given by the young ladies of the T. S. C. Club, in honor of the gentlemen of the club and a few friends. The rooms were artistically decorated with ferns, reeds, pepper branches and flowers. The club colors, violet and white, being tastefully carried out in the floral decorations. Misses Mand Lens, Edith Winters and Irene Buell presided at the punch bowl. Those present were Misses Grace Winters, Alice Healy, Lydia Browning, Mabel Morton, Ida Manuel, Emma Lens Anita Perry, Carrie Stanton, Kate only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composed entirely of ladies and only occasionally are the gentlemen allowed to the composition of the children and the children and the composition of the children and the childre

Dickerson, Norton, Strippler, Schwab, Gastrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stanton.

A goodly number of neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allen made them a pleasant impromptu surprise party at their home on West Fifteenth street Monday evening, it being their thirty-eighth wedding anniversary. The guests brought a profusion of flowers; refreshments were served, and the evening passed very pleasantly in social conversation. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Olshausen, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Whiffen, Mr. and Mrs. Hohert Steere, Mr. and Mrs. William McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. William Burgoyne, Mr. and Mrs. E. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. E. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Strong, Mrs. W. O'Donoughue, Mrs. M. W. Gardner, S. P. Mulford, L. Ashley and the Misses Hattle Nettleton, Ad. Comstock, Jeanetee Armstrong, Marion Armstrong, Mary L. O'Donoughue, Margie O'Donoughue, and Julia O'Dononghue. Robert Steere, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Burgoyne and Miss Comstock were formerly from the same town in Central New York, where Mrs. and Mrs. Allen resided before coming to Los Angeles, which added to the pleasure of the primary and preparatory departments of the Girls' Collegiate School yesterday afternoon at the school, Miss Ruth Bennen and Miss Irene Matas acted as young hostesses and the afternoon was davoted to games and dancing, and elaborate refreshments were served.

Mrs. T. W. Brown of West Twentyninth street entertained the members of the University of Southern California and a few friends at her home Friday evening. The pariors were decorated with sweet peas, evergreens and canantions. Guessing games were played by the guests. Miss Mary E. Plimpton won the first prize for proficiency in guessing. Refreshments were served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Prof. and Mrs. Alaird J. Stabler, Mr. and Mrs. Alaird J. Stabler, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Thomson, Prof. Paul Arnold, Mrs. Laird J. Stabler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Laird J. Stabler

Miss Frances Thomson, F. Lummis, Prof. M. E. Pilmpton, Prof. E. Minerva Cook.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.
Mrs. E. P. Clark will leave for San Francisco Wednesday. On her returnshe will be at home to her friends as usual at her home on West Twentythird street.

There will be a lawn party at the residence of Mrs. Ara Wilson, corner Downey avenue and Sichel street, for the benefit of the Church of the Epiphany Thursday evening, June 15.

Mrs. Loughborough and family, who have been in San Francisco, have returned and will spend a few weeks with Baltimore.

Surgeon-General Sternberg will be in the city about the 15th of this month, and will be a guest of his sister, Mrs. I. W. Phelp of No. 1542 Ingraham street.

The last meeting of the musical section of the Ebell will be held at Miss Adair's, No. 1039 West Twenty-first street, on Thursday, June 15, from a feet a delightful visit of five months with relatives in New York City.

Miss Maude Ryan has returned home after a delightful visit of five months with relatives in New York City.

Mrs. Loughborough and family of the Miller Cycle Company have decided to make this city their future home.

Mrs. Loughlorough and family of the Miller Cycle Company have decided to make this city their future home.

Mrs. Loughlorough and family of the Miller Cycle Company have decided to make this city their future home.

Mrs. Frances M. Vickery of North Marengo avenue has as guests for the summer her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Little of Centerville. Iowa. who is accompanied by her son.

Miss Mary R. Burdette, sister of Robertones to its friends from 2:30 o'clock to 10 in the evening on the occasion of the sevening have engaged cot-

her father, Chaplain Baldridge at the Baltimore.
Surgeon-General Sternberg will be in the city about the 15th of this month, and will be a guest of his sister, Mrs. I. W. Phelp of No. 1542 Ingraham street. The last meeting of the musical section of the Ebell will be held at Miss Adair's, No. 1039 West Twenty-first street, on Thursday, June 15, from 3 to 6 o'clock.
Miss Maude Ryan has returned home after a delightful visit of five months with relatives in New York City.
Messrs. E. R. Risden and Phil Baum spent Sunday at Redondo fishing.
Mrs. John W. Kemp has removed to No. 3006 Soultr Grand avenue, where she will be at home the first and third Wednesdays.
The Ruskin Art Club will open its rooms to its friends from 2:30 o'clock

Wednesdays.

The Ruskin Art Club will open its rooms to its friends from 2:30 o'clock to 10 in the evening on the occasion of the opening of the Music and Art building Monday.

Miss Marguerite Bowen gave party to a company of her young friends at her home, corner Fifth and State streets, Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Davies, Miss Rachel M. Davies and Edward W. Davies arrived this morning on the Santa Fé. They were aboard the steamer City of Paris which went ashore on the Manacle Rocks on the coast of England. They are stopping at Mrs. C. W. Evans's, No 533 Crocker street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Whomes of South Grand avenue, were pleasantly surprised Wednesday evening by the Sans-Souci Club. Cards and music were participated in, after which refreshments were served.

Mrs. Laura Geddes-Sheldon has just

freshments were served.

Mrs. Laura Geddes-Sheldon has just arrived from San Francisco, and is the guest of her cousin. Rev. Victor A. Henry of 542 South Hope street.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mendelsen of Phoenix, Ariz., are at Catalina for the summer.

the summer.

Mrs. W. E. Ruess will spend the summer in the East. She will visit Indiana, New York and Cambridge.

Charles P. Ritter of this city left Thursday for his home in Butler, Pa., where he will visit his mother until August 1.

The engagement of Miss Flora Davis of Anahelm to Max Jacobson of Santa Ana is announced.

The engagement of Miss Flora Davis of Anaheim to Max Jacobson of Santa Ana is announced.

The opening reception of the art studios in Blanchard's new hall will be held Monday evening. It will be an informal reception to the public, and will probably be largely attended by society and art lovers.

Frederick Steinway of the noted firm of Steinway & Sons of New York, accompanied by his bride, was a guest last week at the Van Nuys Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Steinway have left for the north, to make a tour of Canada and the Great Lakes. A compliment was paid Mr. Francisco, the artist, during Mr. Steinway's visit here, as he carried away with him one of his finest paintings.

Mrs. Kennedy and her daughter, Miss Myrtle Kennedy, have recently arrived from Chicago, and have taken summer apartments at the California Hotel. Miss Kennedy is an accomplished violinist.

Miss Kennedy is an accomplished violinist.

Invitations have been issued by T.
B. Burnett for the marriage of his
daughter. Miss Marie Burnett, to
Harry Turner. The wedding will take
place at the bride-elect's home on West
Washington street, next Wednesday
afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Miss Mayme Hadley of No. \$22 South
Alvarado street left Saturday morning
for Denver and Cclorado Springe, where
she will spend the summer, the guest
of Mrs. John H. Durbin and Mrs. T.
C. Whiteside.

Mr. and Mrs. Josef Rubo have removed to their residence, No. 2404 West
Seventh street, opposite Westlake
Park, where they will receive their
friends Wednesday.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY

re the gentlemen al-

Jessie Cook entertained a number of musical friends Thursday, evening at their residence on North Marengo ave-

their residence on North Marengo avetime.

Miss Sohis Rimpau entertained the
respective to the graduating classes.

Mrs. M. J. Rogers returned last
each fine the critical state of the control of the

her brother. Mrs. W. S. Fairman has taken a cottage at Avalon for the summer.

Many Pasadenans have engaged cottages at Catalina during July and Au-

tages at Catalina during July and August.

Mrs. C. H. Edwrds left Tuesday for Indianapolis for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Lukens are occupying their cottage in Bear Valley. They will be joined soon by Mrs. E. E. Jones and children.

Henry Ramel is in Yellowstone Park, where he will remain several weeks. Miss Nannie Russell of Beaver, Pa., is the guest of Mrs. Sarah Glasgy of North Raymond avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Mohr of East Colorado street left yesterday for Santa Monica for the summer.

Alfred Erskine, who has been in this city since October, left Friday for Racine, Wis.

E. O. Hull left yesterday for San Francisco.

Mrs. Frisble and Miss Cole left yes-

E. O. Hull left yesterday for San Francisco.
Mrs. Frisbie and Miss Cole left yesterday for Cromwell, Ct., for the summer.
Arthur F. Fuller and son of Seattle arrived Friday and are visiting Mr. Fuller's mother on North Los Robles evenue. Mr. Fuller was formerly one of Pasadena's principal business men. Rev. Wyllis Hill, D.D., who has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. A. S. Halsted, on South Euclid avenue, returned to San Rafael Friday.
J. R. Greer, Jr., and family returned Friday after a two weeks' visit at Redondo.

Friday after a two weeks' visit at Redondo.

Mort Kinney will leave Monday for Pittsburgh to accept a position. On Thursday evening he was given a farewell reception by a large number of his friends.

F. W. Emery and family of Orange Grove avenue have reomved for the summer to Mr. Emery's large ranch at Fullerton.

San Diego.

M RS. F. B. Cossett entertained the Amphion Club at her residence in Coronado Tuesday afternoon, the meeting being the last one of the season. MacDowell was discussed. Mrs. Arndt reading a very interesting paper on his work, and several of his compositions were rendered in a very charming manner, the chorus singing being especially fine.

Miss Guelina Baker returned Monday from a visit with friends in Orange.

Mrs. George F. Ruble left Tuesday for Dawson on the steamer Corona to spend the summer there with her husband, ex-Delegate Ruble.

Ralph Granger, through whose generosity San Diegons were enabled to hear the Knelsel Quartette, entertained Prof. Trevelyn Sharp, Mrs. May Cooksharp and Miss Otte Chew, Monday evening. The party occupied a loge at the concert given by the quartette.

H. A. Barraclough, Jr., of Los Angeles, and his bride are spending their honeymoon at Hotel del Coronado, having come down on the afternoon train Thursday.

A studio tea was given by Mrs. Anson P. Stephens at her home in Coronado Thursday afternoon. About fifty guests from San Diego and Coronado thronged the parlor and reception rooms, which were very attractively decorated. Miss Crocker, who has studied art abroad, read a very entertaining paper on "Student Life at Julien's," and the hostees and her husband, who are true artists, lent their experiences to make the occasion a very enjoyable affair.

Anaheim.

A DELIGHTFUL social event was a farewell reception tendered Miss Maud Taylor at the home of Miss Yorba at Yorba Monday evening. A large number of guests were present from this city and Fullerton.

The Ladies' Euchre Club was entertained Thursday afternoon at Back's Hall by Mrs. Smith of Santa Ana. Prizes were won by Mrs. Sandilands, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Adolph Rimpau.

Miss Sophia Rimpau entertained the Evening Social Club at cards and dancing Tuesday.

Mrs. M. L. Rogers returned last week from a visit with friends in the north.

Dr. and Mrs. Eddy entertained the County Medical Society at their home on Center street. Tuesday evening. Fourteen physicians were present from various points.

Miss Hicks of Riverside is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hanna.

San Bernardino.

Absolutely Pure Made from most highly refined grape cream of tartar. Makes pure, delicious,

wholesome food.

Beach Thursday to spend the summer, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Waring will spend the summer at Santa Monica.

G. H. B. WRIGHT has returned from Stanford University.
C. F. Walcott left Wednesday

from Stanford University.

C. F. Walcott left Wednesday for Kewanee, Ill.

Irvine M. Noble is home from Stanford, where he has recently graduated.

Mrs. H. T. Hison has returned from Chicago.

Mrs. G. W. Bowers, Miss Amy Smith and Miss Olive Haver left Monday for New York. From there they will sail for Europe.

Harvey Clark and daughter left last Saturday for Piqua, O.

Mrs. S. A. Houston and Mrs. Dora Williams, who have been visiting Mrs. J. J. Reeves all winter, left last week for Chicago.

Rev. S. H. Wheeler and Miss Wheeler of Compton are guest of Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Wells.

Miss Pearl Howe of Los Angeles is the guest of the Misses Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Vine of Albany, N. Y., arrived in this city last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cook left last Saurday for their home in Mason City, Iowa.

J. S. Miller, principal of the Crafton

J. S. Miller, principal of the Crafton school, left Saturday for Kansas.
D. R. Curtis returned Thursday from the University of California, having graduated from the academic devartment.

ing graduated from the academic department.

Mrs. Harriet Hale Crafts of Caldiand is visiting her mother, Mrs. Hale has the Terrace.

Rudolph Wiese left Friday for riagstaff and other points in Southern Arizona on an outing.

Henry Van Leuven and bride are back from a short honeymoon at Santa Barbara.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bailey are visiting friends in Los Angeles.

Santa Ana.

M RS. FRED RAFFERTY of North Main street gave a reception wednesday afternoon to a large number of her lady friends. She was assisted by Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Bristol. Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Boyd and Miss Garnett. Miss Eva Bradford has returned from a week's visit in Los Angeles and Pasa-

a week's visit in Los Angeles and Fasa-dena.
Miss Safely, sister of Mrs. John John-ston of North Main street, arrived last week from Iowa for an extended visit. The Misses Buell of South Main street entertained a few friends Tuesday.

The Misses Buell of South Main street entertained a few friends Tuesday evening.

Mrs. G. P. Hill of North Main street entertained a number of the grammargrade teachers in the public schools Wednesday evening.

Mrs. W. A. Richards of Los Angeles visited her daughter, Mrs. Fred Rafferty last week.

Mrs. Harry Hunt of Santa Barbara is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hunt of North Main street.

The Misses Diffenderfer of Tustin entertained at crokinole Thursday afternoon. Friends from Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin were present.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Padgham of Pomona visited friends in Tustin during the week.

Miss Kendrick of Downey is the guest of the Misses Head, west of the river, for a few days.

Miss Green of Los Angeles is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. D. Halladay.

Miss Idg. English returned Thursday from a menth's visit in Redlands. Miss English's sister, Mrs. White, accompanied her and will remain for the summer.

Capt and Mrs. H. T. Matthews cele-

summer.
Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Matthews cele-brated their eleventh marriage anniver-sary Wednesday evening by inviting in a few friends.
Miss Maud Nickey entertained friends at her home on North Bush street Fri-day evening.
Mrs. R. A. S. Wade and Mrs. I. N.

C. F. Conwell is visiting J. E. Bunker of Hemet for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Gildmacher celebrated their twenty-fifth marriage anniversary Friday evening.

A large number of young people participated in a "negligée ball" at Spurgeon's Hall Friday evening.

master Charles F. Schwan, at the home of W. H. H. Scott on Myrtle avenue. The wedding was a quiet one, being witnessed only by relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride and groom took the evening train for San Francisco, where they will spend their honeymon. Mr. and Mrs. Schwan will he at home to their friends on Wednesdays, after August 16, at No. 645 Gibbs street.

F. H. Bowling will leave soon for Big Rock Creek, on Mohave desert, where he has some copper-mine interests with Chauncey Bangham. Miss Amy Graves has returned from

Miss Amy Graves has returned from Yucaipe.

C. M. Waterman and family have arrived in Pomona from Kansas and will make their home here.

Monday evening Miss Eliza Hamlin entertained in honor of the 17th birthday of her sister, Edith, at the home of her grandfather, M. Baldridge, It was a surprise party, and the evening was spent in dancing and progressive games.

games.

The classes of '01 and '02 of the Pomona High School gave a reception to the teachers at Colonial Hall Friday

w. A. Bell is spending a few days at Catalina.

Ventura.

Invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss Kittle Carne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carne, of the Ojai Valley, to James S. Blackstock, son of Raliroad Commissioner and Mrs. N. Blackstock, which will be celebrated at the home of the birde-elect's parents Wednesday afternoon, June 14.

E. G. Crawford of St. Louis, is the guest of his nephew, A. R. Crawford, and will spend two months in this city. A. H. Barney and family left Tuesday for Newport Center, Vt., to spend the summer.

Mrs. Cora M. Clifford, vice-president

summer.
rs. Cora M. Clifford, vice-president
the Native Daughters' Grand Parand Miss Cora McGonigle leave
evening for Stockton to attend
annual meeting of the Grand Par-

THE Seniors of the High School are making very lively their last few weeks of high school life. Their friends, also, are doing much to make things lively for them. Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson gave the seniors a party early in the week, and Friday night the junior class entertained the seniors at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Stoddard. Preparations are being actively made for class day exercises to be held early next week.

Two weddings have been announced during the week and by a coincidence both of the gentlemen concerned are legal practitioners. Invitations were out Thursday for the wedding of W. G. Griffith and Miss Clara Hardy. This ceremony will take place Thursday, June 15. Jarret T. Richards' wedding is also announced. He is one of the best known members of the local bar, and has practiced law here since the early days. He will wed Miss Mary Lewis also of Santa Barbara.

Walter Harrison of Santa Barbara was married Wednesday to Miss M. C. Wylle. The bride and groom are now in San Francisco spending their honeymoon there.

Miss Lulu Cooper has returned from Boston, where she has been attending Miss Hersey's fashionable seminary. She will spend the summer here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cooper.

Dr. A. S. Heath, who has spent the

Cooper.
Dr. A. S. Heath, who has spent the winter here visiting his brother, Col. Russel Heath of Carpinteria, has gone to the Yosemite Valley. From that place he will go to New York, his old

Messrs J. L. and C. L. McFarland, who have spent the winter here, have gone for the summer to Santa Rosa. They will return in the fall and spend next awinter between this place and Pasadena. They are well known in

next winter between They are well known in both towns.

The alumni of this High School, class of '94, held a pleasant reunion Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Gertrude Diehl. There is no High School alumni association here, but the class of '94 proposes to organize one.

Santa Monica

M R. AND MRS. T. P. BUNNELL left town Thursday for Cripple Creek, Colo., where they will

spend the summer.

Mrs. George B. Dexter entertained at whist Tuesday evening in honor of the birthday anniversary of her sister.

Mrs. E. Henderson of San Francisco.

Mrs. J. Lesser and family of Winslow, Arlz., have taken a cottage on Fourth street for the summer.

Mrs. D. Lesser and son of Albuquerque, N. M., are guests of her sister, Mrs. A. Mooser. They will remain during the heated term.

g the heated term. and Mrs. G. L. Waring of River-Monica for the season.

Dave Jackson of Oakland was a guest of his nephew, A. E. Jackson, Wednesday and Thursday.

Redondo.

Redondo.

A SERIES of weekly plunge parties for the guests of the hotel was inaugurated Monday evening. It was followed by a chafing dish supper. The members of the South Side summer colony and the guests of the hotel had a musicale at the latter place Tuesday evening.

Mrs. and Miss Sargent of Pasadena have come to spend the season in their cottage on the bluff.

H. B. Alnsworth spent part of the week in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Campbell-Johnston of Alhambra spent the earlier part of the week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Warner at the hotel.

Miss Mattie Frenler of Prescott, Ariz., is visiting Mrs. James Braslin, who is spending the summer in Redondo.

Mrs. Charles F. Lummis and her

who is spending the summer in Redondo.

Mrs. Charles F. Lummis and her guest, Mrs. Richard Lund of New Mexico, visited the hotel Tuesday.

A sailing party on the Bonnie Bell has been arranged for Monday, and will be given by the young men at the hotel to their lady friends. Messrs. Norris. Wordsworth and Truesdell will act as hosts and the party will include Misses Solano, Sargent and Nelson, and Mrs. William Bartling.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hook and son of Los Angeles were among prominent visitors at the hotel fast week.

CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to Be Preseted at Today's Services. CHURCH OF THE UNITY.

Morning: Prelude, "Andante" (Merkel.) Male Octette "Abide With Me" (Flag-

Male Octette "Aside with Me" (Flag-ler.)
Anthem, "Jubilate" in A flat (Lan-sing)—C. M. Clark and chorus choir, Offertory Duet, soprano and bass (Rossini)—Mrs. Stivers and Mr. Hueb-

Postlude, March, "Leonora" (Raff.)
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Morning:
Children's day exercises by the Sunday-school, assisted by the choir, which will sing "Sometimes I Catch Sweet Glimpses," by C. H. Gounod. Eevening:
Opening. "God, Who Madest Earth and Heaven," by P. A. Schnecker.
"Gloria" (by W. Boyce.)
Offertory, "Savior, When Night Involves the Sky" (H. K. Shelley.)

Y.W.C. ASSOCIATION. A special choral service is to be given the Young Women's Christian As-

sociation this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A quartette consiting of Miss Gastren, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mr. Fallis and Mr. Cortelyou will present several numbers. The soloists will be Miss Joanna Williams and Clifford Smith. The full association orchestra of fourteen pieces, William H. Mead, director, will assist in the approximate.

(Grand Ave. near Twenty-third St.)
Morning: (Children's day.
Processional Hymn.
Anthem, "Jubilate Deo" (Tours.)
"Gloria" (Schilling.)
Offertory Solo, "I Think When I
Read That Sweet Story" (Davenant)—
Miss Adéle Stoneman.
Eevening:

Eevening:
Anthem, "Grant to Us, Lord, We Besech Thee" (Barnby.)
Offertory solo, "There is a Green
Hill" (Gounod)—Miss Ethel Graham. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

corner Sixteenth and Hill streets.) Morning:
Prelude in C minor (Rinck.)
"Gloria" (Danks.)
"God is Love" (Shelley.)
Response (Williams.)
Offertory, "Andante" (Schubert.)
Anthem, "Art 'Thou Weary; Art
Phou Languld" (Schnecker.)
Solo—Mr. Alexander.
Postlude (Rinck.)
Evening:
Prelude, Andante (Volkmar.)
Offertory, "Ave Maria" (Herold.)
Anthem, "Savior O'er Life's Troubled
Deep" (Bendel-Chittenden.)
Solo—Miss Williams.
Postlude, marche.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH. (Corner Hope and Eleventh streets.

Morning:
Organ prelude—Miss Landrum.
Quartette, "I Heard the Voice of
Jesus" (McDougal)—Miss Mary Belle
Daily, Mrs. E. Dehn Crepin, E. H.
Brown and R. P. Skilling.

Brown and R. P. Skilling. Gloria. Response, "Lord, We Approach Thy Mercy Scat" (Skilling.) Offertory, "O, Love Divine" (Nevin) —Mrs Crepin. Mrs Greym.
Evening:
Organ prelude.
Choir, "Benedice Anima Mea,"
(Shelley

Organ preduce. Choir, "Benedice Anima Mea," (Smith.)
Offertory, "Abide with Me" (Shelley)
—Mr. Skilling.
Visitors are welcome.
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"Gloria in Excelsis" (Gregorian.)
"Nunc Dimittis" (Barnby.)
Recessional, "For All the Saints"

Barnby.)
Organ postlude (Chase.)
Evening:
Processional, "Light's Abode"
Smart.)
Chorel service (Tallis.)
Psalter, "Magnificat," "Nunce Dimitis" (Anglican chants.)
Hymn, "Sing Alleluia Forth" (Monk.)
Offertory, "Eye Hath Not Seen,"
rom Gaul's "Holy City"—Mrs. H. L.
lyatt.

Hyatt.
Recessional, "The Day is Past and Over" (St. Anatolius.)
Organ postlude (W. F. Chase.)

Bailey-Bouell Wedding. The marriage of Miss Agnes Battelle Balley, eldesd daughter of Mrs. A. B. Balley of Stanley avenue, and the Rev. Benjamin Walter Bouell of Mani-Bailey of Stanley avenue, and the Rev. Benjamin Walter Boueil of Manitou, Colo., was solemnized Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock in St. John's Church. The Rt. Rev. Joseph H. John-son, assisted by Rev. B. W. R. Tayler, officiated at the service, which was followed by a nuptial celebration of the Holy Eucharist. The church was tastefully decorated with white marguerites and papyrus. The bride was gowned in white Landsdown, waist trimmed with mousseline de sole, over white silk, skirt en train, with long pointed overskirt festooned with chiffon bow knots. She wore a veil of tulle, fastened with orange blossoms. She was given away by her eldest brother, Roland B. Bailey. The bride was attended by two bridesmalds, her youngest sister, Miss Edith M. Bailey, and Miss Caroline Merryweather, gowned in lace swiss, with blue satin ribbons, and large leghorn hats, trimmed with white liberty silk and blue flowers. The groom was attended by his best man, Joseph H. Bailey. The ushers were Messirs. Francis L. Bailey and Earnest Merryweather. Waldo F. Chase presided at the organ, and played wedding marches and soft music during the ceremonies. A wedding breakfast was served at 11:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother. The guests were Rt. Rev. J. H. Johnson, Rev and Mrs. B. W. R. Tayler, Rev. W. H. Notton and Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Foshay. The newly-married pair left at 1:35 o'clock for an extended trip north. They will be at home in Manitou. Colo., where the groom is the rector of the Episcopal Church, after June 27.

Great Loss of Life and Property in the Provinces.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

Morning:
Organ prelude (W. F. Chase.)
Processional, "Ten Thousand Times
Ten Thousand" (Dykes.)
"Kyrle" (Mendelssohn.)
"Gloria Tibi" (Strainer.)
Hymn, "Who are These in Bright
Array?" (Haydn.)
Offertory, "Far from My Heavenly
Home" (Vincent.)
Sanctus (Stainer.)
Hymn, "O, Saving Victim" (Uglow.)

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, June 10.—[By Atlantic Cable.] A tornado yesterday swept over
San Pedro and Alarse, in the province
of Valladolid. About 150 houses were
destroyed, and there was great loss of
life. Ten bodies have already been recovered from the ruins. Toledo has
been visited by a great storm. The MADRID, June 10 .- [By Atlantic Cable.] A tornado yesterday swept over San Pedro and Alarse, in the province

REFRESHMENT SALE!

Good, Pure, Old and Wholesome Wines and Liquors at half price.

Call and Sample Them.

	van and Sample Them.	
Stein's Price	Sale Price Per Gal.	Sale Price Stein's Price Per Gai,
5-year-old Port,	37½c	8-year-old Angelica, \$1.00
8-year-old Port, \$1.00	50c	15-yr-old Angelica, \$1.50
15-year-o'd Port, \$1.50	75c	20-yr-old Angelica, \$2.25. \$1.25
20-year-old Port,	1 25	8-year-old Muscat, \$1.0050c
\$2.50 P 8-yr-old Sherry,	1.20	15-year-old Muscat, \$1.50
\$1.00	JUC	20-year-old Muscat, \$1.25
15-yr-old Sherry, \$1.50		50C 20C
20-yr-old Sherry. \$2.50\$	1.25	Sonoma Zinfandel, 75c 3712C

-	Stein's Price Per Gal.
	8-year-old Angelica, \$1.0050c
	15-yr-old Angelica, \$1.50
	20-yr-old Angelica, \$1.25
	8-year-old Muscat, \$1.0050c
	15-year-old Muscat, \$1.50
	20-year-old Muscat, \$2,50. \$1.25
	Sonoma Claret, 50c 25c

What remains of the Stein stock of bottled Whiskies, worth up to \$1,50 a bottle; your choice, while

at 600 per bottle

Store Open **Evenings Until** 9 o'clock.

Southern California Wine Co.,

Tel. M. 332.

220 W. Fourth St.

The Pleasure in a Piano



We sell all kinds of small standard reputation are instruments on easy pay- generally no higher than ments if you like.

Comes from tone, touch and durability.

Price is the second conbe after I use it five years?"
Is the question, If you

Chickering or "Matchless Shaw"

We can guarantee your purchase for almost any length of time. Another: Our prices on Pianos of you are asked to pay for

varnish and a gilt name.

Southern California Music Co...

216-218 W. Third St., Bradbury Bldg.

LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO. CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERIES, 225-227-229 South Broadway. OPPOSITE CITY HALL





Old Hickory Chairs....

The finest and most durable porch and lawn furniture ever made. They are stylish, handsome and comfortable. The seats and backs are plaited from the inner growth hickory bark. The frame itself is made of well seasoned second growth hickory saplings. We show eighteen different patterns in settees, chairs and rockers, Chairs from \$2,00 to \$6,50, rockers from \$2.50 to \$7.00,

Our line of painted furniture for porch and lawn is now complete for the summer. Glad to have you come in and look at it any time,

Tomorrow morning we place on sale a beautiful line of Belt Buckles which have heretofore sold from 50c to \$1,50 each. The styles are oxidize, Roman gold, silver, plain or jeweled in exquisite designs. Your choice of any at 35c. Best selections made for those who order by mail.



Geneva Prices on Repair Work.

Watches Cleaned75c
New Main Spring
New Roller Jewel 50c
New Case Spring50c
New Hands put on
New Crystal put in10c
Clocks Cleaned 25c and 85c
Riags made smaller 250
Plain Rings soldered 25c
Set Rings soldered 25c and 50c
Stones Reset
Ring mountings made to order for all size stones, warranted solid gold
All

All repair work guaranteed

Our New Refractometer.

In order to give our customers the best possible optical service we have just added to our other scientific aparatus one of these magnificent instruments. It dilates the pupil of the eye without the use of drugs. It enables us to make the most thorough and scientific examination of the eye. If you have any doubts about your eyes at all do not delay, come to us and let us make an exam charge for that. If you need glasses we will supply you with just exactly what you ought to have at prices that will be money in your pocket.

Geneva Prices on Optical Goods.

We sell eye glasses cheaper than any other house in the trade.

Rimless smoked glasses..... Nickle eyeglass frames.....35c up Solid gold frames\$2.00 Gold filled eyeglass frames,

warranted ten years \$1.50 Best gold filled mounting, warranted ten years, fitted with glasses complete Solid gold mountings, different

styles..... Rimless eyeglasses, best lenses
fine nickle mounting......\$2.00 Rimless eyeglasses, best lenses Out of town people should send for our free examination card.

Geneva Watch 305 South Broadway -- Near Third.



First-class Optical Repairing.

O. L. WUERKER, 229 South Spring St. **********************

NOTICE!

Take notice, that all persons are forbidden to hunt, shoot, discharge firearms or camp on the Tejon, Liebre, Los Alamos and Castac grants, or any other lands belonging to me; and are also forbidden to cut or haul off any wood or drive any stock upon or through my lands. Any and all persons violating the above will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. MARY. E. BEALE,

Per R M, Pogson, her attorney

All business men understand that to do business one must advertise.



Flexible Rubber Dental Plates

over gold plates, being much lighter and thinner.

These plates are flexible, only a trifle shicker than heavy writing paper, fit closer and adhere better to the roof of the mouth. Particles of food and small seeds cannot get under them. They will last longer, are stronger than any others, and will not break as they will give first, being flexible. Once tried none other will be desirable. Dr. Schiffman's own process, brought to the notice of the public by him only, and made ONLY by us. A perfect fit guaranteed in every case of plate, work.

Persons having trouble with their plates or in having plates fitted, are invited to call and consult us.

Beware of Cheap Imitators

Beware of Cheap Imitators and, Professional Jealousy.

It is Folly to Pay Higher Prices Than Ours

For fine Dental Work. Our modern methods enable us to do the very best dental work of all kinds without pain, as prices within the reach of all. Our Guarantee is Good. We refer you to the Merchants' National Bank and people we have done work for. EXTRACTING FREE when beat plates are ordered. ALL our work is guaranteed to be the very best. None better on he had anywhere, no matter how much your pay. Consultation and examination free. Lady attendants for ladies and children Open evenings and Sunday 4-moons.

See our display of Modern Dental Work at our entrance. Schiffman Dental Co.,

We still have a very large assortment of

turniture, Carpets, Draperies

At closing out prices. Special attention given to shades. TWO SPECIALS.

Elegant Birdseye Maple Set, \$62.50 Silk Bracotelle, worth \$150.00; JOHN J. FAY, Jr., Trustee. 345-347 S. Spring Street.



Columbia . \$40 to \$50 \$30 to \$35 Vidette MAUPT, SVADE & CO., 604 South Brown

THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly,

H. G. OTIS...... President and General Manager.
HARRY CHARDLER.....Vice President and Assistant General Manager. L. E. NOSHER Wanaging Editor. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER Secretary

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway. Washington Bureau—46 Post Building. Eastern Agents-Williams & Lawrence, 59 Tribune Bldg., New York; 87 Washington st., Chicago

The Los Augetes Times

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED

AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

NEARLY 800,000 COPIES A MONTH. Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

provements."

by the Federal government, for flood protection, and to save for use in aid

of navigation and irrigation the flood

waters which now run to waste and cause overflow and destruction, as rec-ommended in the report of Col. Hiram M. Chittenden, and we urge the sdop-

tion of the recommendations of this re

port as to the construction of storage reservoirs in the arid regions as a part of the national policy of internal im-

More than this, Mr. Whitmore of

St. Louis also introduced two additional resolutions, one favoring forest

preservation and the other Federal

reservoir construction. These resolu-

tions had been adopted by the Na

tional Board of Trade, at its last an-

nual meeting, and were both adopted

"Resolved, that appreciating the value

of a system of improvement on the navigable water-ways of the Missis-sipi and Ohio basins for irrigating and

making productive vast areas of arid lands for the continued improvement of these rivers for transportation pur-poses, and diminishing the destructive

power of floods, we recommend that the government continue the construc-tion of reservoirs under the direction

of competent engineers, until a better

and further, to retain control of all navigable waters and cede no rights to private parties or companies that might interfere with the systematic

In the face of such resolutions as

these there can be no excuse for the

sending out of a dispatch such as that

quoted above. There could be no pur-

pose in sending it out except to weaker

the Federal storage reservoir policy,

as advocated by the Irrigation Con-

gress. The statement in the dispatch

that \$200,000,000 was asked for, is on

its face a manifest misstatement. No

such sum was or is asked for. The

recommendations of the Chittenden re-

port, which the resolution stands on

and refers to, are that one-seventh of

each River and Harbor Bill should b

devoted to this purpose. Were this

policy adopted, the waters saved would

reclaim and sell more than enough

government land to cover the outlay

be thrown away by giving it to the

States and Territories, as advocated by

stead of "cession to States." This is

the policy for which the Irrigation

Congress is contending. In substance

as shown by the Irrigation Congress

resolutions, indorsed and adopted by

Wichita, the policy on which those two

congresses have united is that the Fed-

eral government shall build storage

reservoirs as internal improvements;

lease all the grazing lands and collect

the revenues and expend them in the

construction of State irrigation works,

leaving the title in the Federal gov

ernment until actual settlement; that

wherever necessary the Federal gov-ernment should build the irrigation

works to reclaim the arid public lands,

and favoring State cession "only upon

conditions so strict that they will in-

sure the settlement of such lands by

actual settlers in small tracts and ab-

solutely prevent their monopoly in

large bodies under private ownership."

The resolution embodying these

strict conditions was passed by the

Phoenix session of the Irrigation Con

gress, and again passed at the Chey

troduced in the Trans-Mississippi Con-

gress at Wichita by George H. Max-

well of California, with the other Ir-

"Resolved, that the general govern

ment should, by Congressional act, re-linquish jurisdiction and ownership of

the arid lands, and cede them to the

States and Territories wherein they

are situated, and this congress requests the Congress of the United States to pass

the proper act ceding the arid lands to

the States and Territories in which

This resolution was not adopted, but

the resolution of the Irrigation Con-

gress, as to cession under stringent re-

strictions and conditions, introduced

by Mr. Maxwell, was adopted, without

the change of a word, by the Trans-Mississippi Congress, and the dispatch

above referred to is manifestly erro-

neous when it states that "the result

was conceded to be a virtual victory

sissippi Congress now stands on the

same plank with reference to State ces-

stands on, and has stood on, ever since

the Phoenix session of the Irrigation

Congress, held in December, 1896

where there was introduced and car-

ried on the floor of the congress this

same resolution, imposing these stringent conditions on State cession.

The contest in the Trans-Mississippi

sion that the Irrigation Congres

for Gov. Murphy," The Trans-Mi

rigation Congress resolution. Gov. Murphy of Arizona introduced

the following resolution:

enne session last September, and in-

the Trans-Mississippi Congress

Gov. Murphy, "Cession to settlers" in

reservoirs, unless the land should

prosecution of this great work."

system shall have been discovered

by the Trans-Mississippi Congress The reservoir resolution was as fol-

Last Week, 182,930.

The circulation of the Los ANGELES Times during the week ended Saturday June 10, 1899, was 182,930 copies, as Sunday, June 4...... 34,930 Monday, June 5...... 23,550 Tuesday, June 6...... 23,520 Wednesday, June 7 23,460 Thursday, June 8...... 23,370 Daily average 26,133

INFORMATION FOR THE COMING EDU-

In this issue of THE TIMES is printed a mass of descriptive matter about Los Angeles and other timely and useful information prepared for the special benefit of the visiting delegates to the National Educational Association. whom we are soon to have with us in large numbers

Los Angeles friends of the comins teachers will do well to see to it that today's issue is sent where it will do the most good. Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be had at the counter; price 5 cents.

FOUR PARTS.

The Sunday Times of this date again consists of four parts, including the Illustrated Magazine Section. Part III (8 pages) is the "Liner" sheet, and contains, besides, much fresh and interesting local news. Secure all the parts.

AGAINST STATE CESSION. In discussing the question of irrigat-ing the arid lands of the West, which question has come prominently to the front during the past few years, the only important difference of opinion arises from the small minority, who urge that these lands should be ceded the Federal government to the States and Territories in which they are located. A leading advocate of this policy in the West is Mr. Murphy. the energetic and enterprising Governor of Arizona. THE TIMES has taken strong ground against such policy, we believe would prove disastrous to those who are looking for homes in the West, although it would Soubtless serve to enrich a few speculators. As showing the danger of entrusting the handling of such public plunder to State Legislatures, it is only necessary to point to the personnel and record of the recent California body. What sort of a chance would the people have had, if to that Legislature d been entrusted the disposition of the government land in California, no matter what nominal restrictions might have been provided for?

Those who have given close study to this question, and are not person ally interested in a solution that is adverse to the public interest, believe that the cession of the arid lands to the States would be destructive of the best interests of the States themselves, resulting in the lands passing into private ownership in immense tracts. creating land monopolies as detrimental to development as the old Mexican grant system, and that, in short is would retard the reclamation and settlement of the arid West for genera tions, if not forever.

At the close of the recent Trans Mississippi Congress, in Wichita, a dispatch was sent out and published the press throughout the country to the effect that Gov. Murphy had won a victory, and carried his point, in securing a resolution favoring the ces sion of arid lands to the States and Territories. The resolutions of the Trans-Mississippi Congress and the record of its proceedings, as published in the Wichita local papers, do no bear out the press dispatch, to the efaction taken had been "that the in the nature of a compromise in com mittee, rather more favorable to the out-and-out cession of arid lands to the States than to the construction of storage reservoirs by Federal aid, for which \$200,000,000 was asked. Previ ous statements that the resolution nassed an unqualified indorsement of the storage reservoir plan are to This is more than confirmed

by THE TIMES. we read the resolutions, it would be hard to understand how they could made any more sweeping in favor Federal storage reservoirs. The ans-Mississippi Congress at Wichita orsed and adopted in full, word for ord, the resolution of the National ion Congress, which was as fol-

by direct personal information received

"We favor the preservation and de-dopment of our national resources by a construction of storage reservoirs

fought out to the end between those advocating absolute State cession, led by Gov. Murphy, on the one hand, and those advocating the policy of the Irrigation Congress as a whole, led by George H. Maxwell, who was supported by such leading members of the Irrigation Congress as I. D. O'Donnéll of Montana, chairman of the Executive Committee; L. W. Shurtleff of Ogden. Col. H. B. Maxson of Nevada, R. W. Tansill of New Mexico, Thomas Knight of Kansas City and others who strongly urge the advantage to be gained by the policy for which the Irrigation Congress is working.

There could be no more positive evidence of the complete success of those who fought to bring about this complete harmony between the Irriga-Congress and the Trans-Missis sippi Congress than the fact that the atter adopted the Irrigation Congress resolution with the following pre-

"Resolved, that the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress indorses the following resolutions which embody the resolutions and policy advocated by the National Irrigation gress as to a national and State irrigation policy for the reclamation of arid America.

Here, again, the falsity of the dispatch referred to above crops out. The dispatch says "this fight was the feature of the congress, as it indicated the growing divergence in interest between the Trans-Mississippi Congress and the National Irrigation Congress, which latter represents sixteen States and Territories and is in

the sole interest of irrigation." There could be no "growing" diverzence of the Trans-Mississippi Congress where these problems have been considered, and there could have been at this session no more complete and perfect "convergence" than that which as taken place. The two congresses have come together entirely, and are in perfect harmony. On this fact the people of the West are congratulated.

Again, the statement in this dispatch that the National Irrigation Congress represents sixteen States and Territories is misleading. The Irrigation Congress is a national body, made up of delegates from every State in the

It is apparent that the dispatch was not sent out from Wichita without a purpose, and that those who, like Gov. Murphy, still advocate the policy of absolute State cession, are the most serious obstacles in the way of the adoption of the broad policy of the Irrigation Congress-the reclamation of the arid regions and the great prosperity that would flow from it to all sections of the West and to all branches of business throughout the United States Arizona has more to gain from the adoption of the Irrigation Congres policy than any other State or Terri-Its inauguration would start tide of immigration into that Territory, which would transform its deserts into fertile fields, and make it a populous and prosperous State in less han ten years. Every Western State and Territory, particularly Arizona, should stand by the Irrigation Congress and its wise policy.

The present age is one in which the pest culture to be obtained is needed by the masses, an age when the great roblems which are to dominate the future are being thrust upon us and are demanding our attention. As civilization progresses everything changes We are not satisfied today with what contented us yesterday, because we do not stand today where we stood the day before. There is always an unward tilt in the path which is pursued by civilized nations, and the demands upon the individual are always increasing. If it were not so, even national life would stagnate and grow monotonous, for what is national life but the aggregate of individual life?

Perhaps in no one respect has the world grown more noticeably wiser than in its recognition of the needs "As the twig is bent, of childhood. the tree is inclined," is no longer regarded an idle adage, but one fraught with the most intense and important meaning, and which emphasizes the truth of that other saying, "The boy is the father of the man;" and intelligent philanthropy concerns itself not so much today with attempted reforms the proper training of the child.

"An ounce of prevention is worth pound of cure," says our wise nine-teenth century philosophy, and it accordingly proceeds to act upon this principle, recognizing the incipient manhood of the child, and the importance of its being properly trained for sefulness in the realm of citizenship. How different are our schools today from what they were fifty years ago; how much broader their and how much more comprehensive the whole educational plan. He who wisely trains the child draws from all the resources open to him. Nature and the events which are daily trans piring before him in the life of the naion are great object-lessons from which valuable instruction is continually being drawn. The influence which of character is being more and more fully appreciated as a powerful fac-tor to that end. There were those who lived years ago, minds which were in advance of their time, who were impressed with the fact. Emerson said that"All natural leaders come from the country, and their children must go back to learn the secrets of their fathers' power;" while Victor Hugo made the statement that "Woods and fields make the education of all great men," and Humbolt asserted that "The specific work of civilization is to get the individual out of the mass and to

exalt personality.' And here in California especially Nature is a grand teacher, and she wooes the child to a broad, free life out of doors, companioning him with

Congress was squarely made, and almost cloudless skies, with grand mountains, the great sea, and eternal blossoming and fragrance, and when the young life of today in this State shall graduate into manhood, we shall have a right to look for broader statesmanship and a nobler advance in the mor alities of civilization than have hith erto been ours, for every department of education has been broadened, and the child in the schoolroom is better taught than ever before, and nature, as he leaves the classroom, is every day supplementing the lessons learned there, for his life is passed almost wholly out of doors when school hours are over, and the ten thousand voices of Nature are forever pouring fresh truths into his soul.

Another element in favor of the rising generation in this country is the grand lesson in patriotism, and great needs of humanity which the past year has taught. As we have emerged from a pure nationality into the greatness of imperial strength, a recognized world-wide power, the needs of weaker peoples have appealed to us as never before, and the question has been borne in upon the nation, has this great, free people, enjoying all the blessings of liberty, the most highly favored of all civilized lands, no duty to perform toward the less favored of the race? The clumsy wheels of barbarism have rumbled slowly in our ears while we rode onin the swift chariot of progress into the daylight of a better future Shall we ride alone or shall we lend a guiding rein to the slow and halting steeds of superstition? In the dusk of half-savagery we see peering at us millions of dark-browed faces. hear the voices of the needy and helpless. The great lessons of humanity and human brotherhood are being im. pressed upon us and our children, and the future is calling to them to take heed. Our children are learning lessons new to Americans, the great lesson that we must not stand passive and isolated among the nations when the loud call of civilization is, "onward?" and the lesson that man is everywhere our trother, all of us the children of one Father, the Maker and Preserver of us all.

The weather in the Eastern States ontinues to be something too awful for the normal human being to endure On Friday last, in New York, the mercury in the glass registered 91 deg., in Washington it went 6 deg. higher; in Norfolk, Va., Charlotte, N. C., and Augusta, Ga., it was 98 deg. In New York there were fifty-two deaths from the heat in two days and in Philadelphia four, besides a large number of prostrations. During all this time the weather in California has been ideally beautiful. The mornings are perfect tion these days, the afternoons "just right" and the nights cool, balmy and fragrant. Why people should con-tinue to swelter and die when here is "a land that is fairer than day," with climate in carload lots, thrown in, is a conundrum that it is impossible to

The effort that is being made, by certain interested parties, to prevent the city from owning its own electric light distributing system, is of itself a good reason why the city should take that step. The statement that the the purpose is an attempt to defeat the municipal ownership of water is transparent twaddle. By owning its own poles and wires, the city would within five years or less, the \$160,000 needed for the purpose.

The San Roque placers in Lower California are turning out much as did the diggings reported in Trinity county, this State, some months ago in being a big thing for the dealers in supplies and the transportation companies, and the most of the "diggings" is in the pockets of the prospectors. In chasing mining rumors it is well to let some other fellow do it, as has been demonstrated so many times in the past that to mention it is like repeating a thrice told tale

The Lower California gold excitement has turned out to be only a brief flash in the pan. It is now state that the daily earnings per man only run from 50 cents to \$2. Those who took the advice of THE TIMES, and waited before rushing off to Lower California, have reason to congratulat themselves.

If Capt. Dreyfus is spared the ordeal of being placed upon horesback and made a popular idol of the mercurial French people for a day or two, he may consider himself fortunate. That he will at least outrank Maj. Marchand when he gets back to Paris is altogether likely.

The Democrats having discovered that the anti-trust issue is Republican doctrine, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat suggests that "the situation demands another conference and Jeffersonian banquet." If the situation could be met by anything so simple as a gab-fest and a feed the Democrats would be supremely happy, but, alas, there are complications beyond the reach of the wagging jaw and the knife of

Gen. Charles King thinks the situation in Luzon will improve after one thorough defeat has been administered to the Filipinos, but how to catch up with them, in order to do this, is not entirely clear. What we seem to need over there is an army with wings, or else an enemy with less facile legs.

In regard to the proposed expenditure of \$200,000 for a new High School building, regarding which THE TIMES had something to say a few days ago including nearly six hundred pupils was removed from the High School building, where it does not belong, and if the nearby Sand-street school building should be utilized for High School purposes, there would be ample

accommodations for High School pupils for many years to come. In view of these facts, in addition to those already presented, it is specially desirable that the City Council should seg-regate the High School from the other school bonds, so that voters may ex-press their opinion on each proposition separately.

It is quite interesting to read the predictions regarding the late Coney Island boxing match, that are coming in at this time from fight sharps, as printed in the newspapers throughout the country. They are impressive of the fact that if a man's foresight was as good as his hindsight, he could quit working. Fitzsimmons not only had the long end of the betting behind him, but sporting writers and other "exwere almost unanimous in predicting his success. In the world of the prize ring as well as in all the other "worlds," one man's guess is about as good as another's, if not bet-

Thomas Gardiner, who had a hand, for a day, in bringing this journal into the world in December, 1881, is dead in San Diego at an advanced age. He was a thrifty Scotchman, a California pioneer, a long-time publisher, a man of family and affairs, and a gentleman of the old school.

The Philippine Peace Commission will do well to confine its labors, for the present, to holding balls and receptions. Our soldiers will win fights, if for the time being the commission will but consent to woo the noncombatants with the gentle arts of dance ing and dining.

The tactics of the Filipinos in discarding their soldier garb and appear-ing as humble tillers of the rice fields, when closely pursued, leads us to be-lieve that they must have been read-ing up on the way Col. John S. Mosby's "troops" did business during our civil

The Fort Wayne Journal has made the startling discovery that Col. Bryan "is not for a day, a year or a decade; but for all time." Those Chicago fellows must have given the colonel a tremendous dose of the goat juice elixer we are wont to read about.

What will happen at the horse race in Paris today remains to be seen, but chances are that the lesson given the Royalists a week ago will prove quite sufficient to insure the preservation of the peace, as well as the craniums of the aforesaid.

Here comes the Memphis Commer cial Appeal bearing advice to Mr. Jeffries of Los Angeles, to have his slats macadamized for the 9th of June and lo, it was the other fellow who needed the attention of the paving gang. "It is human to err."

According to the testimony against the Standard Oil Company, brought out by the Industrial Commission at Washington, that concern has the ability to give lessons to the wretch who "stole pennies from a dead 'nig-ger's' eyes."

The Democracy certainly ought to be in favor of expansion, for if there is any one thing that that party needs more than another, it is just that. For further particulars consult election re-

It is a good thing to have sand in you, but, as the Kansas City Star suggests, the flavor of it is not improved even when taken with strawberries. It is much more agreeable to be born

We frequently hear about Repub lican discord in Ohio, but the way they manage to get together on election day is almost invariably a terror to the enemy, as may have been frequently no-According to London advices, Oom

Paul Kruger is to be given an ultimatum. Just what he will do with that sort of a thing is going to be the most interesting part of the transac-Although Strauss, the watz king, is

no more, the swing of his music is

likely to linger so long as instruments of brass and reeds and strings are played upon by the children of men. Those Chicago inventors of goat juice ought to try their extract on

the Populist party, which stands in such sore need of a rejuvenator that the situation is positively painful. It is reported that South Carolinans

may now buy whisky across the border and real estate along the edge of the State is therefore advancing in price, no doubt, by leaps and bounds. To expect the Democrats, who never

could be trusted, to correct the trusts, is to show much more faith than the American people have concealed about their persons. The cruiser Boston is en route to San Francisco, so California may at least welcome Admiral Dewey by

proxy, and that, too, some time before he arrives. Chicago has a new phonetic-spelling novement, but the smelling movement of the Chicago River continues, as

heretofore, to outclass all competitors. tration of the fact that the man who said "Out of sight, out of mind," did not know what he was talking about

Although Admiral Dewey has had the Olympia painted white, that gal-lant ship will paint a red streak more than half way around the world.

Gen. King says: "The American volunteer is a fine soldier because he is a fine man." This is both a fine compliment and a bright epigram.

The popular saying may now be elaborated into "Shut up like a du Clam."

*************** Questions of Law.

IThis department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "Res Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Marticled Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered by mail without charge if standing to the farm in Kansas. This family on the farm in Kansas. This family consisted of a wife and five children, the youngest 16 and 19 years of age, the other three over 21 years of age, J. G. writes: A man past middle age came here for his health and left his family on the farm in Kansas. This family consisted of a wife and five children, the youngest 16 and 19 years of age, the other three over 21 years of age. He has lived in Los Angeles over two years, has registered and is a voter. He works as a laborer when his health permits. He earns very little.

er husband does may constitute a de settion and become a ground for divorce. You can sell the farm, but not so as to destroy her right to dower in case of your death. You can deed it subfect to that interest. If you should outlive her she would have no claim. The purchaser could take possession at

The purchaser could take possession at once.

D. D. writes: A man employes a lawyer to bring suit to collect a debt for labor performed. The lawyer is paid the money he said it would cost. There is a judgment allowed the plaintiff. The lawyer claims he filed a judgment lien on the same property that some of the work was on, he being paid for the same. Then he receives money to foreclose on property. About a week later he said there were other claims on the place (both plaintiff and lawyer knowing of them before,) and the parties wanted to trade the property. He released the plaintiff's claim and filed it on something they traded for, he not knowing what or where it was. There is doubt of his having filed a lien on the first property. It has been a case of film flam from the start. Did he receive that last money under faise pretenses or did he get it lawfully; he giving his receipt, stating plainly what it was paid for?

If you have suffered any damage from the negligent or tinskillful act of the attorney or if there is an overcharge beyond your agreement with him, he is liable to you for it; and is also listed to be disbarred for malpractice. An attorney is under am imperative obligation to treat his client with the umost good faith, and manage the affair entrusted to him with reasonable diligence and skill.

Anonymous writes: (1.) Please inform me: I rent a house

Anonymous writes: (1.) Please inform me: I rent a house by the month, and I pay my rent in advance and water rent in same way—50 cents for outside and 50 cents for inside. There is some fruit on the place and I pay the water rent for use on that fruit and have worked the past two months to get these fruit trees in good shape. The party I rent from is about to sell the house to another party. How long can I hold the house before the second party can put me out? I want to stay dntil December by paying the same rent right along. When the time is up who is to pay the expense of putting me out?

On your statement the term of your lease expires at the end of each month; but you have a right to the fruit, which is actually ripe at the end of the month. Only till the end of the current month, is the time you can hold the house before being put out. You would have to pay the costs of being put-out. Perhaps the purchaser would allow you to remain until December.

A. H. B. asks: Is it necessary for a

A. H. B. asks: Is it necessary for a woman to live apart from her husband a certain length of time in order to secure a divorce or could she sue for a divorce immediately on leaving him provided she had lived in the same house with him but had occupied a separate apartment for a year past? Or could a woman sue her husband for separate maintenance withhot getting a divorce?

The mere living apart never entitles any one to a divorce. If one deserts, a woman sue her husband for separate maintenance without getting a divorce?

The mere living apart never entitles any one to a divorce. If one deserts, the other can obtain a divorce on that ground, but the deserter cannot. There is no separate maintenance statute in California. There are such statutes in some other States.

Seventeen years ago A bought a small tract of land. An irrigating ditch ran along one side of the land used jointly by the owner of the land to irrigate his land, and the water company to convey water to adjoining land. How long the ditch had been used by either or both parties I do not know, but evidently for several years. A short time after A purchased the land the water company ceased using it, but it has always been used by A. Some six or seven years ago in dividing Some six or seven years ago in dividing an adjoining piece of land a survey made by a private surveyor shows the ditch to be partly over the line. While known to all the partles in interest at the time of survey no demand has ever been made for its removal. Un-

ever been made for its removal. Under the circumstances what are A's legal rights to the ditch? Can he now be made to remove it, either by former owners or subsequent purchasers?

He cannot. In any event he is fully protected by the statute of limitations from any sort of action against him in reference to it.

from any sort of action against him in reference to it.

J. B. D. wries: A dies intestate, leaving some real estate and personal property. B holds a due promissory note for money loaned to A. Can B take letter of administration for A's property, if the wife of A or other relatives failed to administrate said estate or is the public administrate ronly entitled by law to administrate the same? What is the law of limitation for the heirs to apply for letter of administration?

The order of administration in California is as follows: First, the surviving husband or wife or some competent person whom he or she may request to have appointed; second, the children; third, the father or mother; fourth, the brothers; fifth, the sisters; sixth, the grand children; seventh, the next of kin entitled to share in the distribution of the estate; eighth, the Public Administration; ninth, the creditors; tenth, any person legally competent. A surviving partner cannot administer in any event. But letters of administration must be granted to any applicant though it appears that there are other persons having better rights to the administration when such persons fail to appear and claim the issuing of letters to themselves.

The above law is exceedingly awkward in not providing a period within which each order must apply for letters. There is no statute prescribing te time (34 Cal., 587.) All is hapharard. The only way is to wait a reasonable time, say six months, and then apply if appointment has not been made.

T. M. P. writes: A number of lots

T. M. P. writes: A number of lots were transferred to me in payment for a debt. On one of these lots was a mortgage held by a third parry. I accepted the lot with the others (a deed being given) not thinking of any trouble in consequence. I find this lot is of but little value and heavily mortgaged. Can the third varty foreclose, get out a deficiency judgment, attach my property and make me pay this debt?

get out a denciency judgment, attach my property and make me pay this debt.

The holder of the mortgage can foreclose on the lot, but is comined to that. He cannot hold you for any decease.

MEN WITH MILLIONS. List of Those Whom Fortune

[Sinsley's Magazine:] Here's a list of fifty persons in the United States with fortunes so large as to be "be-yond the dreams of avarice:" Increase in value of land: William Waldorf Astor of New York. John Jacob Astor of New York. Mrs. William Astor of New York. Mrs. William Astor of New York. Mrs. Hetty Green of New York. Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York. Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston. Building and operating railroads and speculations in railway shares: Russell Sage of New York. Collis P. Huntington of New York. Collis P. Huntington of New York. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York. Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York. George W. Vanderbilt of New York.

Tork.

George W. Vanderbilt of New York.

William C. Whitney of New York.

John I. Blair of New Jersey.

Mrs. William D. Sloan of New York.

In producing, refining and selling pe-

roleum:
John D. Archbold of New York.
Henry M. Flagler of New York.
John H. Flagler of New York.
H. H. Rogers of New York.
William Rockefeller of New York.
John D. Rockefeller of New York.
Oliver H. Payne of Cleveland.
In commerce and subsequent investments:

In commerce and subsequent investments:

James M. Constable of New York.
Henry G. Marquand of New York.
Joseph Milbank of New York.
Joseph Milbank of Chicago.
L. Z. Leiter of Chicago.
Potter Palmer of Chicago.
Adrian Iselin of New York.
In sugar refining:
H. O. Havemeyer of New York.
Claus Spreckels of San Francisco.
John E. Searles of New York.
In banking and other investments:
Darus O. Mills of New York.
J. Pierpont Morgan of New York.
By inheritance and from the telehone:

tc.;
J. B. Haggin of California.
J. B. George Hearst of San Francisco.
John W. Mackay of San Francisco.
W. A. Clark of Montana.
Marcus Daly of Montana. In iron and steel: Andrew Carnegie of New York. In steamboat, river and lake

ortation:
Alfred Van Santvord of New York.
H. M. Hanna of Cleveland.
In packing meats:
Philip D. Armour of Chicago,

[San Bernardino Times-Index:] The Los Angeles Times will please take no-tice that the City Trustees have read for the first time an ordinance prohibiting singing or the playing of any musical instrument in a saloon, also prohibitinstrument in a saloon, also prohibit-ing the running of slot machines on Sunday. San Bernardino is not a wide-

The Los Angeles Times never misses

The Los Angeles Times never misses an opportunity to try and injure out city. Now it is joshing us in a coarse way about being a wide-open city. San Bernardino is not a wide-open city. Even if it was it would ill become the Los Angeles pot to call the San Bernardino kettle black.

A wide-open city is one where saloons are wide open seven days in the week and twenty-four hours each day, where little, if any, license is charged, where no restrictions are placed on the saloon, where illegal gambling games are openly conducted and vice has full sway. Such is not the case here.

The Judge Market. [Atlantic:] In New York, Tammany Hall received, in 1890, \$10,000 from its candidate for te Superior Court in the city of New York, says Frank Gaylord

candidate for the Superior Cook in the June Atlantic; in 1891, \$6500 from its candidate for the Supreme Court, and \$10,000 from its candidate for the Court of Common Pleas; in 1895, \$5000 from its candidate for the Court of Common Pleas; in 1895, \$5000 from its candidate for the Court of Common Pleas; in 1895, \$5000 from its candidate for the Court of General Sessions, and \$5000 from its candidate for the Court of General Sessions, and \$5000 from its candidate for the Supreme Court.

The contribution need not be called the purchase price of the office. It is evidently obligatory upon the candidate by reason of his acceptance of the nomination. Being under obligation to his party for one of its most honored gifts, he manifests his gratitude by becoming one of its most generous supporters. Even in office his seal does not fiag. He participates in party councils and takes the stump on political campaigns. The faithful party councils and takes the stump on political campaigns. The faithful servant and generous supporter of his party, he is rewarded with a renomina-tion at the end of his term.

Is this where they make newspapers,
An' be you bose o' the mill?
I've waiked night ten miles to ask you
If you've any word from my Bill.
His Pa said I needn't worry.
That your paper'd tell us next week;
But somehow I couldn't wait, sir,
An' mus' come—but why don't you speak?

Ain't heerd nothin' bout my Billie?
Don't know if he's in the fight?
You think no news, sir, is good news?
God bless you, that cheers me a mite
I dreamed bout my boy last night, sir.
In them Philippines in the West;
He's all that is left—my baby.
In the churchyard sleep all the rest.

I all of a sudden heerd him Callin' 'Mother, mother!' so plain It woke me right out of dreamin' For it seemed as if he's in pain; An' sir, I forgot Maniler, An' the ocean rollin' botween, An' rushed to his little chamber, Jest a wonderin' what it could mean.

I felt of his empty pillow.

An' my heart seemed jest to stand Rememberin' how the war, sir.

Come an' took away little Bill.

An' somehow that cry of "Mother!"

Has been ringin' there in my ear I couldn't stand it no longer.

Till the latest war news I hears.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, June 10.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.88; at 5 p.m., 29.88. Therometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 deg. and 62 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 100 per cent.; 5 p.m., 77 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., calm; 5 p.m., west, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 54 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 54 San Francisco ... 48 San Diego 53 Portland 56

Weather Conditions.—Cloudy mornings Weather Conditions.—Cloudy mornings with fog continue on the California coast and clear, warmer weather in the interior; cloudy on North Pacific Slope, with slowly rising temperature. The pressure west of the Rocky Mountains is highest off Washington and lowest in the Colorado Desert. Light showers have faller in the northern portions of Washington and Montana, otherwise no rain is reported this morning.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Cloudy tonight with fog.

les and vicinity: Cloudy tonight with fog, becoming fair by Sunday noon; slight if any temperature changes; westerly winds.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, deg.; minimum, 48 deg.; mean, 55 deg.

The pressure is falling rapidly over Vanr Island and a moderate depression ap-to be moving east north of the international boundary. Rain is reported from Port-land northward. There has been a decided fall in temperature over the northern half of the Pacific Slope. Over the couthern half there has been but little change. In the great valleys of California the temperature is from 15 to 19 deg. above the normal. A number paximum temperatures exceeding 100 deg. reported tonight. Fog is general along casts made at San Francisco for thirty

Forecasts made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, June 11:
Northern California: Cloudy Sunday, probably light showers in the extreme porth; but in the Sacramento Valley; southerly winds inland; westerly winds on the coast. Southern California: Cloudy Sunday; continued warm weather inland.

Arizona: Fair in the western portion; cloudy in the eastern portion Sunday.

San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy Sunday, with fog in the morning; warmer in the afternoon; southerly, changing to light westerly winds.

The Times' Weather Record .- Obse Vations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, darly:

June 10—

1 p.m. Midnight. Minimum temperature, 24

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Five thousand tons of apricots, a plant to can them, \$30,000 cash in her treasury, cheap electric power an light, and saloons open till midnigh make the prospects of the Santa Ana resident bright and pleasing in the superlative degree.

Even having to pump water 200 feet to the surface does not daunt Azusa pluck, as, witness, the Macneal well in that city, now about to be started up. There is but one opinion among intelligent men, on the water ques-tion, and that is, dig—and pump.

The absence of the fool killer from San Diego, when the recent mining oraze cropped out, has made possible a continuation of the tragic story of the Yukon Valley. The cursed doc-trine of something for nothing continues to roll up or lay out its vic-

Los Angeles and San Diego, both boasting serious bicycle accident on the same day! Really this is delight-This proves that the scorche and human depravity are universal ills, and afflict alike, the just and the unjust. We are a patient people,

Redlands will parade on the Fourth of July. Happy thought! When the grand marshal tangles his sword in his legs and falls and steps on him-self, how easy to attribute it to the slippery, oil-covered roads? And Red-lands is a prohibition town, too. Great a prohibition town, too. Great age Redlander.

The San José Mercury loads a turgid column and heads it, "Plant Something." From the cavernous depths of the popular soul comes the rejoinder, "Physician, heal thyself." It is a mature conviction that if there is one town in California wherein several first-class funerals would be hilariously welcomed, that town is San José.

The Altruistic wave has lighted on Fresno sufficiently heavy to permeate the guileless breast of John Chinaman. The Chinaman summoned an under-taker to his bunk house to bury a child. The undertaker demurred or reasonable ground that the child

'Oh, he go die velly quick; you likee, you take him now!"

See the man with skinned fingers and blood in his eye. Is he crazy? No, but he is mad and hot in the collar. Did he bet on the Kangaroo? No, he just came in on the local line, and being in danger of asphyxiation by breathing foul air, he tried to raise a car window. Did he raise it? No, but he is going up to the big building, and if looks are a guide he'll raise something a great deal heavier.

One J. H. Packard wires to San Diego from the San Quintin mines some very sensible advice relative to Lower California mining craze, ends his telegram as follows: "There are plenty of burros at San Roque Bay." It is now in order for a delegation of leading San Diegans, carrying Lochabar axes and shedding great gobs of grief, to "receive" Mr. Packard on his return. That remark is very hard to bear, and from one of

Property owners, with dwelling ouses to rent in Los Angeles, judged by recent experiences of would-be renters, cannot hope to pay taxes or anything else, through rentals, till a large number of them clean up their places and otherwise make them hab-itable for respectable tenants. Flith, garbage, dirt-infested windows and closets, defective sanktary arrange-ments and general desolation mark, in varying degrees, many of the alleged dwelling houses now offered for rent. Surely, these things should not be.

FEATHER-WEIGHT TRUNKS. 423 South

THE ROBINSON SUIT.

Grounds of the Complaint in the

The suit of Fred H. Robinson of San Diego against the Times-Mirror Company for damages for alleged libel, dismissed on Tuesday for want of prosecution, had hung fire since January 2, 1896, and it was because of the dilatoriness of the plaintiff's lawyers that Judge York dismissed the gause. The circumstances under which

the dilatoriners of the plaintiff's lawyers that Judge York dismissed the
cause. The circumstances under which
the suit was brought was such that
something more than a statement of
the fact of dismissal and publication
of the opinion of the courts seems to
be required, in justice to the plaintif'.
Robinson's action was taken because
of the publication in The Times of
December 29. 1895, of what was then
believed to be a correct sydopsis of
the testimony given by Clifton E.
Mayne in a deposition in the case of
the Consolidated Water Company
against E. S. Babcock, the city of
San Diego, and the Councilmen—
deposition in which Mayne narrated
certain alleged negotiations regarding
the buying of votes for a water ordimance. Robinson was at the time of
which Mayne spoke, a member of the
board of delegates. He declared in
his amended complaint, filed January
that the vote of plaintiff was purchased; did not testify that plaintiff's
baby got \$1000." Robinson contended
that his name was dragged into Mayne's
that the vote of plaintiff was purchased; did not testify that plaintiff's
baby \$1000." Robinson contended
that his name was dragged into Mayne's
the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the publication of the publication of the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the proceedings before the United States
of the publication of the publicatio

FRUIT-GROWERS MEET.

Deciduous Exchange Stockholders in

The stockholders of the Southern California Deciduous Fruit Exchange of the old associations and several ew ones were represented, the amount of fruit included, clearly showing that the exchange had increased to two or three times its size last season.

President Sprague reported upon the increase of organizations, prices obtained for fruit, and the expense of the business, saying that apricots were sold at from 8½ to 13 cents, peaches from 8 to 11½ cents, walnuts, soft-shell, 7 to 7½ cents, and prunes from 3 to 5 cents, according to grade, show-ing that the average price obtained shell, 7 to 7½ cents, and prunes from 3 to 5 cents, according to grade, showing that the average price obtained for each fruit was considerably better than the average obtained outside of the organization. The whole expense of selling, both here and in the East, averaged less than 5 per cent. of the selling price, a remarkably good showing considering the small volume of fruit handled. This gives evidence that exchange methods may be advantageously used in a small, as well is in a large way.

After passing a resolution heartily indorsing Mr. Sprague's management during the year the stockholders elected the following directors: A. R. Sprague, Dr. E. W. Reid, Nathan Cole, J. B. Neff, A. L. Schofield, W. H. Schureman, Morton Haig, Robert Dunn, D. H. Dunning, J. A. Brown and F. A. Bliss.

The directors elected A. R. Sprague president and general manager; J. B. Neff, vice-president; T. J. Ashby, secretary, and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, treasurer. Messrs. Neff, Reid, and Haig were chosen as an Executive and Auditing Committee.

FINE RESIDENCE BURNED. Explosion of Conl Oil Causes De-

struction of Two Buildings. A fine two and one-half story residence, which Harvey Rice was erecting at a cost of \$9500, at the corner of New Main street and Rice avenue, south of where Forty-fifth street would intersect Main if opened, was totally destroyed yesterday afternoon with all its contents by a fire which originated in a barn near by, from the explosion of a coal oil stove. The residence was nearly completed, and Mr. Rice had moved all of his furniture, clothing and other effects into it. During its erection he has been sleeping in the barn and had a Chinaman to do his cooking. While the cook was lighting the oil in the stove yesterday afternoon it exploded, igniting the barn. A telephone message was sent to the No. 5 engine company at Adams and Main streets, but that is nearly two miles from the scene of the fire, and by the time the engine arrived barn and house had been destroyed.

Mr. Rice estimates his loss on the barns at \$5000 insurance. destroyed yesterday afternoon with all

had been destroyed.

Mr. Rice estimates his loss on the house at \$8000, with \$6000 insurance. His furniture was valued at \$2500, and his citething and his wife's jewelry was worth to him \$1500. On these goods there was but little insurance. The barn cost \$1000, and was insured for \$700. The residence will be rebuilt at once.

BASEBALL TODAY.

Bernardino Team to Play the Local Nine.

The Los Angeles Merchants and the San Bernardino baseball teams will play at Flesta Park this afternoon. This will be a return game, the local players having been defeated at San Bernardino last Sunday by a score of

Bernardino last Sunday by a score of 5 to 0. Since that game the Los Angeles Merchants have been strengthened by the addition of Long of San Francisco on third base, and Thurman of Pomona in center field.

Cobb, the ex-National League player, will pitch for the San Bernardino team and Kid Mangerino will catch. Babe Whaling will occupy first base for the visitors. The local team has particularly strong in fielding. Following will be the line-up of the teams:

San Ber-

s Positions catcher pitcher 1st base 2nd base shortstop center field 3rd base left field right field sub.

LAW BUSINESS. We attend to your legal business and take no charge unless successful. Hard ollections collected. Advice free. Languer Co., 226 S. Spring.

MUSIC at dinner hour: every modern con enlence, perfect ventilation, polite atten ion, with cut rates now at Hotel Rosslyn oposite postomice.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bough

*** Mail Orders Premptly Fliled.

lines of Furnishings and Mats. new styles are being introduced con tantiy.

our up-to-date methods of merstyle are furnished at the lowest

For Monday. A strong line of snappy Stiff Bosom Shirts in cross-bar ef-\$1.00

F. B. Silverwood, FUI NISHER AND 124 South Spring Street.

*** ****** 300 COPIES Of Mr. Parker's New Edition of The Rubalyat of

Omar Khayyam, Parker's, 246 South Broadway Broadway.



Do they water? Have you frequent headaches? Can you read well?

Can you see fine print?

If there is trouble, you should have your eyes examined at once—
it'll not cost you a cent, and what's better still, if it's glasses that you need. I'll give you the proper pair and guarantee them for two long years—a written guarantee that en-titles you an exchange.

J. P. DELANY, EXPERT 800 S. *****************

How About YOUR EYES?

The importance of timely attention to the Eyes is often disregarded until some serious complication hinders the best opticians in remedying the evil. Taken in time all ailments of the Eyes yield to the correcting influence of properly-fitted glasses.

Our long experience in manufacturing and adjusting glasses makes it possible to attain results that less experienced opticians fail of accomplishing.

We make no charge for testing.



Our Patent Aurocone Spec tacles are attracting the attention of the leading occulists and opticians all over the world. They afford perfect comfort and absolutely correct adjustment.

Kodak Agency Photo Supplies, Developing and Printing.

9 9 Marshux Established 1800. OPTICIAN on the window



prepared in two colors, white For sale by all druggists, or sent t of regular price, 50c. Address E. B. HARRINGTON & CO., Manufacturing Chemists. NGELES - - CAI



NEW THISTLE BICYCLES \$30.00

239 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

DRESS 50° GOODS

Prior to invoicing we will offer the balance of our "Last Week Sale," also broken lines of seasonable goods at 50c yard. This sale offers our numerous patrons an opportunity of securing "First Class Merchandise" at less than one-third their regular value.

The entire lot will be sold without reserve.

An inspection of our south window will give some idea of the quality of @ the fabrics. Among them will be found bair-line Mohairs, Check Boursettes, Border Granits, Broken Plaid, large effect, Grenadine Checks, Mixed Cheviots, Black Mohair Grenadines, Pereolas, Silk and Wool Broche Venetian, solid-colored and mixed Whipcords, Cheviots, Wool Brothers, etc. Buntings, etc.

At 50c yard.

Great Reductions in Trimmed Hats.

Children's Trimmed Dress Hats, former prices were \$2.00 and \$8.00, On sale for \$1.00 each.

Ladles' Trimmed Hats, former prices were \$6.00 and \$8.00, On sale for \$3.00 each.

Trimmed Hats that formerly sold at \$10.00 and \$12.00 On sale for \$5.00 each.

<u>@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@.@</u>

For a Good Breakfast.

Think of your breakfast with a platter of Jevne's delicious ham and bacon---the kind that just suits the palate. People who are at all particular about what they eat in the way of ham and bacon always order the "H. J." brand from us.

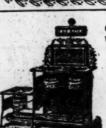
They are satisfied that when it comes from Jevne's it

is always sweet and delicious.

Test the "H. J." brand for yourself and we will not need to tell you anything about it.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St. - Wilcox Building. **FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF**



See the Twin Burner

Before you buy a stove. They burn oil or gasoline with equal safety and are never out of order.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157 to 161 North Spring Street.

Looking for Millinery?

(Trimmed or Untrimmed.)

If you are, we want to see you. We'll make such prices that you'll want to see us. Our entire stock has been put on

SPECIAL SALE

And there is positively no reserve.

Trimmed Hats.

Concerning these, the assortment of styles, even at this late day of the season, is the most complete shown in the city, and for the amount of money you may sprind, we guarantee best values or refund your money.

In Dress Shipes of all sorts, Flowers, Gause and Silk Ribbon, Ornaments, Braids, etc., you may have now at practically your own price. To convince you of our sincerity, let us quote you a few prices:

Other Sundries.

Leghorn Hats In black or white, 9c	Jumbo Sailors In rough braids, black or white
Forget-Me-Nots White pink, blue, 9c	Mousseline de Sole In black or white, for trimming purposes, yard
72 Violets	Bunch Roses
Large, handsome, 18c	Three of them, with 3 buds 34c
Sombreros For children, bargains at	Sailors Sixteen styles in black, white and colors, at

ECLIPSE MILLINERY.

337 South Spring Street.

The Big Fight



Table Knives LA Cutlery Co..

Is over. Californians are proud of the winner and interested in boxing gloves and punching bags; but athletics-outdoor and indoor-interest many more. We have something to please the fighter, the gymnast, the athlete, the man or woman who desires home exercise. Our display is worth seeing even if you are not ready to buy, and this week we are offering sweaters at special prices. If not already provided for, purchase now, as this is something you'will need for your summer vacation,

Tufts-Lyon Arms Co., 132 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

GEO. A. RALPHS, 601 S. Spring. "The Most for the Least Money

 11 lbs. Rolled Wheat
 25c
 19 lbs. Granulated Sugar
 \$1.00

 10 lbs. Homolene
 25c
 10 lbs. Ivory Lard
 70c

 11 lbs. White Beans
 25c
 10 lbs. Rex or White Label Lard
 80c

 9 lbs. Rolled Oats
 25c
 10 lbs. Corn Meal
 15c

Rator Grinding

N. B. BLACKSTONE CO.

Reliable Goods, Popular Prices,

DRY GOODS

Third Sts. Tel, Main 259

Notions and Fancy Articles

Our notion and fancy-goods department is most complete in all that is new and desirable. The assortments are large and comprehensive. Every novelty worthy the name, and every fashionable sort is here, Style, quality and economy go hand in hand.

Dress Shields. Onandoff adjustable Dress Shield, the most perfect shield for shirt waists.

The Olympia washable Shield for wash

Skirt and Waist Supporters

The "Ladies' Ideal" Skirt and Waist Supporter, one that supports the heaviest skirt from the shoulders, assuring the greatest comfort. A full line of the celebrated "Velvet Grip" Hose Supporters, in black, white and all fancy shades, A complete assortment of the newest crea-

tions in Belts, every style and descriptionbelts of gold and silver tinsel, fancy Roman and Indian designs; black and colored elastic belts; beaded elastic, cut velvet, jet and turquoise, jet and steel belts, all with fancy buckless dog-collar belts with fancy padlocks black and colored enameled leather belts.

Belt Buckles.

Belts.

Hat

fancy jeweled and colored enameled buckles and clasps, every style, every price, Grace's Hat Anchors, a perfect hat-fastening

Belt Buckles of all kinds, violet enameled

Fancy jeweled bag tops, florentine enameled

devices no pins to ruin the hat, required. Anchors. Side and Pompadour Combs in plain and Combs. jeweled, shell, rhinestone and turquoise.

Sterling and pearl-mounted manicure arti-Toilet cles, and cutlery, brushes and brooms of every description. Articles.

Nick-Nacks pins, shirt waist sets to suit every fancy, jeweled hat pins. A new line of leather goods, including the

choicest collection of pursed, chatelain and Bags. hand bags. A complete and up-to-date line of dressmak-Findings. ers' findings and supplies.

A fresh lot of washable braids in white and New all the popular and prevailing colorings, widths and designs. Trimming.

Since the announcement was made of the sweeping reductions in our entire stock of Those ready-made suits a great number of them have found new owners; however, there is still Tailor= ample choosing for those who would purchase a handsome, well-made tailor costume

made Suits.

from 25-per cent to 33 per cent less than

goods of this class were ever offered before.

In varying combinations. The more brass the higher the cost, but every bed is equally

as substantial and serviceable. They are enameled in white and colors. We are showing two beautiful FULL BRASS BEDS in the South window. Every bed in the immense stock is the best possible at its price. There is a price to suit every purse. The proper

Dressers and Commodes

To accompany these beds are here in profusion. Every grade of white or colored enamel, elaborate designs in mahogany, artistic shapes in golden oak and birdseye maple. Not an article is allowed in this store except it has substantial merit.

The NORTH WINDOW has been arranged to suggest the completeness of our Drapery Department. We can only hint at the beautiful things in portieres, curtains, rope and other hangings which are shown.

There Is Safety and Satisfaction in Supplying Your Furniture Needs Here.

NILES PEASE FURNITURE CO.

439-441-443 S. Spring St.

Quick Meal Blue Flame and Gasoline Cook Stoves

Are the Best. Cass & Smurs Stove Company

314-316 South Spring Street.

Guns, Guns, Guns.

GUNS GALORE! Get them cheap this week. centers' Tools, Machinists' To ery, Plumbers' Supplies, etc. Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co.,

Arthur S. Hill, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Hosiery. 319 South Spring Street.

You'll

plenty of

pretty=

today.

prices

these!

talk

ads.

but

110

see

REAL HARE AND HOUNDS.

LEGAL QUESTION AS TO CRUELTY OF COURSING MATCHES.

Manager F. D. Black of Agricultural Park Tried Yesterday at Gardena-Jury Disagreed and Case Assigned to Los Angeles-Officer Craig's Statement.

The legality of the Sunday coursing matches, which have been going on at Agricultural Park for something more than a year, had a primary test in the Ballona township court at Gardena yes-terday. The case, which was tried by jury, hinged on the point as to the element of cruelty in the killing of hares by the coursing process, but a wide latitude was permitted in the introduction of evidence, and the presen tation of arguments.

F. D. Black was the defendant in the are, which was tried before Justice t. W. Davis. Numerous friends of the prosecution and of the defense went down from this city to attend the proceedings. The case was prosecuted at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which association is entirely distinct from the Los Angeles Humane Society. William Bowen, vice-president of the

which association is entirely distinct from the Los Angeles Humane Society. William Bowen, vice-president of the Bociety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared as counsel for the prosecution, he having been authorized to represent the District Attorney. J. R. Rush conducted the defense.

The complaint against Mr. Black alleged that on June 4 he was president and manager of the Agricultural Park. Coursing Club, and, in that capacity, was in charge of the grounds at Agricultural Park. The complaint went on to charge "that the crime of cruelty to animals was committed by said F. D. Black, who, at the time and place aforesald, as such manager of said Agricultural Park Coursing Club, did then and there have the charge and custody of certain California hares, commonly called jackrabbits, and as such manager did wlifully and unlawfully cause and procure one of said hares to be turned loose in the presence of dogs trained to the chasing and killing of such animals, and did wilfully and unlawfully cause and procure the said hare to be chased, caught, cruelly worried, tortured and cruelly killed by said dogs." The complaint further declared that the treatment of the hare was unnecessary, and was done as a matter of gain, and as a matter of so-called amusement for spectators admitted to the grounds.

Only a short time was consumed in impaneling a jury, and in commencing the taking of testimony. Counsel for the defense endeavored to show indirectly and by implication that W. B. Craig, the socjety's officer, employed false representations in order to secure evidence against the manager of the coursing park. It was made to appear, although it was not directly said, that, in arresting the defendant Black, Craig had made a great flourish of handcuffs and of his authority.

Craig says he did not say that he was a Santa Barbara man thinking of establishing a coursing park. He sim-

fendant Black, Craig had made a great flourish of handcuffs and of his authority.

Craig says he did not say that he was a Santa Barbara man thinking of establishing a coursing park. He simply went to Black's place to get information of how it was conducted, and somebody else without his authority made such a statement to Black. He allowed the statement to pass undended, which silent acquiescence he now laments. Craig says he did not offer to handcuff Black when he arrested him, but when he arrested Black's slipper, Henry Peterson, that employe declined to be taken into custody, and Craig proceeded to the extent of displaying handcuffs in order to induce him to do so.

The first witness called for the prosecution was W. G. Taylor, the secretary of the Agricultural Park Coursing Club. He testified that that organization is a member of the American Coursing Board and was organized for the purpose of carrying on a sport which has been carried on for two centuries. The operation of coursing consists of turning a California jack-rabbit loose and giving it a start of sixty or eighty yards, when two grey-hounds are released simultaneously. The hounds chase the hare and kill it if it decesn't escape. The killing is practically instantaneous. If the dogs don't at once kill the hare, a man on horseback does so, being employed for that purpose. Witness said the death is as instantaneous as electrocution, and in all probability the jack doesn't know what has hurt it. The dead hares are given away, and supposedly are used for food. If a hare escapes from the hounds it is fed and cared for for a week and is then turned loose before the dogs again. There are about twenty-eight places of egress where a hare may get away from the hounds.

before the dogs again. There are about twenty-eight places of egress where a hare may get away from the hounds.

N. O. Hogan, who lives near the coursing grounds, testified that when the hares do not escape they are torn and mangled by the dogs. Generally one dog gets hold of the rabbit and then the other one snatches it and they struggle over the hare till a man comes and kills it and takes it away from them. Witness saw one rabbit last Sunday which was not killed by the dogs. The man on horseback employed for that purpose did not kill the hare, but a man on foot did. Between the caces there was pool selling. Witness was of the opinion that a greater crueity is inflicted on a hare in turning it loose before the hounds in a coursing park than in pursuing the hare with hounds in an open field.

F. E. Palmer of this city said the rabbits, when the dogs do not kill them, are killed by crushing them on their heads.

The prosecution rested without placing W. B. Craig, the complaining with the several commercial bodies failed to take hold of it unitedly at that time.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

rabbits, when the dogs do not kill them, are killed by crushing them on their heads.

The prosecution rested without placing W. B. Craig, the complaining witness, on the stand, and he was called as a witness for the defense. Mr. Rush asked him what position he held, and he said he was a special police officer of Los Angeles city and the officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Secretary Taylor of the coursing club, being recalled, testified that Officer Clark of the Humane Society had inspecting the coursing operations and had made no objection to them. Taylor admitted that pool selling was conducted at the coursing matches in order to obtain revenue for the carrying on of the business.

Dr. F. A. Seymour, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, testified that that society had been instrumental in preparing the case against Black and that Officer Craig had acted in the matter under the society's direction. Mr. Rush asked the witness if the society had instructed Craig to visit Black, to falsely represent that he was considering the question of opening a coursing park at Santa Barbara, and to ask permission to inspect Black's premises to gather information about the business. The witness replied in the negative.

A period of two hours was devoted

to gather information about the business. The witness replied in the negative.

A period of two hours was devoted to arguments, in which the point as to cruelty was elaborated. One of the instructions given to the jury at the request of the prosecution was to the effect that if the jury found the defendant had conducted the coursing, a verdict of gullty should be returned. Notwithstanding the broad instructions, the jury remained out for several hours and then reported a disagreement—pine for acquittal and three for couriction. Upon stipulation of the opposing attorneys the jury was discharged and the case was transferred to the Los Angeles Township Court.

FOR PELVIC CATARRH.

I Have Tested Pe-ru-na and Recommend it to the World.



MRS. ALICE ADAMS.

Every day we receive letters from the omen like the following. Tried the doctors nd failed; tried Pe-ru-na and was cured. Mrs. Alice Adams, Fairchance, Pa., says: "I suffered five years of untold agony. I tried all the doctors I could hear of, and all the good they done me was to make a large bill. I have taken eighteen bottles of Pc-ru-na. I have tested its merits; I know its virtues. I can recommend it to the world. It has cured me. Why should I not praise it to all?
My friends look at me with astonishment. They want to know what has made such a remarkable change in my looks. I tell them I used Pe-ru-na and and followed Dr. S. B. Hartman's instructions."

Hartman's instructions."

Miss Minnie Armstrong, a well-known New
York newspaper woman, says: "I cannot
speak too highly of Pe-ru-na for insomnia
and nervous prostration." Miss Armstrong's
address is 35 W. 117th treet. "Health and
Beauty" sent free to women only by Dr.
Hartman, Columbus, O.

RAILROAD RECORDA

THE PICNIC SEASON.

Railroad Magnates' Movements.

Story on "Uncle Collis." The Santa Fe magnates are all getting home once more. A. G. Wells and W. G. Nevin came in yesterday morning from making an inspection of the tracks and stations in Southern California. Mr. Wells, with W. B. Beamer, superintendent at San Bernardino, passed on to Redondo, with the intention of taking Santa Monica in during the day, but Mr. Nevin remained in the city.

mained in the city.

J. J. Byrne left San Francisco yesterday and will reach home today. It is expected that Edward Chambers will come in Mr. Byrne's company.

The Foresters of Fullerton paid Redondo a visit yesterday, coming and going home by the Santa Fé. They had a delightful time.

Today the Union Sunday-school of North Ontario, 400 members, will have a picnic at Redondo.

Gerald P. Fitzgerald and wife, with his mother, Mrs. A. P. Fitzgerald of Duarte, left here last night by the Owl train. They will journey to New York via the Canadian Pacific. There Mr. Fitzgerald and wife will remain, but Mrs. A. P. Fitzgerald will proceed to London.

J. W. Walker chief clerk to Supara

Mr. Fitzgerald and wife will remain, but Mrs. A. P. Fitzgerald will proceed to London.

J. W. Walker, chief cierk to Superintendent Wells of the Santa Fe, is expected home from San Diego today.

The San Francisco Commercial News tells the following story at Uncle Collis's expense:

"A story is told that Huntington's special train on the way east was sidetracked to let a through train pass. The railroad president took the opportunity to examine some work, and noticed the laborers stopped to watch the train go by. One man was taking too much time loafing, and Huntington spoke to him about it. "Who are you?" asked the man. 'I am the president of this road,' said Huntington. Taith, ye have a foine Job; see ye don't lose it by getting drunk,' was the reply."

FOR A CONVENTION HALL.

FOR A CONVENTION HALL

An Agitation Started to Build One

The secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association is in receipt of a letter from E. M. Clendening, secretary of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, offering to furnish full data of the methods employed in building a convention hall in that city.

Inasmuch as the coming National Educational Association convention, to be held in this city, has started a considerble agitation for building a large hall in Los Angeles, the communication is of interest.

The idea of a convention hall for Kansas City was started by a Kansas man, who attended the Home Products Exhibition, held in this city in Louist and Products and Petriary, 1877. retary of the Commercial Club of Kan-

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Eighty-nine Applicants for Post-tions in the Schools.

The members of the Board of Education are very much pleased with their new quarters on the sixth floor of the Laughlin building, into which they

Laughlin building, into which they moved Friday evening. The rooms have not yet been fully fited up, but when they are they will furnish comfortable and commodious quarters for the board.

A large number of teachers crowded the rooms yesterday for a final interview with the Teachers' Committee before the election which comes on next Monday. There were eighty-nine applications for positions in the school, and these were all gone over carefully by the committee yesterday, and their recommendation will be acted on by the board tomorrow.

Park Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by the Southern California Band at Westlake Park at 2 p. m. to-

Band at Westlake Park at 1 p. m. to-day.

March, "Stars and Stripes," (Sousa.)
Selection "Ernani," (Verdi.)
Mediev Overture (latest.) (arr. by W.
H. Maokie.)
Baritone solo, "The Palms," (Faure.)
—G. W. Dombroski.)
The Cradle Song, (Schuman.)
Grand march, "Athalie," (Mendelssohn.)
Selection, "The Lily of Killarney," (Benedict.)
Cake Walk Medley, "Clorindy," (Ma-

Cake Walk Medley, "Clorindy," (Ma-Cake Wall according to the control of the control o

MASONIC UNDERTAKERS, TEMPLE, FOURTH AND HILL STS. Tel 61.

Catarrh

\$2.00 Ladies' Shoes. Gennine vici kid shoes, new coin toe and tip, lace or button, all sizes, flexible soles, tourist \$1.29 \$1.29

heel foxing

brings \$1.75 Ladies' Shoes. Vict kid lace shoes, new vou coin toes, flexible soles, all sizes

to a store.

What

the lowest price

the prettiest each line talk?

\$7.50 Youths' Suits.

\$5.00 Youths' Suits.

Blue, brown and gray, in checks, plaids

\$4.50 Juvenile Suits.

The very latest patterns and styles

\$3.00 Boys' Suits.

and mixtures, coat, vest

for little fellows

Spring weight pure wool cheviot, handsome pat-

terns, latest styles for young men from
13 to 19 years of age

and long pants.....

in vestee styles

Knee pants suits for boys from 8 to 15 years,

double breasted coats, black, blue, brown

\$3.50 JuvenileSuits.

\$2.50 Boys' Suits.

50c Boys' Pants.

35c Boys' Pants.

20c Children's Hats.

Good straw sailors, fancy braids and

Knee pants, union cassimeres,

Double breasted coats, knee pants, black

Handsome little vestee suits,

and mixtures, ages 8 to

Knee pants for boys

\$3.50 Men's Shoes.

Tan or black, vici kid coin or buildog toe, all sizes.....

25c Neckwear.

Band bows, windsors and windsor bows. New style knots 14° — pure silk and pretty colors...

30c Boys' Underwear. Silver gray, jersey ribbed, French neck, shirts

Laundered golf shirts; very latest extra collars; cuffs

50c Boys' Shirts. Laundered Negligee Shirts, with collar and cuffs attached,

IOc Children's Hose. Seamless Ribbed Hose, extra 6e heavy double heel and toe,

15c Men's Hose.

sale at 25c Men's Neckwear.

Six hundred and forty dozen of the best black or tan hose ever sold for fifteen cents, go on Silk tec ties—all new—arrived here last Friday. Made to sell at 25c. An eastern manufacturer got in a "pinch." Our buyers—on the spot helped him—helped us and helped you. Twenty-five cent ties.... Twenty-five 16°

\$1.25 Misses' Shoes.

\$1.00 Children's Shoes.

\$1.25 Children's Shoes.

This lot is the same shoe as the preceding lot, but sizes 834 to 11

\$1.50 Misses' Shoes,

\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes. Dongola kid, extension soles, lace or button, coin toe and tip, Boston heel foxing, sizes 12 to 2...... These are Goodyear welt shoes, coin toes, vici kid, lace or button, all sizes. Three dollars and Goodyear welt shoes usually go hand

\$3.50 Ladies' Shoes.

Foederer's black and tan vici kid, coin toe, lace and button, hand turned soles, all sizes \$1.98

\$5.00 Ladies' Shoes,

Edward C. Burt's world famous \$2.59

\$5.00 Men's Shoes.

All new styles, Russia calf, box calf, willow calf, and vici kid, in light tan, chocolate or black, nickle, brass or fast colored eyelets, any and all of the following new spring shapes, Rugby, Camb idge, En-glish, New York, Princeton, Cornell, Derby and Savoy, these eight lasts range from the narrow coin toe to the wides buildog toe; every shoe in the lot is a five-dollar hand-welt shoe, all sizes \$2.81 and widths in

75c Boys' Shirts.

sprightly new pat-

fast black 30c Boys' Shirts.

\$3.50 Men's Shoes.

Goodyear welt, latest stye toes, tan and black vici kid and Russia calf

\$2.50 Men's Shoes. Coin or bulldog toes, black or tan vici kin call and Russia leather, all sizes in each

style..... \$1.50 Men's Shoes.

or congress, all sizes, any style of toe..... \$4.00 Ladies' Shoes.

\$1.50 Ladies' Oxfords,

Tan and black kid with silk

\$1.75 Ladies' Oxfords

Tan or black kid, tourist heel foxing, coin toe and tip,

all sizes.....

\$2.00 Oxfords.

vesting tops, coin toes, all sizes.....

Good casco calf shoes lace

Same style and quality as the lot 78c just mentioned, sizes 8% to 12 are 88 cents and sizes 6 to 8 are marked \$2.00 Misses' Shoes. All sizes from 12% to 2, tan or black, viet kid, button or lace, new coin toes and tip, Newport \$1.39 \$1.25 Ladies' Oxfords. Black kid Oxfords, coin toes and tips, flexible soles,

\$1.50 Ladies' Oxfords. \$1.25 Boys' Shoes. Tan and black Oxfords, coin Black casco ealf spring and bulldog lasts, heel, lace, sizes, 9

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes: Little Gents' spring heel lace, with hooks, tan or black, coin toes, sizes 9 to 18......93c

\$1.50 Youths' Shoes. Black casco calf, coin toes, lace 19 to 2.....

\$1.50 Boys' Shoes. Tan kid, lace with brass hooks and eyelets, coin toes, sizes \$1.04

\$8.50 Men's Suits.

Checks, plaids and mixtures. stylish patterns, all have French shoulders

Worsteds, cassimeres and cheviots, single breasted sack suits, with French shoulders and satin piped seams.....

\$12.50 Men's Suits.

Black and tan vici kid, silk vesting or kid top, coin and buildog lasts, kid or patent leather tip, all sizes in each style, eight styles all told and

\$15.00 Men's Suits. Sack style, serge, cheviot, worsted and cassimeres, French reinforced shoulders, satin piped seams and pockets, every pattern a new pattern... \$9

\$17.50 Men's Suits.

\$20.00 Men's Suits.

\$3.50 Men's Pants. The very latest colorings in fancy checks

and stripes \$2.00 Men's Pants. Scotch tweed mixtures, plaid, cheviots and hair

line strips cassimeres. \$4.00 Men's Pants.

As swell a line as eyer you had the pleasure of looking at. Cheviots, worsteds and cassimeres.

years......14c JACOBY BROS.,

The Store That Lives Up to Its Advertising. 128 to 138 North Spring St.

\$1.50 Hats. New Style Soft and Steff Hats, black, brown, cedar and hatel

SPECIALISTS

STRICTLY RELIABLE

DR. TALCOTT & CO. Practice Confined Exclusively to Genito-Urinary Diseases of

We are Always Willing to Walt for

Our Fee Until Cure is Effected. We mean this emphatically, and it is for every-body. We occupy the entire Wells-Fargo building, with the most completely equipped office and hospital west of New York for the accommodation of out-of-town patients and others wishing to remain in the city during treatment.

ndence cheerfully answered, giving



Carload of Columbus

JUST RECEIVED. Newest styles.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.,

LUMBER MFG. CO.
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
BIG-180 COMMERCIAL STREET

Buggy Co. Vehicles

THE W. H. PERRY

Low Fees. Quick Cures.

Enlarged, Swollen Veins, Piles and Rupture.

We guarantee to cure enlarged veins usually found on the left side, in one week. Rupture and Piles cured without pain or detention from business. Trusses properly dited weakness, prematureness, inflammation and all discusse of a private nature a specialty. Treating absolutely nothing else but this class of diseases, with an experience from the largest practice on the Pacific Coast, together with every appliance and instrument in use for successful treatment, we are certainly better prepared for quick and sure results than others. We make no charge for consultation, examination or advice.

Over Wells-Fargo's.

Corner Third and Main Streets. LOS ANGELES, CAL.



C. F. Heinzeman DRUGGIST 222 N. MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES. ceriptions carefully compounded day and night



Ben-Bey's Ben=Yan lis the Most Remarkable Discovery of this or any Preceding Age

After using this wonderful remedy and testing its merits on more than 10,000 men in California and surrounding States, BEN-YAN is now effered for sale the first time. Its merits were known years ago, but BEN-BEY determined not to place it on the market until it had been thoroughly tested and its wonderful power demonstrated.

This great remedy was discovered by BEN-BEY while sojourning in the Bandwich Islands, and was suggested by the wired story of a Kanska.

This ist hepoly remedy known to science which will develop weak and undersized organs.

Its action on the nerve centers positively and forever cures nervous debility of every name, form and nature.

BEN-YAN will vitalize the circulation and nerves; strengthen debilitated and weakened organs—develop, enlarge and restore them, and thus make a new existence. It also cures leucorrhoes and all forms of female weakeness.

This wonder-working remedy can be obtained from the BEN-BEY MEDICAL CO., 211-215.

Noian & Smith Building, cor. Second and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., and is sold at \$200 per package, or three for \$6.00, with a genuine guarantee to cure any case. Circulars and testimonials free. The Sole Agent for this specific in this city is:

Sale & Son Drug Company, 220 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Economy Gas Lamp

Complete \$7.00. Each Lamp Makes Its Own Gas.

Burns Casoline,

No Odor. It is Safe

Produces 100 Candle Power at a cost of 30c a month.

Address E. G. PAUSE, Agent for Arizona and Southern California,

210 West Fifth Street,

Riveted Well Pipe. Water Pipe, Tanks etc. Estimates Furnished. THOMSON & BOYLE CO., 312 to 316 Requena St

PIPE

FERGUSON OF COLORADO

What He Has to Say is of Interest to All Men and Women.

HE GIVES CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE.

He Writes to Tell You What Is Best or You and Why It Is Best,

Suffered for Many Years With Weak and Shattered Nerves, but is Today the Very Picture of Health.

The delicate organism and functional operations of the entire digestive apparatus are such as under many conditions render it oparticularly liable to disease. The delicate process of preparing the food we cat so that it may be assimilated, so that it may be taken up by the system and converted into fieah and blood, and the selecting from this food the waste matter and eliminating it, is such as to require the greatest structural perfection in every part.

Nervous Dyspepsia, that most common of all diseases—one that affects the entire digestive apparatus and wrecks the nervous system at the same time; a direase that affects the first of the foots the function of the heart and brings on dangerous complications, should not be neglected. It may be cured, perfectly and parmanently.

armanently.

The Great Hudyan is a positive cure for forevous Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all stometh troubles. Hudyan will cure the various conflictions that arise. Hudyan is a reparkable remedy, because it has made many emarkable cures. Read what Mrs. R. L. Williams has to say. Mrs. Williams lives in nigden, Utah, and suffered for many years with stomach trouble and nervous complications.

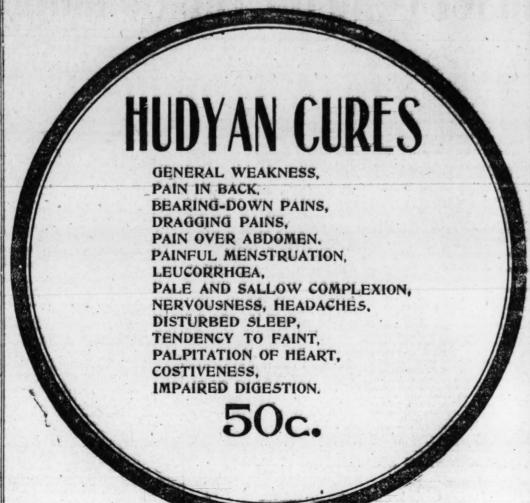
tions.

"Every man and woman in this world
ould know about the great and good Hudn. I know from my own experience that
will cure dyspepsia and nervous-trouble it will cure dyspepsia and nervous-trouble in the worst form. I suffered for many years; could eat but a few things, and existed mainly upon louid die. was thin pale and very nervous. Could not see at a complete physical wreck. I fried, was a complete physical wreck. I fried and remedies and many doctors, but keet on any remedies and many doctors, but keet on any remedies and many doctors, but keet on any few down hill until I began taking Hudgan. I noticed a beneficial effect at once, and in few weeks' time was completely cured in few weeks' time was completely cured in the see we weeks' time was completely cured in the see we weeks' time was completely cured in the see we were well as the see we we we were well as the see we well as the see we were well as the see we were well as the see we were well as the see we we

dence the remedial value of Hudyan cannot be doubted. Hudyan acts upon those old, chronic cases, and hervous Exhaustion just as thoroughly as in mild attacks of indigestion or billiousness and Nerve Weakness. Hudyan gives new life and energy not only to the stomach and nervee, but to every organ in the body. Hudyan cures Nervous Dyspepsia — Sour Stomach — Billousness — Constipation — Any form of Weak Digestion — Headaches—Palpitation of the heart—Dizay Spells—Nervousness—Sieeplessness — impaired Memory — Tired and Worn-out Feeling—Emaciation, Exhauston—and all other conditions due to weakned digestion and weakened nerves. Hudyan is for sale by druggists—50c a package, or six packages for \$2.50.

If your druggist does not keep Hudyan send direct to the Hudyan Remedy Company, comer Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Women and Men Find that Hudyan Will Relieve and Cure.



WOMEN who suffer from those weaknesses and diseases peculiar to their sex find that Hudyan will to those who are pale. These disorders are nearly always complicated with nervous or stomach troubles, and often with heart trouble. Hudyan will cure these compiliations as well.

MEN Who are run down in health, whose constitutions are broken down as a result of overwork, anxiety, worry or any other cause—men whose nervous systems are wirecked, will find that Hudyan will restore them to perfect health. Hudyan furnishes nourishment and strength to weakened nerves; Hudyan reconstructs the nervous system. Hudyan's cures are permanent and lasting.

Hudyan Cured Her

LOS ANGELES, Cal.
Dear Doctors: I must say that Hudyan is
the best medicine on earth, for it cured me
of dyspepsia and nervous trouble of man
years' standing. I did not know what it
was to feel well until I began taking Hud
yan. It relieved all my symptoms very
noon, and three packages were enough to
cure me.

Dear Doctors: I am again a well man.
Your Hudyan cured me. I was pale, weak
and nervous. Suffered pain in back and
limbs. Doctors said I had kidney disease.
After taking many remedies without result
I took Hudyan. I began to feel better right
awsy, and in two months I was cured.

WM. H. WALLER.

Hudyan Gured Him of Nervous Dyspepsia. | of Chronic Kidney Disease |

of Female Weakness.

Hudyan Cured Her

HUDYAN CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND NERVES, NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, EXHAUSTED NERVES VITALITY, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, PARALYSIS, HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, DESPONDENCY, MENTAL DEFRESSION, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK, EPILEFTIC FITS, PALPITATION DF HEART, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL WORRY, INDIGESTION, EARLY DECAY, CONSTIPATION, ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES, PALE AND SALLOW COMPLEXIONS.
HUDYAN IS for sale by druggists—50c a package or six packages for \$2.50.
If your druggist does not keep Hudyan, send direct to the Hudyan Remedy Co., 316 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. Cor. Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.
YOU MAY CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

NATURE'S LABORATORY

Gives Up a Secret That Is of the Greatest Importance.

A NEW GATEWAY TO LIFE AND HEALTH.

"To any one who is suffering from a broken of own and weak nervous system I can recommend Hudyan. I know from my own experience that it is a splendid remedy for the nerves, and will build up the system when other remedies fail. I was in a very bad shape, and Hudyan cured me. In my estimation there is no remedy on earth that can equal Hudyan in its remedial virtues."

So says Mr. Arthur S. Ferguson of Fort Collins, Colo. He has tried Hudyan and knows what it will do.



come suffer, and you have heart disease, nervous dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralg'a, etc.

There is no remedy on earth that will rebuild and tone up the nervous system as will Hudyan. Hudyan is nature's remedy for this very work. This wonderful invigorator restores the nerves to the condition that nature had intended, and thus all the organs of the body are brought into perfect harmony and health. Those persons who are subject to headache, dizzy spells, poor memory, nervousness, skeeplessness, irritable temper, melancholia, weakness, will find in Hudyan a positive and lasting cure. No one need suffer, for Hudyan is an infallible remedy in all such disorders.

Every man and woman should bear in mind that apoplexy, heart diseases, complete prostration may result when the nerves are weak and worn out, and in order to ward off such dangers it is necessary to strengthen the nervous system. Hudyan will strengthen your nervous system. No remedy has ever been discovered that works so speedily and with such certainty.

Hudyan contains curative powers that are absolutely unknown to and not combined in any other medicine. More people have been made well and more cases of filness and disease cured by Hudyan than by any other known remedy.

Hudyan purifies and enriches the blood as

WEAK AND WORN **OUT NERVES.**

CONDITION THAT LEADS SERIOUS EVIL.

May Result From Indigestion, Overwork, Mental Strain, Sleeplessnes, Worry.

the nervous system, and the result is ex-haustion and weakness. Nowhere upon the

United States, and in no age so much as the present.
Years devoted to the study of the nervous system, and the application of remedies to the debilitated conditions of the nervous system, has led to the discovery of the Great Hudyan, the wonderful specific that nature intended for the rebuilding of weakened nerver. Besides those discases that relate directly to the nerves, such as Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, St. Vitus Dance, we have weakened conditions of the Stomach, the Heart, the Liver, the Kidneys, the Lungs, that are due to a weakened condition of the nerves that govern these organs. Hudyan will cure all such disorders.
Hudyan, the great nerve restorer and sys-

Disxions.

Thousands of men and women who were week, pale, nervous and generally run down as a result of mental strain, hard work or sickness, have been restored to perfect health, activity and renewed energy by the Great Hudyan. Every mail brings letters thanking us for placing within the reach of sufferers this great cure of nature—Hudyan.

Alterations in the nerves are by far the most common causes of chronic and functional diseases, for the nerves control all the organs of the body. Hudyan's curative and reconstructive influence upon organic tissue makes it a superior remedy for the dure of all chronic ailments.

Hudyan is for sale by druggists-50e a package or six packages for \$2.50.

h is always due to a weakened or exled condition of the nervous system.
an is a capital remedy for the exhausof brain power of professional literary
sinces men,
men who are nervous or debilitated as a
tof those weaknesses and diseases peto their sex, will find that Hudyan will

well. Hudyan gives strength and vitality. Weak and afflicted women will find in Hudyan a friend indeed.
Hudyan is for sale by druggists—50 cents a package, or six packages for \$2.50.
If your druggist does not keep Hudyan, send direct to the Hudyan Remedy Co., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.
YOU HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF CONSULTINGTHEHUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE FREE OF CHARGE, CALL OR WRITE.
Hudyan cures all diseases of the blood and flerves, Nervousness, Weakness, Exhausted Nerve Vitality, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Headache, Despondency, Mental Depression, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Pains in Side and Back, Epileptic Fits, Palpitation of Heart, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Mental Worry, Early Decay, Constipation, all Female Weaknesses, Pale and Sallow Complexion.

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISORDER.

Fatalities Being Reduced to a Minimum.

Hundreds of Men and Women Have Bein Cured by the Great Hudyan.

a medicine that insures their health and activity. The office of the kidneys is to take from the blood the impurities and waste matter of the system and discharge it through the bladder. They are the filters of our system, so to speak.

When they fail to do this the blood becomes overcharged with poisons and impuri-

comes overcharged with poisons and impuri-ties, and disease ensues. The health of the kidneys themselves depends upon their proper working.

Among the most important of Kidney Dis-cases are Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Fatty Degeneration.

Fatty Degeneration.

HUDYAN is an admirable remedy for toning, strengthening and rebuilding the kidney structure. In these serious diseases the kidney cells break down. HUDYAN will correct this frouble. If you suffer with pain in the back or sediment in the urine, delay not one moment. You need HUDYAN, for HUDYAN will cure you. If you suffer from weakness or irritation of the bladder it is in all likelihood due to an imperfect action of the kidneys. HUDYAN will at once relieve you.

If you notice puffiness under eyes, if your feet swell, if your heart palpitates, look to the kidneys. These are early symptoms of weakened kidneys. HUDYAN will correct the deficulty at once. Don't wait until your

weathers will some the difficulty at once. Don't wait until your whole system becomes contaminated with the poison that should be eliminated.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggla's, 50e a package, or six packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN, send_direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

You man consult the HUDYAN doctors about your case, free of charge. Call or write.

ster-berg and the second-rate to be proceeded and the second-rate to be proceeded and the second-rate to be proceeded as the second to make a may be inside the second-rate to be to make a time of the band to see the second-rate to be to make a time of the band to see the second-rate to be to make a time of the band to see the second-rate to be to make a time of the band to see the second-rate to be to make a time of the band to see the second-rate to second-rate to see the second-rate to second-rate

TOURING CUBA.

In all below in virgin richness: and at the inefficient old-time methods friend naturally expects some wearen and attractive to the control of the states army is issuing restored to the control of the states army is issuing read of the control of the control of the states army is issuing read of the control of the state of the

teresting orphanage I have seen is here, founded by Dr. Jamie Gorriga, and grandfather were also physicians in the place. Having been too prominently identified with the cause of Cuba libre. Dr. Jamie retired to the United States to escape imprisonment, shortly before the blockade. Returning to his native city a few months ago, he found a great many destitute children in the streets, and among the wretched reconcentrados were some of the sons and daughters of his former well-to-doneighbors. So troubled was his generous heart at the sight that sleep deserted his pillow, and having no family of his own, he determined to adopt them all. Securing a house, he gathered into it a hundred homeless waifs and devoted the remnant of his fortune to sustaining them. Some were too reduced by starvation to be recuperated, and soon the number was reduced to seventy odd. He also established a hospital for sick women and started it with eighty patients. In the last-named institution some help was received from the government in the way of rations, but not nearly enough to feed them all. So the good man struggled on alone as best he

OFFICERS:

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California,

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank

Capital - - - \$500.000.00 Deposits - - \$4,250,000.00 Surplus - - - \$925,000.00

OFFICERS:

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Cashier;
I. W. Hellman, Jr., C. E. Thom, O. W. Childs, H. W. Hellman, Jr., C. E. Thom, O. W. Childs, G. Helman, Assistant Cashier.

Direct banking connections with and Drafts for sale on London, Paris, Berlin, Hongkons, Shanghai, Yokahama, Honolulu, Manifa and Iloito.

Special Safety Deposit Department and Storage Vaults. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

J. D. Bicknell, H. Jevne, F. Q. Story, J. C. Drake, J. M. Elliott, J. D. Hooker, W. G. Kerckhoff... Frank A. Gibson... W. T. S. Hammond BANK OFFICERS Capital

The Los Angeles National Bank. CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STS. Capital, \$500,000. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$60,000.00.

This bank has the best location of any bank in Los Angeles. It has the largest capital of any National Bank in Southern California, and is the only United States Depositary in Southers

STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. N. W. corner Second and Spring STATE BANK AND TRUST CO. N. W. corner Second and Spring Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

A general banking business transacted, Interest paid on term deposits. Accounts of corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real individuals solicited, Acts as trustee for corporations and estates. Safe deposit boxes for real President R. H. HOWELL, C. C. ALLEN, R. H. HOWELL, G. C. ALLEN, W. A. OFF, C. Sahler, R. F. PORTER, J. A. MULE, J. W. A. OFF, GIBBON, THOMAS & HALSTED, Attorneys Money louned on improved real estate.

**TITLE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

The National Bank of California, N. E. Cor. Spring and Second.

JOHN M. C. MARBLE, Pres't. J. E. FISHBURN, Vice-Pres't. JOHN E. MARBLE, Vice-Pres't. A. HADLEY, Cashier. R. I. ROGERS, Ass't Cashier. SPECIAL FACILITIAN
FOR HANDLING
EVERY DEPARIMENT
OF
BANKING.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

GERMAN - AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK. N.B corner Main and First streets, Los Angeles, Cal.
Capitat Paid Up . . \$100,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits . . \$50,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: M. N. AVERY, Pres.; L. W. BLINN, First Vice-Pres. C. N. FLINT, Second Vice-Pres.; P. F. SCHUMACHER, Cashier: G. W. LICHTENBERGER. Ass't Cashier; E. Eyraud, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, C. Brode, H. W. Stoll, Victor Ponet. Interest paid on deposits. Loans on approved real estate.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Junction Main, Spring and Temple streets. (Temple Block), Los Angles,
MONLY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. INTEREST PAID ON DAPOSITS.

T. L. DUQUE, President.
I. N. VAN NUYS, Vice-President.
B. V. DUQUE, Cashier.

Paid-up Capital, \$100,000.
(Temple Block), Los Angles,
INTEREST PAID ON DAPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cond., H. W. O'Melveng, J. B. Langersneim, O. F. Johnson, A33

Hass, W. G. Kerckhoff.

California Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

CANTIOTHIEL DATIK, LOS ANGERES, CAIL.

OFFICERS, W. F. BOTSFORD, President.
G. W. HUGHES, Vice-President.
J. G. MOSSIN, Cashier.
T. W. PHELPS, Assistant Cashier.
Capital—\$280,000.00. Surplus and undivided profits, \$25,000.00.

COLUMBIA SAVINGS BANK, Broadway, first door north of City Hail.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—A M. Ozmun, Pres.; A. P. West, Vice-Pres.; R. W. Ozmun, Pres.; A. P. West, Vice-Pres.; R. W. Ozmun, Interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on resi estate.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK, 152 NORTH SPRING STREET.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Braiy, J. M. Elliott, H. Jevne, Frank A. Gibson, W. D. Woodswine, W. C. Patterson, Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent. Loans on real estate.

A. H. Conger, Suite 321 Wilcox Bldg

Dailer in Municipal, School and Corporation Bonds, Local Bank Stocks, and negotiator and Estate Mortgages. Money to loan and a nanotal trusts executed.

Timely Information About Sunset Land for the Coming Teachers.

FACTS FOR THE EDUCATORS.

WHAT THE VISITING TEACHERS WILL SEE IN THIS LAND

A Palestine of the New World, Where the Land Flows With Milk and Honey, and Where Everyone May Sit Under His Own Vine and Fig Tree.

OR a whole year preparations meet Wednesday and Friday, July 12 have been going on for the thirty-and 14, at 3 o'clock p.m., in the First eighth annual convention of the way. National Educational Association in Los Angeles, July 11 to 14. The mammoth gathering is universally recognized as the chief yearly event of

All over North America men women are preparing for their crimage into the West, where can freshen their ideas by contact with leaders in educational thought, and perhaps more valuable and enjoyable stil, see California. The interest of the elaborate programme prepared, the scholarly repute of the speakers, and pute of the speakers, and range of the discussions omise unprecedented suc-

The convention will be a general rendezvous for educators. The excursion tickets from the East will be placed on sale June 25 to July 8, inclusive, with a return limit good until September 4.

Elaborate preparations have been nade for the entertainment of the housands of delegates. Large committees, divided into scores of sub-committees, have been working for months: the local officials have listed all the nmodations, prepared programmes and guide books, arranged receptions and excursions, secured reduced for trips to places of interest, and for accommodations at seaside and moun-tain resorts, established information oureaus, and sent out vast quantities of printed and written matter in rease to letters of inquiry from all

sponse to letters of inquiry from all over the world.

Los Angeles is amply able to care for the visiting hosts. The wise and thorough preparations that have been made insure the pleasure and comfort of the delegates, and they will surely depart satisfied with the hospitality of Southern California.

GREAT CONVENTION.

mental Sessions. The great convention, which 20,000 educators are expected to attend, will undoubtedly be the best and most comundoubtedly be the best and most com-prehensive in the brilliant history of the National Educational Association. Covering a wide scope and embracing all the departments of education, con-ducted by the brainlest men and women in the world, and held in an un-rivalled city, situated in the very heart of the "Land of Summer," it will be a source of benefit and pleasure which the enterprising teachers will not over-look.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

The general sessions of the convention will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 11, 12, 13 and 14, all at Hazard's Pavilion, with the exception of one session Thursday morning, which will be held in Simpson Tabernacle. The annual meeting of the board of directors will be held at 12 o'clock m. Tuesday, July 11, and the opening session will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. This meeting will be devoted to addresses of welcome and responses, and the annual address of the president. In the evening there will be addresses on educational topics. Wednesday morning and evening there will be sessions devoted to general educational matters. No afternoon session.

Thursday morning there will be two.

ession. Thursday morning there will be two sessions, and another in the evening, at which there will be addresses and discussions on educational subjects. No

afternoon session.

Friday morning's session will be devoted principally to addresses on "The Educational Press," and in the evening the closing session will be held. DEPARTMENTAL SESSIONS.

of Education will be held in the First Congregational Church, Sixth and Hill streets, beginning Saturday, July 8, at 2 p.m. An evening session will be

2 p.m. All evening held on that date, and on Monday there will be morning, afternoon and evening sessions. The council will close its work on Tuesday morning.

The department of kindergarten education will meet in Ebell Hall, No. 728 South Broadway, in the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 and 12.

work of the department of ele-try education will be conducted in son Tabernacle, No. 734 South street, in the afternoons of day and Friday, July 13 and 14.

Hope street, in the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, July 13 and 14. The department of secondary education will meet in the High School assembly room, in the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday, July 12 and 14. The sessions of the Department of Higher Education will be held in Temperance Temple, Broadway and Temple street, in the afternoons of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July 12, 13 and 14. The Department of Normal Schools will hold its sessions in the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday, July 12 and 14, in the Normal School Auditorium, Fifth and Grand avenue.

The work of the Department of Art Education will be conducted in the Jewish Synagogue, Ninth and Hope streets, in the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 and 13.

The sessions of the Department of Music Education will be held in the afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 and 13. In Blanchard Hall, No. 231 S. Broadway.

The Department of Business Education will meet in Y. M. C. & Hell Sec.

The Department of Business Educa-tion will meet in Y.M.C.A. Hall, Sec-ond street and Broadway, two after-noons, Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 and 13. dd its sessions in the First Congre-tional Church, in the afternoons of ednesdays and Thursdays, July 12

will assemble in Turner Hall, No. South Main street, at 3 o'clock Wednesday and Friday, July 12

The Department of Natural Science Instruction will hold sessions at 3 o'clock pm. Thursday and Friday, July 12 and 14. in the Chamber of Commerce

Department of Education of the Blind and Feeble Minded, will in Broadway Church. No. 221 1 Broadway, Wednesday, Thurs-and Friday, July 12, 13 and 14 at 30 o'clock p.m.

The National Herbert Society will Metro

way.
- The Educational Press Association of America will meet at 3 o'clock p.m.. Wednesday, July 12, in N.S.G.W. Hall. The programme of the Department of Manual and Industrial Education is

being prepared.

The sessions of the various departments will be devoted, as a matter of course, to the special subjects in which they are interested.

Among those who will deliver addresses before the general and departmental sessions are the foremost educators of America.

ACCOMODATIONS FOR VISITORS. Ample Hotel Room at the Lowest o Rates.

Visitors to the convention will find ample hotel and other accommodations, and at rates which are remarkably low for first-class service. In the houses visited by the committee having this matter in charge, 4110 desirable rooms were found available for the visiting teachers. The Hotel Commit tee now reports that 20,000 can be cared for without inconvenience. Los Angeles, being famous the world over as a health resort, the yearly in-

flux of visitors has been so large that it has been necessary to erect, not only large and comfortable hotels and cooming-houses, but in many instances handsome hostelries, elegantly ap

Family hotels and rooming-houses are numerous, and in no city of its size in the United States are such accommodations of as high standard and at such low rates. Added to the large number of rooming-houses, are residences, which will open their doors to many hundred visitors. It has been said by those familiar with eastern rates that in no place in the United States can parties live as cheaply and as well as in Southern California. Superior rooming accommodations can be secured in central parts of the city for from \$3\$ to \$8\$ per week, while meals can be had at first-class restaturants from 15 cents to \$1\$. Many tourists who visit this section July next will follow the latter plan, as do hundreds of those who spend the winter in this land where the custom of many to secure room without board, and take meals at restaurants and take breakfast and lunch in their own room. In order to supply this popular demand, a number of delicacy stores have been established, whereat a large variety of both meats and vegetables can be purchased, alwhereat a large variety of both meats and vegetables can be purchased, al-ready cooked and deliciously prepared

ready cooked and deliciously prepared at a nominal cost.

Besides the first-class hotels, which are run both on the American and European plan, at which rates for the former range from \$2 to \$8 per day, there are between forty and fifty family hotels. Rates at such places range from \$8 to \$12 per week, including room and board. Parties desiring to secure rooms with the privilege of taking rooms. and board. Parties desiring to secure rooms with the privilege of taking meals elsewhere can do so at reasonable rates. Rooms without board range from 50 cents to \$1.50 a day, while meals can be had at the best restaurants at from 15 cents to \$1 each. Of the hotels run on the European plan there are between 250 and 300. The following is a list of the leading hotels and rooming-houses which the Hotel Committee can recommend as being first-class and reasonable, and Hotel Committee can recommend as being first-class and reasonable, and which is constantly being aded to:
Abbey Hotei, South Hill street, 30 rooms; \$1 to \$2 per day, American plan.
Aldine, The, Hill street, between Third and Fourth, 110 rooms. Rooms 50 cents to \$1.50 per day.
Abbotsford Inn, corner Eighth and Hope streets, \$1.50 per day and upward. American plan.
Arcade Depot Hotel Southers.

Buckley Hotel, 734 South Hill street, 35 rooms; \$1.50 to \$2 per day, American plan.

Brunswick, corner Hill and Sixth streets, 40 rooms; \$1 per day, European plan. Belmont, The, 425 Temple street, 35 rooms, \$1 to \$1.50 per day, American Carlton Hotel, 517 South Broadway, 40

Catalina, Avalon, Catalina Island, Colonnade, 330 South Hill street, 35 rooms, \$3 to \$8 per week for rooms. California Hotel, corner Second and Hill streets, 40 rooms; \$2 per day; \$8 to \$12 per week, American plan. Coronado del, Hotel. Coronado, \$2.50 per day and upward, board and rooms. Drexel, The, 108½ West Third street, 40 rooms. 50 cents per day. Ellis, 315 North Broadway, 10 rooms, 50 cents to \$1.50 per day for room. Evanston Inn, Pasadena, Cal., 35 rooms. Special rates for parties.

Special rates for parties. Special rates for parties.

Gray Gables, corner Seventh and Hill
streets, 25 rooms; 50 cents to \$1.50 per
day for rooms.

Goodenow, 315 West Second street, 26
rooms; 50 cents to \$1.50 per day;

ey Villa, Pasadena, Cal., 19, \$1.25 per day and up, American

plan. Mitchell Hotel, Pasadena, Cal. 53 rooms, \$1.25 to \$2 per day, Amer-

streets, 700 rooms.

per day.

Nebraska, The, 450 South Hill street, 25 rooms. 50 cents to \$1.50 per day.

Narragansett, 423 South Broadway, 10 rooms, 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, rooms only.

Orland, 346 South Hill street, 52 rooms.

cents to \$1 per day, rooms.
do, 311 West Third street, 38
ms. 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, rooms Orion, The, 324 West Fifth street, 12

Park Place, 456 South Hill street, 35

rooms. 75 cents to \$1.50 per day.
Richelieu Hotel, 142 South Grand avenue, 18 rooms. \$2 per day, rooms and

can accommodate 400 people. By day \$3 to \$5. American plan.

Melrose, The, 130 South Grand avenue, 50 rooms, \$1.50 to \$2*-per day.

Natick House, corner First and Main streets, 250 rooms. Rates \$1.25 to \$2 per day.

Nebraska, The, 450 South Hill street, 25 rooms, 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, Narragansett, 423 South Broadway, 10 rooms, 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, rooms only.

Orland, 346 South Hill street, 52 rooms, 50 cents to \$1.per day, rooms only.

Orland, 346 South Hill street, 52 rooms, 50 cents to \$1 per day, rooms.

Orland, 346 South Hill street, 52 rooms, 50 cents to \$1 per day, rooms.

Orland, 311 West Third street, 33

The postoffice and Federal building are at the corner of Main and Winston

streets.

A walk through Chinatown, adjoining the Plaza, is as complete a departure from modern America as would be a visit to Canton itself. The oil wells, only a mile from the center of the city, and easily reached by electric cars, are a novel spectacle.

DELIGHTFUL SIDE TRIPS.

DELIGHTFUL SIDE TRIPS.

Rosslyn. The, Main street, opposite Postoffice. 140 rooms; American and European plan. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ day up.

Rossmore, The, 416 West Sixth street, 40 rooms. 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, rooms.

Riverside, The, 132 South Broadway, 10 rooms. 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, rooms only.

Richards, Mrs. M. E., 519 South Spring street, 45 rooms. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per week up.

Street, Mrs. R. A., 1017 South Flower, street, 7 rooms. By day 50 cents to \$1. Dependence of the standpoints. Even those of us who was it of the main land. It is rooms. 50 cents to \$1 per day, rooms. So cents to \$1 per day, rooms. 50 cents to \$1 per day.

Swain, N. J., 107½ South Broadway, 14 rooms. 50 cents to \$1 per day.

Seminole, The, 234 West Third street, 12 rooms. 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, by room.

St. Charels Hotel, 314 North Main LOCATION OF N. E. A HEADOLIARTERS AND MEETING, PLACES

DELIGHTFUL SIDE TRIPS.

Beautiful and Historic Places to Visit and Enjoy.

The facilities for delightful side trips to the meast delights the seaside, and country places, their distance from the meaning country places, their distance from the Angel City, and the fare to each: AVALON.—Is the principal settle-ment on Santa Catalina Island, and is thirty miles from the main land. It is reached by steamers of the Wilming-ton Transportation Company, from the very best hotels, \$2.50 up; or at fauly hotels, from \$7\$ to \$18\$ per week. Third street, the course of green and brown. Who can describe the changing tones of those majestic heights during all the course of the day, from the rose and silver of the dawn to the mistry beat the course of the day, from the rose and the principal settle-ment on Santa Catalina Island, and is tractive s

LOCATION OF N. E. A. HEADQUARTERS AND MEETING PLACES.

eningly until one is convinced against a reason that a real ocean of blue water is breaking far below there, out of which the foothills raise their tops like little green islands.

SoldDiers' Home—Located in a beautiful park and is the home of vetering the little green islands.

In its landscape effects and play of color, Southern California is sister to Italy. The gray olives, the green or chards and vineyards, the bare, brown hills and intense blue of sky and sea, all suggest Italy, the land of vivid contrasts. But there are tones in its coloring, peculiar admixtures of soft, warm reds and amethysis, seen through the indefinable, misty haze of our tropic sunshine, that belong to a laboration of the sand particular part of our great country a charm which, once felt, cannot be forgotten.

THE PILACES TO SEE.

Following is a list of the most attractive seaside and mountain resorts and country places, their distance from the Alamost City, 31.60.

THE PILACES TO SEE.

Following is a list of the most attractive seaside and mountain resorts and country places, their distance from the Alamost City warm reds and amendation of the same tractive seaside and mountain resorts and country places, their distance from the Alamost City and some protected in a beautiful park and is the home of the civil war, with a total enrolled in a beautiful park and is the nome of vector miss from the same than and feel that nature has given to this particular part of our great country a charm which, once felt, cannot be forgotten.

THE PILACES TO SEE.

Following is a list of the most attractive seaside and mountain resorts and country places, their distance from the same the same than and feel that nature has given to this particular part of our great country a charm which, once felt, cannot be forgotten.

THE PILACES TO SEE.

Following is a list of the most attractive seaside an

with a capacity of 600 tons per day is located here. From Los Angeles and return, \$1.45.

SAN FERNANDO MISSION—Almost twenty-one miles northwest of the city. Founded in 1797. The mission is situated in the oldest olive grove in California. Round trip, 90 cents.

REDLANDS—One of the places to visit. There are many beautiful drives about this place, chief among them is that around Smiley Heights. Fare, round trip, \$2.75.

CAMULOS—Home of Ramona. Is situated in a delightful valley, forty-five miles from city, and en route to Santa Barbara; round trip, \$1.95.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO—Fifty-seven miles southeast of city. Here is located one of the old missions, lately repaired by the Landmarks' Club.

SANTA ANA—County seat of Orange county and center of unusually fertile agricultural district. Connected with the ocean by the Newport Railway. Round trip on both S. P. and S. F. \$1.35.

MT. WILSON—Less than twenty-four miles from Los Angeles, reached by train and burro trail, has an altitude of 6000 feet, and is one of the most charming mountain camps in this section.

CAMP STURTEVANT—A beauitful resort situated in the Sierra Madre Mountains. Take train to Sierra Madre, stage to mountains and mules on trail. Railroad fare 65 cents round trip; stage, 25 cents.

SAN GABRIEL CANON—Take train to Azusa, round trip 96 cents; stage, \$2. Forty miles from city, twenty-five by rail and fifteen by stage through the San Gabriel Cañon.

MT. LOWE —One hour's ride from Low.

Forty miles from city, twenty-live by rail and fifteen by stage through the San Gabriel Cañon.

MT. LOWE—One hour's ride from Los Angeles to Mt. Lowe Railway, which is the most wonderful mountain railway in the world. From Altadena, a ride up the mountains, to an elevation of 5000 feet, is made in open electric cars through the cañons of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Visitors should not miss this trip. Alpine Tavern is open during summer months. Round trip from Los Angeles, \$2.

BEAR VALLEY—Situated in the San Bernardino Mountains. Pine and fir trees make this a healthful summer as well as winter resort. Several first-class inns add to the comfort.

STRAWBERRY VALLEY—One of the finest mountain resorts in this section. Is in the San Jacinto Mountains, with an elevation of 6000 feet.

THE OLD MISSIONS.

THE OLD MISSIONS.

THE OLD MISSIONS.

The romance and poetry of the old missions is part of the attraction of Southern California. The contrast of the medieval paternal life of the missions with our American stress has a restful charm for our people.

Long ago the enthusiastic Franciscan friars, under their great leader, Father Junipero Serra, established a chain of missions on and near the coast of California extending from San Diego to San Francisco.

Junipero Serra, established a chain of missions on and near the coast of California extending from San Diego to San Francisco.

In Southern California the only missions still in use as church establishments are those at Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Gabriel. All the rest are more or less in picturesque ruin. The size and importance of the old missions in their prime are little known. Agriculture, manufacture and commerce, as well as religion, were part of their activities.

Some of the missions established were very large. The San Luis Rey Mission had 18,000 neophytes attached to it. All of the missions were prosperous and wealthy when the Mexican government secularized them. San Luis is a superbruin and well worth stopping over to see on the way to San Diego. San Juan Capistrano on the same railroad is also an extensive and interesting relic of a life that has passed by.

At San Gabriel the old mission mill still stands near the living spring that furnished its power. Parts of the tuna hedge of a giant cactus that fenced the pasture still grows. The church and belfry are in use, but all the other mission buildings have long since disappeared. The mission was dedicated to San Gabriel, archangel of the earthquakes. The Indian legend concerning the good work of the archangel is as follows:

Formerly Tauquitz, a demon, descended upon the Indian villages from time to time and carried off the most beautiful maidens. The demon then held orgies that were accompanied by destructive earthquakes. The archangel is as follows:

Formerly Tauquitz, a demon, descended upon the Indian villages from time to time and carried off the most beautiful maidens. The demon then held orgies that were accompanied by destructive earthquakes. The archangel is as follows:

Formerly Tauquitz, a demon, descended upon the Indian villages from time to time and carried off the most beautiful maidens. The demon then held orgies that were accompanied by destructive earthquakes and judgment by the Landmarks' Club. It is about an hour's ride north

all.

Santa Barbara is yet occupied by he monks. It is the best preserved of any of the missions. This is a stately and beautiful memento of the old religious control.
Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast,"
Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona" have
immortalized the poetic mission epoch.

What to Wear, Where to Go, What What to wear is a question of vital

What to wear is a question of vital importance to the traveler. To appreciate the answer to that question a knowledge of Southern California climate in summer time is necessary. Fair weather may be relied upon. That is a boon to the traveler, for the less his baggage the greater the comfort with which he travels. However, every feminine delegate should bring an umbrella, as protection against the sun.

Great extremes of heat need not b

in This City Has Been Remodeled-Now Open.

Addition of the Third Story with Seventy-five More Rooms -\$10,000 Spent in Fittings and Furnishings.

The Natick House is known an over Southern California as the most popular hotel-due to the capable management of Hart Bros. proprietors. In 1890 H. A. Hart succeeded Mr. Rowell as proprietor, and in 1892, upon the death of the former, his sons, George A, and Dwight H. Hart, succeeded to the management of this hostelry, and they have conducted it with so much ability that its reputation and business have continually improved. The Natick House has just been remodeled-addition of a third story, providing seventy-five more rooms, many of them with baths, en suite; a general alteration of the interior; the installation of a first-class electric elevator; the laying of new carpets; putting in of new furniture, and a remodeling and refurnishing of the office. The plumbing throughout is thoroughly sanitary, the bath rooms and water closets are tiled with non-absorbent glazed tile, and light and air are healthgiving qualities found in abundance. It is a notable fact that there is not a dark room on the third floor-very few in the building-due to the architect's skill.

Not only have the new rooms been furnished with bird's-eye maple, mahogany and birch furniture, Axminster and body Brussels carpets, but many of the older rooms and halls have been refitted, too. There are hot and cold water in all the rooms, steam heat, electric and gas lights, and electric call and recall bells, and the hospitality that is thrust upon the guests of this house is probably more than any other hotel in this

In the office rotunda a new cigar stand, office counter, private office and check room, all finished in veneered oak with the counter top and base in Tennessee marble, give an air of richness and elegance pleasing to the eye and gratifying to a refined taste. Back of the desk are new mail and key boxes; a model annunciator, connecting with every room in the at once under the eye of the clerk.



As may be seen from the above cut, that the exterior has been improved as well as the interior. The third story gives it a more imposing appearance, and the finishing upon the frieze and about the windows is more elegant and uniform. Substantial fire escapes have been provided, and in the office is an electric fire alarm connecting with every room in the house.

Fire walls from the ground up divide the building into several sections, any one of which might burn out without necessarily destroying the other sections,

This hostelry is conducted on the American plan, with rates \$1.25 to \$3.00 per day (the latter for suites with baths), European plan, 50c to \$1.50 per day. guests are furnished with a free bus service to and from all the principal depots. The hotel is loelectric cars reaching all parts of the city, the mountains and the

The N. E. A. Teachers will, doubtless, make their headquarters here, as fifty rooms were engaged for that purpose yesterday, and many inquiries are received in The genial Hart brothers treat their guests with so much cordiality that they always return, giving due appreciation to

26 BUNKERHILL [3] Chamber of Commerce 4th & Broadway Postoffice Main and Winston Westminster Hotel 4th and Main Van Nuys Hotel 4th and Main Roselyu Hotel 50pp. Postoffice Business Headquarters, Information Bu-High School N. Hill Plaza N. Main Temperance Temple Terrple & Broadway Broadway Church. Opp. Courtbows Y. M. C. A. Hall. ... 2nd and Broadway Parillon. Fifth and Olive, opp. Park State Normal School ... 5th and Grand Bellevue Terrace Hotel ... 6th & Figueroa First Bagtist Church ... 725 S. Flower Simpson Tabernacle ... 734 S. Hope Serting-Strict School 34 Blanchard's Hall Broadway, bet. 2nd and 3rd St. Vincent's Hall. Froadway, bet. 6th and 7th Church, South First Baptist Church: 1725 S. Flore Simpson Tabernacle 1734 S. Hope Simpson Tabernacle 1734 S. Hope Spring-street School 5. Spring, bet. 5th and 6th First Congregational Church. 5th & Hill 39 Old Mission. N. Main, opp. Plaza Burbank Theater. Main, bet. 5th & 6th Catholic Cathedral. 2nd and Main 184 L. A. Railway Co. Traction Railway Co. Traction Railway Co. Traction Railway Co. And the shadows that fail from the shadows th

per day.

Vera The, Hotel, 405½ South Broadway,
43 rooms, each \$2 to \$4 per week.

Van Nuys Annex, Broadway near
Fourth, 120 rooms, American plan,
\$2.50 to \$4: European plan, \$1 to \$8

Wisconsin, 215 West Six.eenth street,
20 rooms. Room by day 50 cents,
with board \$6 per week.

Windham, 109½ South Broadway, 20
rooms. 50 cents to \$1.50 per day.

Westminster, Fourth and Main streets. rooms. 50 cents to \$1.50 per day. Westminster, Fourth and Main streets.

Westlake Hotel, 720 Westlake avenue, 36 rooms, \$1.50 per day and up. American plan.
Winthrop, The, 330½ South Spring street, 41 rooms, 50 cents per day.
Yosemite, The, 115½ South Broadway, 50 rooms.

How to Find One's Way About the

Los Angeles will be found a fascinating place for sight-seeing and undoubtedly the novel, picturesque and beautiful things to be seen will lure many away from the convention sessions. The absolute certainty of unclouded was then is a great attraction to the weather is a great satisfaction to the

streets, 25 rooms; 50 cents to \$1.50 per day; rooms only.

Grand View Hotel, Avalon, Catalina Island. Gladstone, Fifth and Main streets, 25 rooms, 50 cents to \$1.50.

Glenmore, Avalon, Catalina Island, 25 rooms, 50 cents to \$1.50.

Glenmore, Avalon, Catalina Island, 25 rooms, 57 to \$10 per week, American plan.

Glenwod Tavern, Riverside, a beautiful summer resort. Rates reasonable. Hollenbeck, corner Second and Spring streets, 220 rooms; American plan, \$2.50; European plan, \$1 and up.

Hafen House, 340 South Hill street, 10 rooms; 50 cents to 75 cents per day for rooms.

Island Villa, Avalon, Catalina Island, 150 room; by day, \$2 to \$3, American plan.

Koneta, 131½ North Broadway, 5 rooms, 50 to 75 cents per day.

Livingston, The, 635 Hill street, 50 rooms; \$1 to \$1.50 per day, board and rooms.

Lake View, 638 South Olive street, 32 rooms; 50 cents to \$1 per day, rooms only.

La Du, John T., 343 South Olive street, 20 rooms; 50 cents to \$1 per day, lake View, 638 South Olive street, 20 rooms; 50 cents to \$1 per day, rooms only.

La Du, John T., 343 South Olive street, 30 rooms; 50 cents to \$1 per day, rooms only.

Los Angeles Military Academy, west of Westlake Park, terminus Traction line, 50 rooms.

Madison, The, 635 South Main street. \$1 is the Temple street calle system with a fare.

Beside the two big electric lines there and the weill find eventer is a great satisfaction to the devotee of the camera and he will find eventer is a great satisfaction to the devotee of the camera and he will find pentaty to keep him busy.

Although Los Angeles covers a wide eventer is a great satisfaction to the devotee of the camera and he will find pentaty to keep him busy.

Although Los Angeles covers a wide evention of setting every house territory, because of the universal custom of setting every house territory to keause of the universal custom of setting every house territory to keause of the universal custom of setting every house territory to keause of the universal custom of setting every house territory to keause of

street, 45 rooms. 50 cents to \$1 per day, rooms only.

Tucker, Mrs. Henrietta, 113 North Bunker Hill avenue, 10 rooms. 50 cents to \$1 per day.

Van Nuys, corner Main and Fourth streets, 160 rooms. American plan, \$2 to \$4; European plan, \$1 to \$3 per day.

Vera The, Hqtel, 405½ South Broadway, terrace the mountain bases like a

the mountain bases like a

terrace the mountain bases like a spread of velvet.

Suppose one is rolling along over the Kite-shaped track at the foot of the majestic San Bernardino range. The soft verdure of the foothills rests against the blues and purples of the peaks behind them. Here and there, where the ranchers have upturned the soil, patches of browns and reds stand out in vivid contrast. Some distant cliffs show pink in the sunshine and everywhere masses of wild flowers in gorgeous profusion climb the sides of the hills. Brilliant poppy fields fringed with purple brodea, yellow daisless and baby blue-eyes, and the delicate grace of the Mariposa lily offer such whirling masses of color as the train files on its way, that the eyes are fairly bewildered and one exclaims: "How beautiful, and how strange!"

Or perhaps the trip is directed sea-

eyes are fairly bewildered and one exclaims: "How beautiful, and how strange!"

Or perhaps the trip is directed seaward to one of the watering places that dot the Pacific Coast. To one who looks his first on the Pacific Coean it comes as a revelation. Blue, blue waters break in white spray over long stretches of yellow sand. Green cliffs, clothed with grass and wild flowers slope down to the water's edge. Faint purple mists float about the edges of the cliffs, a fresh breeze curls the breakers, and as far as one can see the water stretches to meet the bluer sky. A sort of golden haze floats ever over the landscape, giving soft, misty effects to distant hills, and lowlands, making them seem to bask in golden light. And the sunsets by the sea bring out wonderful color effects. As a rule sunsets in California lack something of their proper glory because of the excessive dryness of our atmosphere; but by the sea as the sun goes down in a blaze of light, the water takes on a thousand lavely hues of purple and crimson and delicate rose, while the little waves that lap against the beach become molten drops of gold or ruby or sparkling crystals of amethysf. And as the evening shadows fall these wondrous tints pale into grays and ambers, until they fade away into the surrounding dark.

Perhaps one of the richest and most beautiful of these color effects is seen from Mount Lowe and its kindred peaks at sunrise or sunset of a day when the fog has drifted in from the ocean. Seated on the hotel plazza or a fallen tree trunk, along the trail, far above the fog line, with the blue sky and clear mountain air overhead, one sees, breaking below at the base of the mountains where the cafions show blue shadows, a sea of mist. Soft, foamy white billows surge against the glant cliffs. As the rays of the sun grow level, the fieecy gray of this phantom sea takes on a tinge of pink, the plak changes to a wondrous blue, the waves seem to roll higher and more threat-

REDONDO.-One of the most delight REDONDO.—One of the most delight-ful seaside resorts of Southern Call-fornia, during the winter as well as the summer months. Is twenty-two miles from Los Angeles, and is con-nected by the Southern California and Radordo railways. Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company stop here. Round trip from city, 50 cents. HOTEL DEL CORONADO.—Across ment. Railroad round trip fare \$3.

SANTA MONICA,—One of the most popular of the many seaside resorts. Is nineteen miles from Los Angeles, and is reached by three lines of railway. The surf bathing and fishing at this point is unsurpassed. The Southern Pacific's mammoth wharf, longest in the world, is three miles north of the Arcadia. Hotel. The State Forestry Station, interesting for its exotic trees, is also near this place. Round trip from Los Angeles, by either steam or electric, 50 cents.

SANTA BARBARA.—A famous winger.

every year in July. Round trip, 50 cents.

SAN GABRIEL MICSION.—Founded September 8, 1771, and is still in a remarkable state of preservation. Its chief attraction is the mission bells and the well-preserved belify. where at one time hung five bells. This building is mentioned in "Ramona." San Gabriel is twelve miles from the city, and can be reached by either railway or tally-ho lines. Fare by rail, 40 cents round trip.

PASADENA.—"Crown of the Valley." A city of beautiful homes, situated nine miles northeast of the city of Los Angèles, at the foot of the Sierra Madre Mountains, and connected with the city by four lines of railway. By steam or electric, round trip, 25 cents.

ALHAMBRA.—One of the principal

railway. By steam or electric, round trip, 25 cents.

ALHAMBRA.—One of the principal health resorts of Southern California. Free from wind, and center of some of the finest orange groves in the State. Round trip, 25 cents.

SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM—One of the rising industries of Southern California. Over 250 birds of all sizes. Farm reached by Los Angeles and Pasadena electric cars, Terminal and Santa F6 railroads. Cost of round trip and admission to park, 25 cents.

electric, 50 cents.

SANTA BARBARA.—A famous winter resort, 106 miles northwest of Los Angeles, Among the many attractions is the largest mission building left by the Franciscans in California. At sun-

Facts and Descriptions Touching Los Angeles and Environs.

most comfortable for walking and sightseeing.
On arriving in Los Angeles the best thing to do will be to go directly to the business headquarters of the National Educational Association, at Nos. 415 to 419 South Spring street. Here will be a force of sixty clerks, beside the local officials ready to give all information desired.

Peryone will be seked to register his address here, in order to aid people in finding friends. The Hotel Committee will here have its headquarters and be able to tell just what accommodations are to be had, what the price, the location and how the hotels or lodging-houses are to be reached. There will be a bureau of information here to answer all questions.

All those who come to Los Angeles.

information here to answer all questions.

All those who come to Los Angeles without having engaged accommodations beforehand should have their mail directed to "Care N.E.A." A branch postoffice is to be established in the business headquarters and people can receive their mail there.

The Reception and Entertainment committee, each composed of a hundred members from Los Angeles and its suburbs, will do everything possible to promote the comfort and convenience of the delegates. There will be information bureaus for their benefit, ample supplies of printed matter for their information are ready for their benefit, and personal work will be done without stint to help everyone out of any difficulties or to give assistance.

The national headquarters will be in

out of any difficulties or to give assistance.

The national headquarters will be in the Westminster Hotel. The Van Nuys, directly across Main street from the Westminster, will be the headquarters of the California organization. At the Westminster will be the headquarters of the Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, New England, Nebraska, New York, Indian Service and South Dakota delegations; at the Hollenbeck the Ohio parlor; at the Rosslyn the headquarters for Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. The kindergarten headquarters will be at the Bellevue Terrace. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae will have headquarters at the Van Nuys Annex, and it is hoped that all visiting college women will repair thither frequently. A register will be kept and friends whereabouts.

A number of receptions have been

A register will be kept and friends will be aided in finding each other's whereabouts.

A number of receptions have been planned for the convention period. The Committee on Secondary Education is arranging a large reception, probably to be given out of doors in some one's private grounds. The local kindergarteners will give a reception at the Bellevue Terrace on Thursday evening of convention sweek. The Normal School will keep open house throughout the convention. The Southern California. Academy of Sciences will give a reception to the visiting scientists Thursday, July 13. The local ilbrary trustees will entertain visiting librarians the same evening. The local committee for the Department of Business Education will give a reception. The Chamber of Commerce will be open at all times and will be seen at least the same and will be open at

Description of Southern California

tion as the "Italy of America."
It is true that, in many respects, the southern part of the State resembles Italy, but it bears a still stronger resemblance to another land, famed in verse and story—Palestine. Like Pales-tine, Southern California is a long, narrow strip of land, bounded on the west by a summer sea, and on the-east by mountains, snow-clad during a por-tion of the year; like Palestine, South-ern California has a dry, equable clinia is a land of the olive and the vine, a land where every man "may sit under his own fig tree;" a land "flowing with milk and honey." Unlike Palestine, however, Southern California is not a melancholy reminder of its former sive American enterprise; a region in which the best thought and energy of the American people are finding their crowning development under the most genial clime in which the Angle-Saxon race ever wooed the favors of Mother

vision of Southern California, is in itself an epitome of the southern part of the State. Within its 4000 square miles of territory, may be found a remarkable variety of scenery, soil and

t outdoor wrap. Stout shoes are st comfortable for walking and hiseeing.

In arriving in Los Angeles the best ag to do will be to go directly to business headquarters of the Natal Educational Association, at Nos. to 419 South Spring street. Here be a force of sixty clerks, beside local officials ready to give all information desired.

Weryone will be maked to register address here, in order to aid peoin finding friends. The Hotel Comtee will here have its headquarters of the search of the sierra Madre range. Especially is this true in the winter season, when the snow-clad mountains form a striking background to the wide expanse of dark green orange groves, in which the golden spheres shine out amid the glossy foliage, while the atmosphere is laden with the perfume of myriads of delicate flowers. Higher up, on the summits of these mountains, are groves of noble pine trees, which shade attractive camping grounds for the attractive camping grounds for the residents of the plains during the sum-mer months. Then, again, along the seashore, there are breezy stretches of level land, where the temperature va-

Christmas.

The San Gabriel Valley, which has a section of Los Angeles county, has the Sierra Madre range on the north. These mountains are grand and precipi-tous, inclosing the valley like a wall. This valley is, undoubtedly, the best-known of any portion of Southern California. Even before there was any "boom" here worthy of mention. lands in the valley commanded a comparatively high price. As with most choice sections, the level-headed mission fathers discovered its advantages, and founded the San Gabriel Mission—whose church is still in good preservation—in 1771. Now three railroads traverse the valley, and the land is rapidly being transformed into a succession of small homes and thriving little cities. The valley contains 100 square miles of territory. Under the shadow of the mountains, and separated from the lower plains by symmetrical foothills, the air is dry and bracing, proving beneficial to invalids who cannot bear closer proximity to the ocean. The San Gabriel contains some of the choicest fruit land in Southern California, and is largely devoted to the in the valley commanded a compara

seed benefit and personal work will a don't within district to hair average where the valley, and the land is the Waterinsteer (100). Total the west that will be not west that will be not west the walley, and the land is the Waterinsteer, will be it he heads to the west that will be not be west to be given to be a seed of the west that will be not be west to be given to be a seed of the west to be given to be a seed of the west to be given by the west will give a reception. The walley contains 100 to be common to the control of the west to be given by the west will give a reception at the belief of the west will be a reception at the west will give a reception at the belief of the west will give a reception at the west will are the west will give a reception at the west will are the west will give a reception at the west will are the west will ar

Catalina Island is a picturesque mountainous island, about thirty miles in length and twenty miles from the mainland. The water here is remarkably calm and clear, so that marine growths may be seen at a depth of fifty feet or more. There is fine still-water bathing, fish in immense quaentity, stage riding, goat hunting and other attractions. A comfortable hotel furnishes accommodations to visitors, and a good band plays during the summer season. The island is conducted as an "up-to-date" winter, as well as summer, resort, a steamship making delly trips from San Pedro. Thousands of people from Southern California, Arizona and more distant points visit Catalina every year, many of them "camping for several months in cottages," or boarding at the hotel. All things considered, there are few localities which offer such attractions to the mountain climber as Los Angeles. It is true that there are many sections where the mountains reach a higher elevation, and are more rugged, but for those who like to enjoy mountain scenery without going entirely away from civilization, or undergoing the hardships which attach to a long and difficult trip, Los Angeles, a dozen or more interesting mountain trips can be made with facility, each of them taking in an entirely new section of country, with different scenery and surroundings, and none of them occupying necessarily more than three days, while several of the most attractive can be made with the worker whom the mountain climber has in Los Angeles.

being framed on the north by a succession of grand old mountains. These mountains are one of the greatest charms of Los Angeles. From most of the streets, and from all the hills, inspiring views of the majestic Sierra Madre may be obtained. The mountains change their aspect with every variation of the sun and clouds. At times they appear so near that an inexperienced person might start to walk to them between meals; then, again, they apparently recede into the distance. The colors vary through all shades of gray and blue, at times, as night fails, assuming a black shade. At no time do these picturesque mountains present a more beautiful aspect than in winter, when their summits are capped with snow, while in the valleys the vegetation and flowers present the appearance of an eastern spring.

The southern and southwestern pore tions of the city are level, with a gentle slope to the southwest. Across the river is the section known as Boyle Heights, a high gravelly table, or mesa land.

There are seven public parks within the city limits, aggregating 600 acres, of which five-sixths is in Elysian Park. Westlake Park, thirty-five acres in area, at the end of the Seventh-street car line, is the most popular open-air resort in the city. It has a lake, with booats, fine drives, and extensive views from the adjacent hills. Concerts are given on Sundays. The park in East Los Angeles covers fifty acres, and has been made quite attractive. Here also is a lake. The park nurseries are located here. Prospect Park on Boyle Heights, is a small but beautiful place, with many choice trees and shrubs. The oldest and best-improved of the city parks, on Sixth street, not far from the business center, is known as Contral Park. The trees here have attained a large growth. Hollenbeck Park is a tract of about twenty acres, on the east side of the river, on Boyle Heights, it has been improved with shade trees and a small lake.

Elysian Park is the only park of considerable size, a remnant of the thousands of acres of such hand which the

HISTORIC LOS ANGELES. Relies and Memories of the Ancien

pueblo, picturesque and pastoral. Hidden away in various spots about the city are historical remains of the keenest interest. J. M. Guinn of the Historical Society has prepared the fol-lowing brief description of some of the more important traditions of the old

While the Los Angeles of today is West," its name betrays its Spanish origin. It has outgrown its early environments, or, rather, overgrown them. It has even overgrown the most of the many-syllabled name that its pious founders gave it. Of "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles"—the Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels—only Los Angeles is left.

Nearly all the historic houses of early Los Angeles have disappeared. The growth of the city and the action of the elements on the perishable material (adobe, or sun-dried brick,) of which West," its name betrays its Spanish

Spanish era of the charges on North Main street. The building was begun in 1811, and the corner-stone was laid and blessed in 1814. In 1815 occurred a great flood, when the waters of the river came up to the eastern edge of the old Plaza, where the foundations were laid; this necessitated the moving of the church to high ground, which was done in 1818, when it was located on its present site. In 1822 it was completed and dedicated. It is not a massive 'structure, yet it was eleven years from the time of its inception to its completion. These were the days of poco tiempo (by and by.) and California then was the land of mafiana—the land of tomorrow.

were sufficient to raise the walls to the top of the window arches, and there they came to a full stop. The colonists were poor; and money was almost an unknown quantity in the old pueblo. Another appeal was made to the missions, and they responded liberally in cattle and other mission products. The neophytes of the missions San Gabriel and San Luis Rey did most of the work—wages one real (12% centes pied and San Luis Rey did most of the work—wages one real (12% centes pied and San Luis Rey did most of the United States to enter Los Angeles, assisted in getting out the roof timbers in a cañon of the Sterra Madre Mountain. Formerly the church had no floor, but the beaten earth, and no seats; the worshipers sat or knelt on the bare ground. Originally it had a titled roof, but this was removed in 1861 and a shingled one substituted. The tower and front were also changed at that time. It is the oldest parish church on the Pacific Coast of the United States. It is sometimes spoken as a mission church, but this is incorrect. It never was a mission chabriel that time the public but it was not considered a part of that establishment. On the south side of the church is a small cemetery. Here many of the earliest colonists were buried. It was closed in 1844.

Another landmark of historic interest that dates its origin in the Spanish era of the city's history is the Plaza or square in front of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels. A plaza is a very essential feature of all Spanish-American towns.

It is usually the geographical center. On it front the principal church of the Angels. A plaza is a very essential feature of all Spanish-American towns.

It is usually the geographical center. On it front the principal church of the church were set apart for, a plaza. The "Plaza real" (royal square,) that the Mission fathers of San Gabriel dedicated with solemn ceremonies to the service of Good and the King, was abandoned, and the geographical center on it front the principal church of the church were set of the church of the church was located on its present site, the side of the north, and the service of a mathematical expert to find out. In

(adobe, or sun-dried brick,) of which they were built, long since consigned them to the dust from whence they came.

The only considerable building now in use that dates its erection to the Spanish era of the city's history is the Church of Our Lady of the Angels on North Main street. The building was begun in 1811, and the corner-stone was begun in 1811, and the corner-stone was laid and blessed in 1814. In 1815 occurred a great flood, when the waters of the river came up to the eastern edge of the old Plaza, where the foundation of the property of the present sign."

On a clear day, from some of the elevated points in Los Angeles, the bay the levated points in

Our rates are the cheapest. Public Carriage Drivers' Association of Pasadena.

REMEMBER the needy. Save your castoff clothing, beds, bedding or stoves, for
poor families of the city. A request is also
made for shoes and clothing for poor children to enable them to go to school. Drop a
card to Capt. J. A. Frazier, northwest corner
Los Angeles and Seventh streets, and he will
call for anything you have to donate.

ACROSS AMERICA.

Delightful Trip the Pedagogue Tourists Will Take This Year.

The desire for knowledge of our land will lead many eastern people of culture, teachers of our youth as well as many others, to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the aession in Los Angeles of the National Educational Association, to penetrate into the land of enchantment and mystery in If possible, you should visit Niagara

Mississippi does not know America. He who has never seen the snow-capped peak and cavernous gorge does not know the wonders of his own country. The strange homes in the rock, those inaccessible dwellings of the ancient inhabitants of the cliffs; the parched, arid plains; the wonderful houses many stories high, built of adobe, still inhabited by some of our Indians; the almost as venerable churches of the Mission Fathers; the rapid transition from the desert to the oasis of Southern California—all are marvelous. Amid such scenes does the Santa Fé Raliroad make its way. It is the longest continued stretch of raliroad in the United States under one management. From New York to Chicago is but a step; from Chicago to Los Angeles over the Santa Fé is a mighty leap. The genius, the brains, the money lavished on this gigantic enterprise and the obstacles overcome make it a monument to the ability and grit of the greatest Angio-Saxno of them all—the Yankee. To the sight-seer this road offers advantages which no other route can have. In the first place, there is on change of cars bitween Chicago and Los Angeles. Once on board the Santa Fé flyer, the fastest long-distance train in the world, you sit in the comfortable palace car until your destination is reached, unless you wish to stop over. While on the train, without the necessity of stopping, the tourist sees a wonderful panorama spread before him. On no other road in the world Can such wonderful scenes be viewed. Down through the rolling, alluvial plains bordering the grand Mississipi, the train rushes from Chicago. Leaving Kansas City and the turbid Missouri, there is a gradual ascent until the traveler sees to his right the highest peaks of the snow-capped Rockles. The air becomes rarified, without your ralizing that you are a mile higher in the air than you were at New York's City Hall. A mighty climb to the summit, then the long 300-mile 'coast' that would make a bicycle fleen matvelous plains, the desert, acroes the Devil's Chasm, fashing by gaudilyblanker of th

tional Association, to penetrate into the land of enchantment and mystery in which California, Arizona and New Mexico lie. It is a noble ambition. More knowledge is gained by five minutes' personal sight of the Royal Gorge of the Colorado than by all the description and photographs presented by other people. Of itself the meeting of the association is worthy a trip across the continent.

He who has never been west of the Mississippi does not know America. He who has never seen the snow-capped peak and cavernous gorge does not know the wonders of his own country. The strange homes in the rock, those inaccessible dwellings of the ancient inhabiteants of the cliffs; the parched, arid plains; the wonderful houses many stories high, built of adobe, still inhabitants of the cliffs; the parched, and plains; the wonderful houses many stories high, built of adobe, still inhabited by some of our Indians; the almost as venerable churches of the Mission Fathers: the ranid transition

road and whirl on to Niagara Falls.

This latter road is the only one which passes this convulsion of water sethat its patrons can view the falls. Every through passenger train stops at a sightly point on the overhanging bluff, and time is given for passengers to alight and look. No matter how many times one has seen this roaring immensity, its terrible facination will compel yout to gaze at it again, each many times one has seen this roaring immensity, its terrible facination will compel you to gaze at it again, each time with accumulated awe. Like the Psalmist, one cries: "What is man?" Nearly all tickets over the Michigan Central road allow a istop-over at Niagara, if one wishes it, either west or east-bound. The governments of Canada and the United States have made reservations of the land about the falls, so that there can be no extortion by individuals. The hoteis are good and reasonable, and the old days of high prices for everything are done away with. For a brief period, as the smooth fiyer of the Michigan Central plows on, you are in British territory, gliding over long reaches of level country—the most prosperous in Canada. Then the ferry ride over the strait to Detroit, Michigan's beautiful city, where you enter Uncle Sam's domains again. Then—Chicago! the city which made possible that fulfilled dream of artistic architecture, the Columbian Exposition the city which in half a century has made of itself the second city in America. Her secret of success, like genius, is work. Her motto, "I Laybaston the city which in hair a century has made of itself the second city
in America. Her secret of success,
like genius, is work. Her motto, "I
will." You are landed by the Michigan Central in a spacious depot, ready
for transfer to the Santa Fê. The
Briggs Hotel is a good place to stop
at in Chicago—comfortable and moderate-priced. It is a good itinery—New
York Central, Michigan Central and
Santa Fê—the gentleman's route. By
this route you see more of America's
wonders from New York to Los Angeles than you can by any other. I
have traveled this wide world over. I
know.

PUTNAM DREW,
Special Correspondent Eastern Papers.



Yell for a Yale Poor policy to pay \$50.00 for a bicycle when you can buy a Vale for \$85.00 AVERY CYCLERY,



Wonders of Land and Sea.

Don't fail to see them. Instructive and entertaining Shells, Curios and Souvenirs of all kinds at lowest price. Common and scientific name with all goods. All Souvenirs marked locality and name free of charge. Goods packed for mail or express free. Postage stamps for sale. Shells Ground, Cleaned and Polished to order. Paintings on Orange, Palm and other woods in great variety. Whether you buy or not, everything for instruction and convenience.

N.B.A. TEACHERS

Can Make Their Headquarters Here for Gathering Souvenirs, Scientific Shells and Indian Relics.

WINKLER'S CURIOS. 346 SOUTH BROADWAY.

"NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE."



A Song written by W. F. McBurney, one of Los Angeles' prominent business men, who has been instrumental in the rapid progress of our city, and today is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. McBurney wrote the only song for the

Free Harbor Jubilee. Mr. McBurney has been months composing a song for the Teachers' National Convention. On June 6th this song was submitted to the local Muslo of the N. E. A., to be sung on the rostrum at this great convention.

rostrum at this great convention.

Mr. McBurney makes this generous offer to the teachers of our nation: He will give as a souvenir, a copy of these beautiful words, written for this great National Convention—Free of Charge. Mr McBurney is noted for his ability as a writer, as well as a proprietary medicine manufacturer, and is always ready to assist us in our efforts to make Los Angeles one of the most popular cities in the Union.

W. F. McBURNEY, Sole Manufacturer of McBurney's Kidney

ONE BOTTLE CURES. PRICE PREPAID \$1.50. "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE," Price 50 Cents. For 15 years located at 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

and Bladder Cure.

McBURNEY proclaims his confidence in giving to the people a remedy of which one dose relieves and one McBURNEY says that he will guarantee that his Kidney and Bladder Cnre will cure ninety-nine cases out

of every hundred. The fact that one dose relieves and one bottle cures is proof that you cannot afford to allow one minute to elapse until you are permanently cured. REMEMBER, not a wine glass full five or six times a day, not six bottles for relief and continue until cured.

Ten Drops of McBURNEY'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

Once a day, and One Bottle Cures

Pains in the small of the back, stones in the bladder, Bright's disease, female troubles, incontinence of urine, brick dust deposit, bed wetting of children, gravel, gall stone, thick, turbid, frothy urine, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

McBurney's Liver Regulator and Blood Purifier, \$1.25. McBurney's Liver Tablets, 25c.

Send 25c in stamps to W. F. McBURNEY, 418 S. Spring St. For 5 days' treatment

McBurney Says:

THOMAS WALLS.

President of the Largest Auction House in Chicago, Writes:

House in Chicago, Writes:

CHICAGO (III..) April 3, 1894.

MR. W. F. McBURNEY, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dear sir: it affords me pleasure to testify
to the efficacy of your KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE. I have been troubled with my
KIDNEYS and BLADDER for over four
years. I have been treated by the best physicians of this city during that time. (I mention two who stand at the head of the profession, viz: Dr. C. A. Purdy and Dr. Frank
Walls, the latter being my son.) I regret to
say they did me no good. I was advised to
spend the winter in your giorious climats,
but received only temporary relief. On the night before I left
for home I got a bottle of
your medicine. The first doss
did me good and I was well
when I reached home, and I
can say in conclusion that I am
grateful to you. If this letter
is of any use to you, use it.

THOS. WALLE.

BOLD WOMAN BANDIT

ARIZONA STAGE HELD UP BY LITTLE PEARL HART.

"Went Through" the Clothes of the Passengers and Gathered In Their Coin Without a Tremor.

Tried to Kill the Sheriff When He Came Upon Her and Her Male Companion Sleeping in the Brush.

Not Daunted by the Prospect Being Sent to Prison at Yuma.

FLORENCE (Ariz.,) June 8.-[Reg ular Correspondence.] The occupant of a cell of the neat, brick jail of Pinal county, is a delicate-looking, lit-tle, dark-haired woman. She has refined features, a mouth of the true rosebud type, a nose slightly and piquantly retroussé, and clear, blue eyes that would be confiding and baby-like were there not a few lines that only through seeing life in its

harsher aspects.

The prisoner is Pearl Hart, the female bandit of Arizona.

"One wouldn't think," said burly Sheriff Bill Truman, "that she is a very tiger cat for nerve and for en-durance. She looks feminine enough now, in the woman's clothes I got for her, and one can see the touch of a woman's hand in the way she has brightened up her cell. Yet, only a couple of days ago, I had a struggle with her for my life. She would have killed me in my tracks, could she have got to her pistol. Sure, women

have got to her pistol. Sure, women are curious creatures."

The Sheriff could also have included men in his list of curiosities, for under his charge is a man guilty of complicity in the same crime of which the woman stands accused. This individual, by name Joe H. Boot, is a weak, morphine-deprayed specimen of male mortality, without spirit and lacking in intelligence and activity. It is plain that the woman is the leader of the illy-assorted pair. She does not deny that such was the case, and expresses nothing but contempt for her companion.

presses nothing but contempt for her companion.

Last Monday night it was that little Pearl made her star appearance on the highway. It was in Kane Springs Cañon, a few miles north of the Gila River and from the stage station of Riverside. The road at that point is one of the worst in the Southwest, following down the bed of a creek of intermittent flow. Down this long gully the stage from Globe was slowly bumping its exasperating way. Henry Bacon, the driver, intent on his work, suddenly became aware that a figure had stepped from either hand to the roadside from behind bushes. As is usual in highway robberies there was "a tall and a short man." One of them peremptorily shouted, "Halt!" As two revolvers were pointed at him, it he driver made haste to obey.

"Cilmb out of there!" was the next command. There were three passengers. Two of them handly carried heavy revolvers. But all were wise in western ways, and not a man reached for his gun. They all obediantly climbed out, ranged themselves in a row, the driver on the flank of the squad, and held their hands in the air.

Then the smaller highwayman hand-

Then the smaller highwayman hand-Then the smaller highwayman handed his revolver to the other and proceeded to an inspection of pockets. The haul was not a poor one. Of coin, a drummer, O. J. Neil, had \$290 and the others had \$100 in their pockets. One of the men, while his hands cramped above his head, nervously chewed a colored string. The string, had the robber investigated, would have been found to lead to a small tobacco pouch containing \$200 in large bills, that the traveler had managed to pop into his mouth when he saw he was trapped. The driver was not molested. The searching robber seemed well content, and silently handed back four silver dollars to each of the three that had been searched. Then the passengers were ordered back and the coach was sent on.

The passengers had been permitted

that had been searched. Then the passengers were ordered back and the coach was sent on.

The passengers had been permitted to use their eyes, if not their hands. The consensus of opinion was that the smaller of the two robbers was a woman. Her figure had been only illy concealed by the crude garb she wore of rough shirt and blue overalls, the latter tucked into coarse boots, that was aliably far too large. Under the

concaded by the crude garb she wore of rough shirt and blue overalls, the latter tucked into coarse boots, that were plainly far too large. Under the dirty cowboy hat and behind the black mask there showed a curl or two of dark hair, and the hands that had deftly turned their pockets inside out were small and white.

The Sheriff was notified at Florence, forty miles away, and at once took up the pursuit, a full day behind. No horses had been noticed near the scene of the robbery, but the tracks of two were found a short distance away. The trail led across the Gila, up the San Pedro River, southward to the east of Santa Catalina Range. Occasionally all trace of the trail was lost, but Truman and his men pushed onconfident that the fugitives were heading for the Southern Pacific Railroad. In the gray dawn of Saturday morning the pair were located where they were sleeping in the brush, about the pair were located with the author was. Mr. Rae, in his.article in the Athenaeum, says that Pitt and Lord Grenville has knowledge of the author, but all these died and left no record of this knowledge. And yet here are writings of such literary excellence that any one ought to be proud to own them. Even if the author was afraid to assert his author was afraid to assert h

most without food for either fugitives or animals.

The woman did not hesitate to acknowledge herself Pearl Hart, a name under which she has been known in Arizona for years. She admits herself 28 years old, though she looks much younger. While she is voluble on the topic of her highway experience, not a word will she say concerning her past history. She came to Arizona in 1892 with Dan Bandmann, a tall, lean individual, undoubtedly of Semitic origin. He was then, and is yet, a plano player in gambling saloons, performing with considerable skill. The woman avers that she has been seeking to return to her relatives in Canada. She may have relatives in Canada, but her home twelve years ago was in Toledo, O. When she was in her sixteenth year she there met Bandmann, then a musician in a strolling theatrical company, and ran away with him. To him she always charged her downfall. From him also the woman learned to smoke oplum, becoming so addicted to the vice as to be brought several times before the Police Court of Phoenix. She was, and is, an inveterate smoker of cigarattes, in each of which she usually places some of the drug. She soon gravitated in Arizona to the very lowest level of society. Though society and reference in the following members and were such as a strolling the form of the drug. She soon gravitated in Arizona to the very lowest level of society. Though society and the properties of the day were were served and a donation of 33 made to the Associated Charities from the collection of dues which are 5 cents a month.

might envy. At the outbreak of the Spanish war, Bandmann enlisted as drum major of the First Territorial Infantry Regiment. The war over, the

Spanish war. Bandmann enlisted as drum major of the First Territorial Infantry Regiment. The war over, the two met only to quarrel and separate. Then Pearl attached to herself the fellow Boot.

Pearl is undaunted by the prospect ahead of being the only woman confined in the Arizona penitentiary at Yuma. "I shall make no defense," she said. "I don't care what the world does with me. I'd do it all over again if I had the chance." She evidently relishes telling of her exploit, of how four men surrendered to a weak woman. Toward Boot she feels the utmost scorn. "Why, the fellow hadn't an ounce of sand," she observed, between puffs of a cigarette. "When I was 'going through' the passengers his hands were shaking like leaves, and he a-holding the guns, too. Why, if I hadn't more nerve than that, I'd jump off the earth."

She plainly considers her escapade as one of the most natural of episodes. Boot and she found themselves stranded in Globe. Unable to purchase the luxuries she deemed necessities, her thoughts naturally turned toward the plenty of her childhood's home. The only way of rapidly accumulating the coin for the trip that suggested itself to her was to hold up the stage. The stage had often been held up before, and usually with profit.

When captured, the woman was carrying all the money. "Boot was to have helped me hit a train eastward," she told. "In a day more I would have been safe, and in a couple of days more would have been home, my life here left behind forever. Truman wonders why I fought him. How can any one wonder I fought who considers that the money I had was to have taken me back to liberty and decency and happiness."

THE JUNIUS LETTERS.

The Question of Their Authorship Has Been Revived.

The Question of Their Authorship

Has Been Revived.

[J. N. C., in Chicago Post.] The literary enigma of the eighteenth century is "The Letters of Junius." It is 130 years since the first of these letters appeared, and they were continued for three years—extending from January 21, 1769 to January 21, 1772. And yet we are no wiser today as to their authorship than our forefathers. There have been innumerable theories and innumerable discussions concerning the identity of Junius, but a mist still surrounds him, and he "stands the shadow of a name."

But even at this late day there are not wanting ingenious investigators who puzzle themselves and their readers with the problem. The pages of the London Athenaeum are always open to such articles, and within the last month there have been several. In the last number at hand there is one by William Fraser Rae, the biographer of Wilkes, Sheridan and Fox, well versed in eighteenth century political and literary history. He is very certain that Sir Philip Francis was not Junius. He disclaims all knowledge of who Junius really was, but thinks that an anonymous writer who, as late as 1820, wrote to Woodfall, the original publisher of the Junius letters, under the nom de plume of Crito might possibly be the man. This is ,substantially a "new find." Mr. Rae says: "I have shown that Crito had a knowledge of Junius such as no other person has yet displayed. Those who wish to identify Junius have but to ascertain who Critows. Whoever shall discover Crito will probably learn the real name of Junius." Such is the latest stage of the Junius controversy.

These letters were political pamphlets, and intended solely to affect the political issues of the day, but so great was their literary quality that they now belong to literature, like Burke's speeches. As examples of logic and rhetoric they have always been recommended to students of oratory, and are generally included in compliations of British eloquence. As models of invective, satire, irony and sarcasm they are unequaled.

Who

tive, satire, irony and sarcasm they are unequaled.

Who was the author of these famous letters, and how has his secret been so closely preserved that there is not a particle of documentary evidence as to his identity? At least forty-five different persons—men of prominence in that period—have been accredited with having been Junius, and yet the arguments in their favor have all been overthrown from time to time by facts and circumstances. The most plausible of all the arguments was that made by Macaulay in his essay on Warren Hastings, that Sir Philip Francis wrote the letters. So strong was the array Hastings, that Sir Philip Francis wrote the letters. So strong was the array of circumstantial evidence he presented that it became the accepted theory that Sir Philip was Junius. Of general readers today there is little doubt that ninetenths believe that Sir Philip Francis was the author of the Junius letters, and consider the vexed question as settled. And yet it is not so, and the Franciscan theory, as it was called, has been exploded. Sir Philip Francis died in 1818, and there was not a scintilla of evidence found among his papers that he was in any way connected with the publisher of these letters, and there was nothing in his handwriting that at all resembled the handwriting of Junius.

One of the most interesting questions.



For the benefit of all sick people, I wish to state my experience, and how I have been released from the clutches of disease, that has caused me to suffer untold agonies for the past four years.

I was almost crazy with my head, ears and throat. I had a continual ringing in my ears and severe pains across my temples, I was so deaf that I could scarcely hear even when people would shout at the top of their voices. My throat was constantly inflamed and my stomach and liver were in such bad shape that food was more disgusting than relished. My bowels were very much constipated and when I awoke in the morning the taste in my mouth was something awful. I had been treated by several different physicians without any benefit whatever, and they all told me that my hearing could never be restored.

Four months ago, I began treatment with the Homo-Alo Medical Institute, at 245 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. With the first week's treatment, my hearing improved and I had relief from those severe headaches for the first time in four years. I can now hear any ordinary conversation and can truthfully say that I would not feel as I did before for \$5000. I would advise any and all suffering to consult the Homo-Alo Staff of Physicians and Surgeons, as they have given me instant and permanent relief and I have always found them to be gentlemen as well as physicians. For the truth of the above statement I would be glad for any one to call upon me at my residence at 216 East Third Street, Los Angeles.

Sweet Mignonette.

We have just received a large variety of Flower Seeds from Europe— Choice and rare. Now is the time to plant Begonia bulbs, Seeds, Bulbs, Plants—all our stock has been tested—you are sure to get the rigth kind as well as the best quality. Climbing Plants-Mina Lobata,

Cobea Scandens, Smilax, etc., also a nice strain of Dahlia plants.

Take care of your lawns now by using our lawn fertilizer. We have a special preparation of tobacco dust for insects on roses and other flowers. New Catalogue Free.

TED ME A THE TED TITM ON OLDEST AND LARGEST SEED UU. HOUSE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. 143-145 South Main St.-Will remove to 326-330 S. Main on July 1.



Fine imported gowns that must be closed out this week. Come if you want a beautiful costume for a mere shadow of its real value. The materials are exclusive and elegant, the garniture beautiful, the styles new. Former price from \$35,00 to \$50 each. Your choice this week at \$16,50.

Other suits from \$4,00 to \$12,00, which are priced at less than half actual worth.

Parisian Cloak & Suit Co.

139 South Spring Street.

Prof. Jules Laborde's Wonderful French Preparation of "CALTHOS" Restores Lost Vitality at all Ages—from 20 to 80 years.

FIVE (5) DAYS' TRIAL TREATMENT ABSOLUTELY FREE BY SEALED MAIL. NO C.O.D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME



THE VON MOHL COMPANY. 986 B, Cincinnati, O. Largest Importers of States.

He Has Lifted Suffering Humanity From Slavery to Heroic Manhood---He Has Enabled Them to Regain Health and Strength, and Given a Deathblow to the use of Poisonous Drugs.



Health is the basis of all happiness. It is worth more than riches, for the rich man is unhappy without it. Money alone will not bring happiness, but will purchase the means to make you happy-health. It has been proven by the greatest scientists that all health depends upon the vital force in the body. This is the power that keeps up the activity of the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach and other vital parts. When it is lost by disease, excesses or dissipation the vitals grow weak and ill-health follows.

Vital Force is Electricity.

This was known to old physicians thirty years ago, and the fact was used by Dr. McLaughlin upon which to found his now famous Electric Years ago it was a success, and its cures numbered in the hundreds. Today many thousands praise it. Not a hamlet in the United States but has one or more cures by it.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

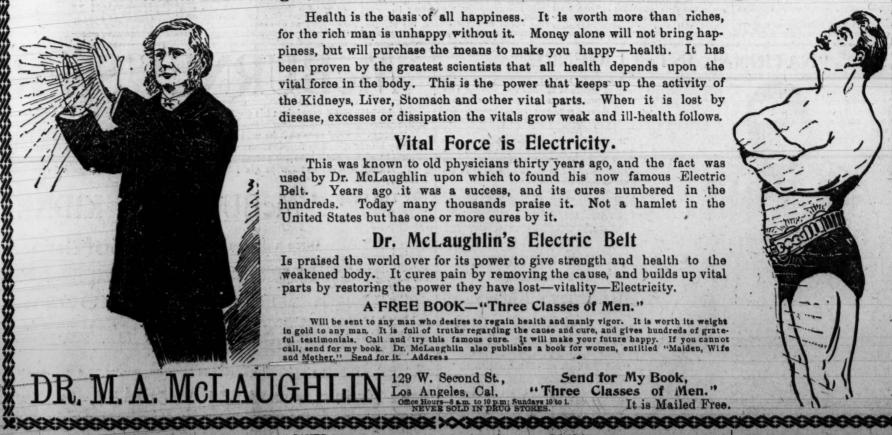
Is praised the world over for its power to give strength and health to the weakened body. It cures pain by removing the cause, and builds up vital parts by restoring the power they have lost—vitality—Electricity.

A FREE BOOK-"Three Classes of Men."

Will be sent to any man who desires to regain health and manly vigor. It is worth its weight in gold to any man. It is full of truths regarding the cause and cure, and gives hundreds of grateful testimonials. Call and try this famous cure. It will make your future happy. If you cannot call, send for my book. Dr. McLaughlin also publishes a book for women, entitled "Maiden, Wife and Mother." Send for it Address

TN 129 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal,

Send for My Book, "Three Classes of Men." It is Mailed Free.



BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, Los Angeles, June 10, 1899.
LOCAL CLEARANCES. For last week the exchanges brought to the local clearing-house were \$1,578,724.78, compared with \$1,373,815,21 in the previous week, \$1,600,772.66 in the week before that, and \$1,426,041.30 in the orresponding week in 1898.

NATIONAL CLEARANCES. For the week the seventy odd clearing-houses of the United States report an aggre-gate of \$1,816,706,426 exchanges, as compared with \$1,377,633,981 in the precompared with \$1,377,633,981 in the previous week, and \$1,883,403,598 in the week before that. It is about an average of what has been done since April 1. It is \$8.9 per cent greater than in the corresponding week in 1898. The highest average increase over last year for any one city was in Augusta, Ga., 77.7 per cent., and the next is Sloux City, Ia., 54.4 per cent. But only five cities in the whole country report a decrease.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS. The Los Angeles Stock and Bond Exchange quotes local securities as follows:

LOS ANGELES BANKS			a
		Anked.	a
Broadway 1	00	,,,,,	
California 1	08		W
Citizens' 1	28	130	m
Columbia	60	*****	b
Bank of Commerce 1	00		H
Farmers' and Merchants'30	000		
First National 1	169	*****	tl
Los Angeles National 1	05		to
Merchants' National	139	140	
National Bank of California 1	102	104	d
State Bank and Trust Co	86	87	
Security Loan and Trust Co		40	п
German-American Savings	135	*****	b
*Main-street Savings		*****	
*Southern California Savings	80	*****	7
Union Bank of Savings	100		P
*Security Savings Bank	75	*****	
			P
ACT on blan Atte on ACT		100	1

*Shares \$100, paid up \$50.

Los Angeles and Pasadona Electric Railway

L.A. & Pacific R. R.

San Antonio Water Company...

1021/

igeles City Water Co...... 100
I Springs Water Co......
LOS ANGELES RAILROADS. 101

COMMERCIAL.

HAWAIIAN TRADE INCREASING The steamer Australia which salled on May 31 for Honolulu has on board extremely large shipments of ma-chinery, dry goods, naval stores, etc., chinery, dry goods, naval stores, etc., says the San Francisco Commercial News, and her cargo is probably the most valuable that ever left here for the Hawalian Islands, its total value being as manifested, \$117,751, besides \$25,000 in treasure.

CHEAP WHEAT. A grain dealer from Umatilia tells the Portland Ore-gonian that farmers in eastern Wash-ington have plenty of last year's wheat on hand which they are holding for 50 cents per bushel in warehouse.

NEW BARLEY. New crop barley arrived in San Francisco June 1, and was sold at auction, a local miller buying it at \$1.05\%. New barley has been sold in that city as early as May 17. That was in 1897, and it has been as late as July 13. That was last year. This record covers two decades. The prices have been as low as 70 cents in 1895, and as high as \$1.57\% in 1871. The average dates are June 1 to 10, and the average prices \$1.00 to \$1.20. These first small parcels always sell above the market.

RAISE MORE CHICKENS. In his report to the chamber of commerce on RAISE MORE CHICKENS. In his report to the chamber of commerce on the poultry industry of the United States, Chairman B. L. Winchell, of the special committee, places Colorado fourth among the Western States in the matter of poultry production, says the Denver Stockman. According to these figures the State contains 710,-942 hens, 20.872 turkeys, 1096 geese, 12-105 ducks, 2.885,106 dozen eggs. The Eastern, Northern and Southern States far exceed the Western in this regard.

regard.

Mr. Winchell calls particular attention to the fact that Colorado does not produce poultry sufficient to supply her local demand. His figures show that Colorado consumed during the year 1898 10.500,000 dozen eggs at a valuation of \$1.475,000. On the Denver market 4,000,000 pounds of poultry were consumed, and in the States outside of Denver, 3,000,000 pounds. The dress and live poultry disposed of in the State amounted to \$2,310,000.

"Of this amount," says the report, "Colorado produced not exceeding 2 per

"Of this amount," says the report,
"Colorado produced not exceeding 2 per
cent. or \$46,200, the remaining \$2,263,800 going principally to Kansas and
Nebraska.
"The knowledge that such an enormous sum should be expended annually
out of the State for food, the raising of
which is both pleasant and profitable,
must arouse the progressive spirit of
Colorado's business men and women to
a pitch that will result in its speedy
termination. Steps should be taken at
once to place the matter before the
flarmers throughout the State in the
light of a profitable investment with a
view to inducing them to increase the
size and quality of their feathered
flocks. Somewhere in the West the
poultry interest will center just as
surely as it has done in the case of
cattle and hogs. It lies with the enterprising business men and women
aided by the transportation companies
to acomplish it."

Southern California is not so far be-

to acomplish it."

Southern California is not so far behind as Colorado; but the section imports a great many eggs and much dressed poultry.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS. MEXICAN SUGAR. Mexico, according to the Economista Mexicano, is producing at the present time from 70,000 to 90,000 tons of sugar, which is entirely consumed by her inhabitants. Sugar cane is being cultivated in about 2800 hackendas and ranchos, which pro-Sugar cane is being cultivated in about 2800 haclendas and ranchos, which produce sugar, "panocha" and aguardiente; in Cuba on the other hand, 500 plantations are producing 1,000,000 tons of sugar. In other words, in Cuba four and a half times less of places of production produce more than twelve times the quantity produced in Mexico. Sugar planting is carried on in Mexico today for the most part as it has been for centuries, according to the most antiquated and traditional systems. In a few plantations of greater importance a combination of old and modern methods is employed, but all these plants are situated in regions that have an altitude of from 100 to 300 meters above the sea level. The conditions existing in such altitudes are unfavorable ones for the raising of the sugar cane, and are making its propagation difficult. In close proximity to the coast, on the other hand, the climate is both hot and humid, no irrigation is ever required, the sear grouve sanddly in the few streets. 2800 haciendas and ranchos, which pro other hand, the climate is both hot and humld, no irrigation is ever required, the cane grows rapidly, is ripe for cutting in less than one year, and during from eight to fifteen years vigorous sprouts can be obtained from the original planting. In the relatively high altitudes, where sugar cane is grown, wood for fuel is scarce, of poor quality and expensive, which practically limits the fuel the planter can use to the "bagazo," what remains of the cane after grinding. The cane is, moreover, very hard, and the percentage of sugar is small. On the coast fuel is to be had in abundance, and its coat

does not stand in the way of the employment of the most perfect proceedings for the extraction of the juice. The climate makes the cane very soft, and by using the system of diffusion it will yield from 12 to 13 per cent. of sugar, or, when a good system of grinding only is employed, fully 10 per cent. which is the average yield of the Antilies.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES, June 10, 1899.

For two weeks it has been a case of famine in the poultry market. Yesterday it became a case of feast. Peddiers came in from the country in a bunch, all bringing a lot of fowls. Dealers were trying hard to maintain prices on large, fat, full-grown stock, but there were too many youngsters to make it possible to stem the current toward lower prices. They are in all stages of growth from small broilers to large fryers, the point of differentiation being bard to fix. Prices from city wholesale depots were all the way from \$2.75 to \$3.75 for well-grown broilers to the best fryers.

Eggs are unchanged, jobbing at 17 cents, but there was more or less talk of \$\mathbf{x}\$n ad-

but there was more or less talk of wh advance of ½ cent.

Butter is very firm at previous quotations.

Potatoes are firm, with \$2 per cental still the top for the best Rose.

The whole list of vegetables is steady as heretofore quoted. There is a good shipping demand for small lots to go to mining camps and the Territories.

nemand for small lots to go to mining camps and the Territories.

The market is by no means overstocked with fruit, and with the usual Saturday demand prospects are good for a bare market by Monday morning. Some of the wretched little pears coming in are melted down by the heat, or were too ripe when started. A total loss was suffered on some of them.

Two cars of banears were unleaded wester-

Two cars of bananas were unloaded yester-

Peaches went straight from first hands at 5 cents per box, apricots at 75 cents to \$1, llums at \$1 to \$1.25 per crate, apples at \$1.25 ber ten-pound box, pears at 50 to 75 cents for fair to best, currants at 55 to 60 cents, cherries at \$1 to \$1.10 for black and \$1.25 for Royal Annes. Figs are still scarce and brought \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate. Jobbers get the usual advance. New Sweetwater grapes have just put in an appearance.

POULTRY.

POULTRY—Per dox., good heavy hens, 5.00@ 5.50; light to medium, 4.00@5.00; old roosters, heavy, 4.00@5.00; young roosters, 5.00@6.00; broilers, 2.75@3.00; fryers, 3.00@3.75; ducks, 5.00@6.50; turkeys, live, 15@16 per lb; gesee, 75@1.00; eastern dressed poultry, per lb., 10@20.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHERESE.

EGGS-Per doz., 16@17.

BUTTER—Fancy local creamery, 22-oz., 374@40;
light-weight, 35; northern, fancy, 42%.

CHEESE—Per lb., eastern full-cream, 14%, 615; coast full-cream, 11; Anchor, 11½; Downey, 11½; Young America, 12½; 3-lb. hand, 13½; domestic Swiss, 14; imported Swiss, 26@27; Edam, fancy, per doz., 9.00@3.50.

POTATOES, OMIONS, VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES,
POTATOES—Per cental, cld.—; good to
choice, 2.00@2.25; new, 1.75@2.00
ONIONS—New Silverskins, 60@70.
VEGETABLES—Beets per cwt., 90@1.00;
cabbage, 65@1.00; carrots, 85 cwt.; green
chiles, 12@14 per lb., dry chiles, per string,
65@75; lettuce, per doz., 15@20; parsnips, 90@
1.00 per cwt.; green peas, 405; radishes, per
doz. bunches, 15@20; string beans, 5@6; turnips, 1.25 cwt.; garile, 7@5; Lima beans, per
lb.,—; tomatoes, 1.65@1.85; asparagus, per
lb., —; thubarb, per box, 1.00@1.25; summer
squash, per box, 75; cucumbers, per doz., 50@
60; egg plant, per lb., 12½; corn, per doz.,
20@25.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS,

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 10%; fancy wrapped, 13; plain wrapped, 11½; light medium, 8%; medium, 7%; bacon bellies, 8%; Winchester, 10%@11%; 40°er, 10@11%; 8kinned hams, 11½; plenle, 6%; boneless, 10; Winchester, 11½; plenle, 6%; boneless, 10; Winchester, 11½; 11%; 10°er, 11@11%; 40°er, 11

sides, 10.

PICKLED BEEF - Per bbl., 16.00; rump butts, 16.00.

PICKLED PORK - Per bbl., Sunderland, HIGHLED FORM

14.00.

LARD—Per lb., in tierces, Rex, pure leaf,
7%; Ivory compound, 7%; Succeae, 5%; special kettle-rendered leaf lard, 7%; Silver
Leaf, 7%; White Label, 6%.

BEANS.

BEANS—Per 100 lbs., small white, 2.50@2.55; Lady Washington, 1.85@2.00; pinks, 2.25@2.35; Limas, 4.25@4.50.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

HOGS-Per cwt., 4.50g5.00.

CATTLE-Per cwt., 4.25 for prime steers;
3.50@4.0 for cows and helfers.
SHEEP-Per head, wethers, 3.50@2.75; ewes,
3.00@3.50; lambs, 2.00@2.50. FRESH MEATS.

BEEF-Per lb., 7%@8. VEAL-Per lb., 7%@8. MUTTON-Per lb., 7%; lamb, 8. PORK-Per lb., 7%.

DRIED FRUITS, NUTS, RAISINS. RAISINS — London layers, per box, 2.00; ose, 4%06% per lb.; seedless Sultanas,

loose, 4½65½ per lb.; seedless Sultanas, 667.

DRIED FRUITS — Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, 1162; apricots, new, 14615; peaches, fancy, 16; choice, s. pears, fancy evaporated, 10611; plums, pitted, choice, 96 lb; prunes, choice, 468; fancy, 3610; dates, 10612; prunes, choice, 468; fancy, 3610; dates, 10612; prunes, choice, 468; fancy, 3½612½; figs, sacks, California, white, per lb., 667; California, hlack, per lb., 667; California, hlack, per lb., 667; California, hlack, per lb., 16612; imported Smyrna, 22¼635.

NUTS — Walnuts, paper-shells, 11612½; fancy softshells, 11612½; hardshells, 96 lb; almonds, softshells, 14615; paper-shells, 15616; hardshells, 3610; pecans, 10612½; filestris, 12612½; Brazils, 10611; plnons, 8710; peanuts, castern, raw, 667; roasted, 7½68; California, 666%; roasted,

FRESH FRUITS AND BERRIES.

LEMONS — Per box, cured, 2.00@2.25; unured, 1.00@1.25.
ORANGES — Per box, seedlings, 1.75@2.50;
Valencias, 2.25@2.50.
GRAPE FRUIT—2.00@5.00.
LIMES—Per 100, 1.00.
COCOANUTS—Per dox., 30@1.00.
BANANAS—Per bunch, 2.50@2.75.
PINEAPPLES—Per dox., 5.00@6.00.
STRAWBERRIES — Fancy, 10@12½; common, 74@8%.

STRAWBERRIES - Fancy, and 1,146844.

RASPEERRIES-10, LOQUATS-Per lb., 466.
BLACKBERRIES-11612.
CHERRIES-Black, per box, 1.0061.25.
APRICOTS-Per box, 75691.10.
GOOSEBERRIES-Per lb., 668.
CURRANTS-Per box, 55665.
FIGS-Per crate, 2.2562.75.
PEACHES-Per box, 75685.
LOGAN BERRIES-Per lb., 9.
PLUMS - Per crate, 1.1061.25; Cheberry, 50660.

hipes, wool and tallow.

HIDES—Dry and sound, 14 per lb.; culls, 13; klp, 11½; calf, 13½; murrain, 10; bulls, 6. WOOL—Nominal.
TALLOW—Per lb., No. 1, 3%64; No. 2, 3½63%.
HONEY AND DESSAYAY

HONEY AND BEESWAX. HONEY-Per lb., in comb, frames, 124/915, strained, 708.

BEESWAX-Per lb., 24/925.

FLOUR AND FEEDSTUFFS.

HAY AND GRAIN. HAY AND GRAIN.
WHEAT-Mill price, per cental, 1.30.
BARLEY-Mill price, feed, 1.35.
OATS-Jobbing price, 1.50@2.00.
HAY-Barley, per ton, old, 17.00; new, 11.00
612.00; alfalfa, 8.09@10.00.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

JASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT. NEW YORK, June 10 .- Yesterday's NEW YORK, June 10.—Yesterday's notable rise in prices of stocks brought the expected result in large orders to commission houses by wire and mail to buy stocks. These were put in at the opening and executed at the high prices, to which values were marked. The professional operators who have been buking stocks in the last few days met this demand with sales to realize. After this trading had been concluded, it looked as though the large operators who have started to buy stocks in the last few days were indisposed to pursue their activities and the market began to sag on light transactions. The low point was made

low its present level. This alleged condition in Atchison affairs played a large part in the plan of campaign of the bears. The refutation of it and the changed respect of the speculative outlook for sugar undermined their position so seriously that they became alarmed and rushed to cover.

The Atchison dividend and other favorable developments also brought some demand for stocks through commission houses. Of these developments the most potent was the continued large earnings snown by current returns from railroads of every group aid from all sections of the country.

Money is obviously abundant, and no contingency is now foreseen which can make it searce. The outgoing gold movement is in itself an evidence of the plethoric condition of money, for it is certain that when the crops begin to go abroad, there will grow up a trade balance in our favor. If money was scarce, the gold would be held in the form of sterling loans, until the return tide, thus saving the expense of bullion transportation. It is understood that the gold was drawn by special inducements offered by the Bank of England, in the desire to replenish its reserve, and by Russian institutions. The inducemnts are in effect a premium on the gold. Nevertheless, it is quite evident that no widespread public interest has yet been awakened in the stock market, such as is relied upon by operators with large capital to relieve them at a profit of awakened in the stock market, such as is relied upon by operators with large capital to relieve them at a profit of what they buy. The distrust of new industries and the old ones, too, is due to the hesitation, more than anything

to the nesitation, more than any and else.

The bond market has been more active in the latter part of the week, and an improvement of the week, and an improvement of the veek, and the 4s, registered, %: coupon, %, and the new 4s and 5s, % in the bid price. The 2s declined %.

Bank Statement Review.

NEW YORK June 10.—The Finan-

NEW YORK, June 10 .- The Finan "The statement of average of the New York clearinghouse banks ending June 10, is much better than ending June 10, is much better than was expected. The known movement of money for the week indicated a reduction in cash of about five millions, and this, coupled with the expansion known to have been made in loans and deposits, seemed to forecast a heavy reduction in reserves. The statement, however, shows a decrease in surplus of cash of only \$3,387,500, to a loss of \$1,445,000 in specie, and the additional requirements originating in the deposit increase of \$7,770,000. The surplus reserve now stands at over thirty-nine millions, which, discounting expected gold shipments and larger loan commitments, is an assurance of a continued ease in money rates. The exhibit of the week implies a shifting of funds as much as anything else. One bank which has been prominent in the export movement, reports a loss of between eight and nine millions in deposits, and in gold. The loan expansion is due in part to the revival of activity on the stock exchange, and of between eight and nine millions in deposits, and in gold. The loan expansion is due in part to the revival of activity on the stock exchange, and the greater part of the gain has been made by four or five banks. It is difficult to determine what part current gold exports play in the totals this week, as the averages are somewhat misleading in this respect. There seems little likelihood, however, that the export movement will be checked by padded money alone. Our remittance, it is true, has fallen off and domestic exchange is quoted at a discount as against a rather steady premium this spring, but the July dividend period will bring money in this direction. The low quotations on call have suffered some on New England borrowing in this center, and stock exchange requirements are heavier. Still, even with this drain, and with the probability of further exports of specie now and the crop demand later in the season, nobody anticipates anything like a hard money market over the summer, and it is conceded that the available currency supply will be augmented by gold imports in the fall."

Closing Stocks-Actual Sales,

Just before the publication of the bank statement when prices in many cases were below last night's level. Americase where below last night's level. Americase were below last night's level. Americase on the bank statement. Instead of this than a gaillion and a half, and the lib-crai expansion in loans of over 30,000,-000 was evidence of the sauler feeling of stocks hardened as a consequence, and recovered most of the earlier decline. Sugar touched the top rose about 5½ points.

The buill leaders are undoubtedly counting on the favorable effect to road carnings which for the next few weeks will compare with the period last year when the Leiler deal had its deniy dropped, and the movement of grain, in consequence, and the earnings of all comparations which were the second of the sauler selling. The buill heavened so the favorable effect to expected when the period for maximum grain movement last year, the expected when the period of the maximum grain movement saught to be inaugurated system that the period of the maximum grain movement saught to be inaugurated system than the plan of campaign of the control of the saugurated system of the period of the maximum grain movement sought to be inaugurated system that the period of the maximum grain movement sought to be inaugurated system that the period of the maximum grain movement sought to be inaugurated system that the period of the maximum grain movement sought to be inaugurated system that the period of the maximum grain movement sought to be inaugurated by the control of the saugurated system to the track of the period of the maximum grain movement sought to be inaugurated by the period of the maxim

Coast, 39; Norfolk & W. pfd., 69; Contl. Tobacco, 46½; Contl. Tobacco pfd., 81¾.

Bond List.

U. S. 2s reg., 101; U. S. 2s reg., 109½; U. S. 3s coupon, 109½; U. S. new 4s reg., 130½; U. S. new 4s coupon, 130½; U. S. new 4s coupon, 130½; U. S. old 4s reg., 112¾; U. S. old 4s reg., 112¾; U. S. old 4s reg., 112¾; U. S. old 4s coupon, 113¾; U. S. seg., 112¾; U. S. 5s coupon, 112¾; Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 119; Alabama class A, 110; Alabama class B, 110; Alabama class C, 100; Alabama Currency, 100; Atchison general 4s, 103; Atchison adjustment 4s, 81; Canada Southern 2nds., 111; Chesapeake & O. 5s' 119¼; Chicago & Northwestern Consol 7s, 143; Chicago & Northwestern S, F. Deb. 5s, 122½; Chicago & Northwestern S, F. General 4s, 73; Fort Worth & Denver City 1st, 82½; General Electric 5s, 118; Galveston H, & S. A. 2nds. 111½; Houston & Texas Central Consol 6s, 109; Iowa Central 1sts., 113; Kansas City, P, & G. 1sts, 65½; Louisiana new consol 4s, 110½; Louisville & Nash. Unified 4s, 99; Missouri K, & T. 2nds, 66¾; Missouri K, & T. 4s, 93%; New York Central 1sts., 113; Northern Pacific 3s, 68; Northern Pacific 1sts, 113; Northern Pacific 3s, 68; Northern Pacific 1sts, 114; Oregon Navigation 1sts, 114; Oregon Navigation 1sts, 114; Oregon Navigation 1sts, 114; Chicago & Pacific 5s, 123%; Southern Railway 5s, 111½; Standard 4s, 90; Rio Grande Western 1sts, 101; St. Louis & Iron Mountain consol 5s, 111½; St. Denver & Guif 1sts, —; Wabash 1sts, 117; Wabash 1sts, 117; Wabash 1sts, 117; Texas & Pacific 1sts, 114; Texas & Pacific 2nds, 55½; Union Pacific 4s, 108¼; Union Pacific 4s, 108¼; Union Pacific 4s, 108¼; Union Pacific 5s, 123%; Southern Railway 5s, 111½; Standard Centuries, 85; Virginia Deferred, 8; Col. Southern 4s, 90; West Shore 4s, 115¼; Wisconsin Central 1sts, 76½; Virginia Centuries, 85; Virginia Deferred, 8; Col. Southern 4s, 90; West Shore 4s, 115¼; Wisconsin Central 1sts, 76½; Virgini

MONEY.

Call loans, 3@4; time loans 3½@4½; STOCKS. STOCKS.

Atch.. op. & St. Fe, 56%; Atch.. Top. & St. Fe pfd, 58; American Sugar. 118; American Sugar pfd., 349; Bell Telephone, 258; Boston & Abany. 108; Boston Elevated, 185; Boston & Maine pfd., 33%; Chl. Bur. & Q.. 200; Ed. Elec. III. 115; Fitchburg pfd, 119%; Federal Steel pfd., 14%; Mexican Central, 92; Michigan Telephone, 100; N. Y. & N. Eng. pfd., 204; Old Colony, 39%; San Diego, 41%; Union Pacific. 7; Union Land, 94; West End, 116; Westinghouse Electric, 51%; Wiscontin Central, 116%.

BONDS.

Atchison 2nd, 102.

MINING SHARES. Adventure 8: Allouez Mining Co., Atlantic, 345; Boston & Montana, 75 Butte & Boston, 785; Calumet & He 34%; Centenniai, 194; Kearsarge, Oscola, 51%; Parrot, 160; Quincy, 1 Santa Fe Copper, 210; Tamarack, Winona, 43%; Utah, 394.

Financial Quotations.

NEW YORK June 10.—Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent last loan, 2; or me mercantile paper, 2@2½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487% for demand and at 485% 2485% for sixty days; posted rates, 486½ 2487 and 489. Commercial bills, 485½. Silver certificates 60½ 262. Bar silver, 60%. Mexican dollars, 48½. State bonds inactive. Rallroad bonds irregular. Government bonds firmer. Twos regular, 101; 3s, 103%; coupons, 109½; new 4s 130%; new 4s, coupons, 120%; old 4s, 112%; old 4s, 113%; 5s regular and coupons 112%.

Total Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The total

regular and coupons 112%.

Total Sales of Stocks.

NEW YOFK, June 10.—The total sales of stock today amounted to 509, 579 shares, including: American Steel and Wire, 22,000; American Sugar, 34, 600; Anaconda, 5500; Atchison preferred, 23,100; Brooklyn Transit, 20,500; Burlington, 14,100; Chicago T. T. preferred, 6000; Consolidated Gas, 4300; Continental Tobacco, 6300; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3000; Federal Steel, 11,000; Manhattan, 1400; Metropolitan, 4100; Missouri Pacific, 400; New York Central, 4200; Northern Pacific, 2500; Ontario and Western, 4200; Pennsylvania, 18,200; People's Gas, 5600; Reading first preferred, 5800; Rock Island, 4300; St. Paul, 16,600; Union Pacific, 3000; Union Pacific preferred, 3100; Wisconsin preferred, 2400.

Bank Statement Changes.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decrease, 33,387,500; loans, increase, \$10,805,400; specie decrease \$1,531,500; legal tenders, increase, 430,500; deposits, increase,

changes: Surplus reserve, decrease, \$3,387,500; loans, increase, \$10,805,400; speed ecrease \$1,531,500; legal tenders, increased, \$86,500; deposits, increase, \$7.770.0CC; telrculation, Hecrease, \$30,-100. The banks now hold \$39,323,100, excess of legal requirements. London Stock Market.

London Stock Market.

NEW YORK. June 10.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets here were moderately active today, but slightly irregular on apprehensions of Transvael trouble, which, however, has been subsiding. The influence on general departments is now small. Americans continued good, colsing firm. The continent shows a disposition to purchase. Coppers were very good."

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Exports of gold and silver from this port to all countries for this week were: Silver bars and coin, \$27,342; gold, \$4,534,500. The imports of specie this week were \$779,772 gold, and \$45,833 silver.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKE!!

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
CHICAGO, June 10.—For a few min utes around the opening wheat showed strength. Cables were firmer than expected, and a little buying coming wher little wheat was on the market helo prices firm. July started at 74½674½, an advance of ½ over yesterday's close. Liberal receipts here and in the Northwest and favorable weather in the spring wheat country brought out considerable wheat and increased the number of short sellers, and a decline to 74½ took place before 10 o'clock. Then the market generally grew strong. Michigan State crop report, putting the condition at only 45 per cent. and estimating the crop at 12,000,000, compared with 34,000,000 last year, checked liquidation. Later reports of drought damage to Russian and Roumanian crops came in. One feature of the trading which had considerable influence on local speculation was the heavy buying by St. Louis, which started when the price was well under "puts," and which was kept up nearly ald ya. The market, which had apparently been oversold, advanced rapidly during the last half hour. July advanced under heavy general buying to 75½675%, and closed firm and a shade higher.

Oats were steady. The strength of Grain and Provisions. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

later. July closed firm and a snaue higher.
Oats were steady. The strength of wheat was apparently the chief factor. July closed unchanged.
Provisions were dull and heavy. Packers were sellers. Strength of grain had a steadying influence late in the session. At the coise July pork was 2½ lower, lard 2½@5c lower and ribs 2½ lower.
The leaing futures ranged as follows:

2½c lower.
The leaing futures ranged as follows:
Wheat No. 2 July, 75½; September, 76%@76%; December, 777%. Corn, No. 2, July, 33%@33%; September, 34; December, 33%@33%. Oats, No. 2, July, 23%; September, 20½@20%.
Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady winter patents, 3.65@3.75; straight, 3.15@3.35; spring patents, 1.40@3.80; straights, 2.90@3.25; bakers, 2.25 [2.60. No. 3 spring wheat, 71@74½; No. 2 red, 76@77½; No. 2 corn, 33%@34%; No. 2 rye, 57½; No. 2 harley, 36@33; No. 1 flax seed, 1.04½; N. W., 1.05½; prime timothy seed, 2.35; mess pork per bbl., 7.15@8.05; lard, per 110 lbs., 4.80@4.92½; short ribs sid5%, (loose,) 4.40@4.70; dry saited shoulders, boxed,) 4½@4%; short clear sid6s, (looxed,) 4½@4%; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4.85@4.85½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, 1.26; sugars, cut loaf, 6.02; granulated, 5.52.

Grain Movements.

| Receipts. Shipments | Receipts. Shipments | Shipment

CHICAGO, June 10 .- There was enough cattle received here today t make a market and prices in conse quence were little more than nomina The few sales were at yesterday's rul

The few sales were at yesterday's ruling prices.

The demand for hogs was slow and as receipts were large prices ruled about 10 cents lower. Closing prices were 3.65@3.85 for light, 2.65@3.82½ for mixed, and 3.55@3.85 for heavy. Plgs, 2.26@3.60.

The market for sheep and lambs was almost a nominal one, receipts being very small. Sheep were quotable at 2.50@4.75. Choice yearlings sold at 5.10, wooled Colorado lambs, 5.75@5.85; clipped lambs at 3.75@5.50, and spring lambs at 4.50@7.00.

Receipts—Cattle, 150; hogs, 2400; sheep, 1000.

Liverpool Grain Trade.

Liverpool Grain Trade. Liverpool Grain Trade.

Liverpool, June 10.—Wheat—
Futures closed steady; July, 5s 10½d;
September, 5s 11½d; spot dull; No. 1;
California stock exhausted; No. 2 red
western winter. 5s 11½d; No. 1 red
northern Duluth, 6s 3½d. Corn—Spot
easy; American mixed, new, 3s 5d; futures quiet; June, nominal; July, 3s
5½d; September, 3s 4½d. Flour—Fancy
winter, firm, 7s 6d.

Copper Quotations.

NEW YORK. June 10.—Copper—Brokers, 18.25@18.50.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce. [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] [ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Wheat inactive; spot market firmer. Barley inactive; spot unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Corn steady, but dull. Better feeling in hay. Bran and middlings. steady. Bean market quiet and steady. Strawberries advanced. Other berries were generally higher. Cherries higher. Mexican limes steady. Potatoes weak. Onlons easy. Asparagus dull and weaker. String beans very weak. Green corn steadier. Asparagus dull and weaker. String beans very weak. Green corn steadler. Cucumbers slightly firmer. Summer squash lower. Tomatoes steady, Other vegetables show little change. Butter market less firm. Cheese weak. Eggs firm. Poultry quiet as usual on Satunday.

QUOTATIONS. [ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Flour—Family
extras, 3.00@3.70; bakers' extras, 3.40@3.55;
Oregon and Washington. 3.00@3.50;
Wheat — Shipping wheat, 1.074@1.10 for
choice; milling, 1.084@1.194 per cental.
Barley—Feed, 1.00@1.65 per cental.
Oats—1.324@1.474; fancy feed, 1.50; gray, 1.38@1.45;
milling, 1.45@1.50; Surprise, 1.50@1.55.
Middlings—13.00@20.00 per ton.
Rolled bariey—22.00@23.00 per ton.
Rolled bariey—22.00@23.00 per ton.
Oatmeal—4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs.; oat groats,
4.75 per 100 lbs.
Rolled oats—6.55@6.95 per barrel for wood
and 6.35@6.75 for sacks.

Hay—Wheat, old, 8.00@11.50 per ton; wheat
and oat, 7.00@10.00; oat, 7.00@9.00; island bar-TASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.1

and 6.35%. For Sacks.

Hay—Wheat, old, 8.00%11.50 per ton; wheat and oat, 7.00%10.00; oat, 7.00%9.00; island barley, 5.00%6.50; uplands barley, 7.00%6.50; olfalfa, 5.00%7.00; stock, nominal; straw, 30%50 per bale. New hay: Wheat, 8.00%9.50; wild oat, 7.00%8.00; alfalfa, 4.50%6.00.

Beans — Pink, 1.80%1.90; Lims, 4.00; small white, 1.90%2.10; large white, 1.40%1.60.

Potatoes—New Barly Rose, 1.25%1.40.

Vegetables—Green peas, 1½%2½; onions, —; string beans, 1½%2; egg plant, 1.00%12; green peopers, 8.6%10; tomatoes, 1.25%2.50; summer squash, 35%60; asparagus, 2.00%2.25; rhubarb, 30%75; garlic, 4%7; cucumbers, 1.25%1.75.

Herrits—Strawberries, small, 8.00%10.00; blackberries, 1.10%1.15; raspberries, 1.15%1.25.

Deciduous fruits—Pears, common, 25%50; peaches, common, 25; plums, common, 25% cherries, 50%1.25 per box.

Citrus fruits—Oranges, navels, 2.75%2.5; seedlings, 1.25%2.25; Mexc.an litnes, 4.00%4.50; Japanese Mandarins, ——; common California lemons, 1.00%1.25; fancy, 2.00%2.50; pineapples, 1.50%3.00; Persian dates, 6%%7.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18%219; seconds, 18%4017; fancy dairy, 13%14; seconds, 12%014.

Cheese—New, 8%3; eastern, 14%11½; Young America, 34%610; western.

014. Cheese — New, 868½; castern, 14@14½; Young America, 9½@10; western. — Eggs—Ranch, 18@20; ztore, 16@17; eastern, 17@17½. — old roosters, 5.00@5.50; young roosters, 6.50@8.50; small brollers, 2.00@3.00; large brollers, 2.50@4.50; fryers, 5.00@6.00; hens, 6.00@7.50; ducks, old, 4.50@6.50; geese, 1.25@2.00; plgcons, old, 1.75@2.25.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta. 5: Andes. 14: Belcher, 40: Best & Belcher, 50: Bullion, 6: Caledonia, 80: Challenge Con., 36: Chollar, 31: Confidence, 105: Con. Cala. and Va., 165; Con. Imperial. 1: Crown Point, 30: Exchequer, 2: Gould & Gurrie, 28: Hale & Norcross, 35: Julia, 2: Justice, 19: Kentuck Con., 4: Lady Washington Con., 1: Mexican, 53: Occidental Con., 30: Ophir, 110: Overman, 22: Potosl. 41: Savage, 23: Sag Belcher, 7: Sierra Nevada, 70: Silver Hill, 2: Standard, 240;



who is suffering from early indiscretions, overwork, where or excesses of any nature, is not competent to squarely whate the most of his abilities. Dr. Sm. LLING & Co., treat all forms of Diseases and Weaknesses of Men arbican always be relied upon for honest treatment fair dealing and moderate charges.

"No CURE, NO PAY" is heir motto, and patients can always here. of ENERGY and COURAGE. Every Man "NO CURE, NO PAY" As their motto, and patients can arrang to pay only when they are perfectly cured. Those who prefer can pay in easy monthly or really in easy monthly or weekly payments. Dr. STERLING & Co's methods of treatment are original and known to no other physicians—the result of a quarter of a century of careful study and successful practice. CERTAINTY of CURE is what you want; When consulting a physician IT PAYS TO SEE THE BEST. Consultation and advice FREE. Call or write.

245 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.



Antilene

The only reliable and guar anteed remedy for the exter mination of

Ants and Bedbugs. Antilene has lately been tested for the destruction of Roaches, Mice and Rats Mosches, mice and Mais
And is found to be equally
effective. For the latter mix
the remedy with the food
they eat.
Wholesale, F. W. Braun &
Co. and R. L. Craig & Co.
Bottles, 250, 50e and 81. Can
be had at all general dealers
or at the manufacturer's, 316
South Broadway. The Antitene Co.

\$250 FREE BRIGHT PEOPLE

	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	AND TO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY	CANAL (1)
KNIPS.	3 PPPOY.	5 GOLDMARI.	7 SEPA ETWES.
RASTE.	4 YSNAP.	6 GINMORN GORYL.	8 UNS WOLFER.
		etters into the names of sight (8) we so in Cash to anyone who will are	
D CAREFULLY.	mes denoting eight well is Remember, we do not we	inown flowers. Have we succeeded int one cent of your money when	you are answering this adve
s your answer is	received. In making the ear in each individual gro	eight names the letters can only be oup, and no letter can be used who ound the 8 correct names, you will	ich does not appear in its ow have used every letter in the

Can y
If so, you
printed al to women Society, Short Stories of intense interest, Pashions, Letter Writing, and in the third JOURNAL once anters your house, we shapered believe that you will be anxious to subscribe. We will be WOMANS HOME JOURNAL into homes where it is now a stranger. The WOMANS HOME already goes into the homes of over EUGOW where it is anxiously availed each leme. We wish to increasing to each shall a stilling during this season, which is the reason for maxing this great and and unguestion to each stilling the state of the stilling during the season and send them to us at once. At the second we will give avery the strong way and notify you if you here went the prize.

and notify you if you here went the prize. at Bldg., Subscript'n Dept. 99 B

Union Con., 41; Utah Con., 16; Yellow Jacket, 41; St. Louis, 12. Drafts and Silver.

2

SAN FRANCISCO. June 10.—Silver Bars, 60%; Mexican Dollars, 49%@50%; Drafts—Sight, 12%; Telegraph, 15. Livestock at Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 400. Sheep—Receipts, 2500. Market steady, lambs, 4.00@6.00; muttons, 3.40@3.85.

Produce Receipts. SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Flour, quarter sacks, 5388: barley, centals, 1140; oats, centals, 1200: potatoes, sacks, 23; conn, centals, 1200: potatoes, sacks, 1631; onions, sacks, 510; bran, sacks, 475; middlings, sacks, 900; hay tons, 258; wool, bales, 184; hides, number, 665; quicksilver, flasks, 23; wine, gallons, 77,400.

LONDON, June 10.-Consols, 108 7-16 silver, 27%.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Cash balance, \$271,554,155; gold reserve, \$234,008,481. Grain on Call.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Whe inactive; December, 1.18. Barley, inactive; December, 89½; new, 85½; July, new, 90%. Corn, large yellow, 1.12½@1.17½. Bran, 16.50@17.00.

AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING. Wong Hong Arrested Under the De

Portation Act.
Yesterday was a quiet day in the
Federal building. There were no cases filed with the clerk, and all the courtrooms were closed.

The officials of the Postoffice Depart

The officials of the Postoffice Department are holding their breath, awaiting the arrival of Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the Treasury Department at Washington, who is to decide as to the increase of mail facilities in Los Afigeles. Afigeles.

A Chinaman named Wong Hong was arrested Friday evening on complaint of Chinese Inspector Putnam, and lodged in Jall. The arrest was made

by the inspector and Deputy Marsha McCullough. It is alleged that the Celestial has violated the provisions of the deportation act.
The District Court will resume its sessions on Monday.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPPING. Coast Vessels on the Way.

FOR HUENEME. Vessel— Where from, date sailed, Sc. La Gironde....... Gray's Harbor, May 31.

FOR VENTURA. Sc. C. T. Hill Gray's Harbor, May 31.

Deen-water Vessels Nearly Due. FOR PORT LOS ANGELES.

Natuna, British bark, from Antwerp, 161
days out June 1.

FOR SAN DIEGO.

Bermuda, British ship, from Newcastle, Australia, 67 days out June 1. Carlisle City, British steamer, from Heng-kong, 27 days out June 1.

Arrivals and Departures.

PORT LOS ANGELES, June 10.—Arrivedi une 8, ship Dashing Wave, Capt. Lancaster, rom Tacoma, with 50 cedar poles 30 feet long and 678,951 feet lumber for Bassett & Nobeger, Santa Monica, Cal.; June 8, steamer Santa Rosa, Capt. Alexander, from San Franisco, with 125 tons merchandise and 41 pagpougers.
Sulled: June 9, steamer Santa Rosa, Capt.
Alexander, for San Diego; June 10, Hawaiian
steamer San Mateo, Capt. Fletcher, for Nanaimo, with sea stores and ballast.

REDONDO, June 10.— Arrived: June 9, steamer Santa Rosa, Capt. Aleander, from San Francisco, with 120 tons of freight and 32 passengers: steamer Grace Dollar, Capt. Fosen, from Gray's Harbor.
Sailed: June 10, steamer Grace Dollar, for San Francisco and Portland, with 34 passengers and 18 tons of freight.

FOR THE SOUTHERN GOLD FIELDS.

The Lower California Development Com-any's steamer St. Denis will sail from San pany's steamer St. Beas and an income again pany's steamer St. Beas for Ensenada only, and will sail on the 13th for San Roque Bay, the landing nearest to the gold field. Through freight will be shipped on the steamer of the 19th. For freight or passage apply to L. Mendelson, agent, San Diego.

トメアメアメアメアメアメアメアメ ヒス レスレスレスレスレスレスレスレスレスレスレスレスアス

ELESS SACRIFICE OF SI

Such are the words applied by the Dry Goods Economist to the selling of silks by a few retailers who were fortunate enough to secure them from an embarrassed manufacturer and put them on their counters at less

than factory prices. Nearly the full text of the article is given herewith:

Mr. S. A. Hamburger, manager of our New York office, and a member of the syndicate who bought these silks, says that in all his years of experience in Eastern markets he has never seen such senseless of fering. Every yard was snapped up before outsiders got any hint of what was occurring. The silks were apportioned, and those that went to New York houses were retailed at senseless prices within a week. No wonder that the Economist took the sides of the merchants who had these goods on their shelves at regular prices. No wonder that every merchant, every raw silk dealer, every manufacturer and every jobber should attack the firms who were interfering with their profits. Our share of these senselessly-sold silks has arrived, and the entire lot will be on sale while they last at 69c a yard. We sell as we buy. Our bargains are your bargains, and the senseless selling that began in New York will end here this week.

Every new shade is represented at

\$1.50 corded silk with clustered polka dots at \$1.25 corded silks with graduated stripes at

\$1.25 white taffetas with colored satin stripes at

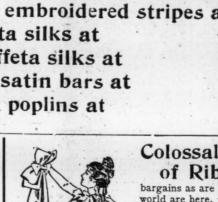
\$1.25 checked silks with embroidered stripes at

\$1.50 printed warp taffeta silks at

\$1.25 London striped taffeta silks at

\$1.25 plaided silks with satin bars at

\$1.25 fancy checked silk poplins at



Elegantly dressed women who are as particular about shoes as millinery are profusely complimenting the beauty and shapeliness of our line of "The \$3.50 Ebell." Possibly you know not Shoes for what it is to wear comfortable Women yet fashionable shoes. Possibly

you are wedded to some other make because of its reputation in bygone days. Such shoes are like aged physicians who have not adopted the new discoveries of science. There are twenty-two styles of "The Ebell" and every one is of superior quality and workmanship, made of the finest leathers, formed to meet the most artistic eye and shaped to fit any foot, If you are accustomed to wearing \$5.00 shoes and will lay aside any prejudice and

examine these styles, you will soon be a satisfied wearer of "The Ebell" shoes at SOUTH ENTRANCE.

Immense Purchase of Women's Wash Suits

A maker who has exhausted his field happened to hear of our immense buying for the Opening Sales and came to us to unload. His suits were confined to one house in each of the large Eastern cities and he could not offer his surplus to other firms in the same localities. That's why we secured this bargain. The suits are the very newest and best to be had. There are some perfect beauties at \$7.50; others as follows:

Plain crash suits, made-Biazer style; coat and skirt trimn with plain blue duck and white braid; a very attractive suit; \$3.9 \$3.98



Extraordinary When comparisons Linen Sale are rife our linens sell fastest. Always Linen Sale are rife our linens sell fastest. Always every day—all the time, there is money to be saved by buying linens of us. Just now the savings are doubled because our New York buyers have secured most wonderful bargains for you. No need to tell you the worths of the following. You'll recognize one-quarter or third reductions from the usual prices.

Linen Towels.

Table Damasks.

on sale at the control of the contro 70-Inch Cream Damask, made of all-pure flax, German make, small neat patterns, will hunder nicely, a good grade for wear.

Linen Napkins.

Sets

in each set; on

This is

100 dozen Twilled Loom Dice Dinner Nap-kins, % size, they are excellent for common use and remarkably \$1.00 chesp at..... 75 dozen Fine Quality German & size, silver bleached, easily worth \$2.00 a dozen; on \$1.50

of the hundreds of attractive of-

ferings that await you in the china store. Three-quarters of

the third floor is given over to the department. Bargain tables

everywhere. On one of them you will find some regular \$12.00

dinner sets of semi-porcelain, handsome decorated in fine floral

signs of tour colors; 10) nieces THIRD FLOOR. \$7.90

NORTH ENTRANCE. 3 Cars of We have just fin-Graniteware is he dunpack-

Assorted, sliver blenched linen towels in large sizes; some have double knotted fringe and colored borders; others have hem stitched ends and colored borders; eithlich others have hem stitched ends and colored borders; still others have hand hem edge; worth up to 40c; at...

25c

200 dozen all linen, full bleached huck towels with fancy, hand run colored borders; size 22x45 inches; the best and largest towels ever sold for 25c; 17c

largest towns even the same property of a heavy flax year, with machine run, colored borders; size 30x40 inches; a good 15c quality; to be sold

Special Crashes.

17c

ng 3 car loads of graniteware, and right in the teeth of the trust's advanced prices we quote the old schedule on this immense lot. This graniteware is plaited on steel, is of a new amethyst shading and as pretty as it is durable. A few quotations will illustrate; every pièce war-

ranted. 11-inch wash pans, 12c.
6%-inch bowls, 8c.
9%-inch stew pans, 19c.
10-inch deep pie pans, 11c.
10-inch bread pans, 14c.
10-inch poons, 5c.
2-quart milk pans, 10c.
1-quart tea pots, 26c.
THIRD FLOOR.



Colossal Sale The following days will not be forgotten. Each will be of Ribbons a milestone in your memory. The New York market has been searched through and through for just such bargains as are illustrated by the 69c silks. The most choice silken bands of the world are here. Our own country's mills produced many of them. All bought as only the greatest store on the Coast can buy - for spot cash. Thousands of yards and every one underpriced. All silk.

		300
	114-inch all silk taffeta in colors at	5c
	1½-inch all silk taffeta in colors.	71c
	2 inch, all silk taffeta in colors, at	81c
	3-inch fancy printed warp ribbons with solid striped edge, at	90
1	3-inch all silk moire rib- bons with shaded edges, at	90
1	3½-inch fancy plaided ribbons in a fine assortment at	90

MAIN ENTRANCE, RIGHT.

5-inch large bl solid edges ar 5-inch heavy grain with 750 wide and narrow

All Millinery is Reduced

All Paris creations that are imported for models, all the exquisite hats from our own designers' hands, all the trimmed sailors and street hats, all the untrimmed shapes, all the children's hats, all-everything is reduced in price. Some of the reductions are more than half.

flats formerly marked up to \$5.00 now \$2.50. Hats formerly marked up to \$15.00 now \$5.00. Hats formerly marked up to \$22.50 now \$7.50. Hats formerly marked up to \$30.00 now \$10.00.

All the chip and fancy straw hats; new shapes and best styles, worth from 75c to \$1.25, will be sold at One of our greatest sellers is the "Fearmaught" sallor of the finest mohair braid: all slik gros grain band-finely finished; our regu-lar \$1.95 hat; sold by others at \$2.50: \$1.25

SECOND FLOOR



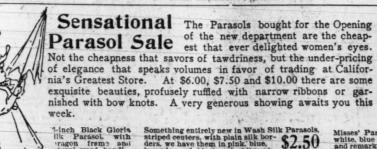
Sample Hosiery 6000 pairs of manufacturers' samples came to the notice of our buyer by at Average Half chance. All grades and all styles of hosiery worn by women and children are among them. Extreme novelties and dependable staples. He saw the value of the lot and bought it before anyone else had the chance to make an offer. styles are polka dots, black patterns, stripes, lace stripes, lace ankles, plain black and tan, fancy plaids, etc. The prices are as follows;

tan for children, choice and tan for children, choice of plain and assorted 163cc ribs, at.....

nd polka-dot patterns, to ffles of sewing-silk velling, aported wood handles;

Smyrna Reversible Smyrna carpets of extra quality; wool filling; handsome

MAIN ENTRANCE, RIGHT.



Something entirely new in Wash Silk Parasols, striped centers, with plain silk borders, we have them in pink, blue, lavender, red, black and white; at...

A pretty Fluffy Parasol of the best quality. China silk, covered with ruffies of chinon, with satin stripes, red, turquoise blue, light blue, layender and white;

33.00

MAIN FLOOR, NEW HIGH ST

Oriental A new and very attractive blan-Lace Novel effects in plain lace enrtains; plain net bodies. wide ruffles edged Blankets ket, Made for house gowns, smoking jackets, traveling rugs, bath robes, slumber robes and with lace: pure white; extra good binding, 3 yards long and 42 inches wide. They were bought to sell for \$4.00 and will go couch covers; in handsome striped patterns; there are about 200 in the assortment, and everyone beautiful. Actual 75c FOURTH FLOOR.

design, in beautiful color schemes; size 9x13 feet; one of the most popular parlor carpets; good \$30.00 values; \$23.00 rough fourth floor.

From the Dry Goods Economist, May 20th, 1899.

sirable fabrics. In the face of a strong raw silk market and still further possible advances in the material, the most favored merchandise of the season has been relentlessly chopped in price at retail, and consequently at the source of supply as well, Corded taffeta silks have been the most successful sellers at retail in the provision of the season. The majority of consumers who buy at the retail counter, has not yet been introduced to this fabric. Despite this and the fact that orders for fall delivery are being taken at a marked advance over spring prices, these corded silks have been seen on retail counters in New York city at Factory prices and in several instances at even cess. What motive the manufacturer who sold these goods can have is not easily ac-counted for, unless it be the usual thing, that he needed the money badly. This lazy and unmerchantly habit of commission men, and manufacturers as well, who only make effort to sell a few large concerns in New York and four or five other large cities of the United States is notably unfair to the merchants they deal with in smaller centers.

That New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis should get all the good things in the way of vehement reductions in manifestly creating a retailing power in these four cities against which no smaller town can hope to compete.

メアメアメティア インスレスレスレスレスレスレスレス The Where the millinery used to be on the first floor to is a space which we will devote entirely to special Bargain

bargain offerings. The sales will be changed daily, possibly hourly. Ridiculous prices will always hold sway in this corner; always something that will astonish. Look into the bargain corner as often as you visit the store. Not one, but scores of corner as often as you visit the store. Not one, but scores of bargains will be there all the time. Almost unbelievable things there for tomorrow. They'll sell out quickly. Don't forget.
Cotton Torchon Laces 5c, value three times that.

Fancy erameled French decorated bowls, in pink or flow blue and gilt

Toy Garden Sets; hoe, spade and rake, all for 10c. Knotted fringed, all linen towels, extra size and quality, 25c.

Men's hair line, striped or solid colored summer underwear at 29c.

Ladies' white hem-stitched handkerchiefs, 8 for 10c.

Fine quality of organdie, French design, 10c.

Men's white laundered shirts, broken lots and sixes, were as high as \$2.50, for 69c.

Swiss embroidered white handkerchiefs at 6 1/4c, formerly sold at 12 1/4c. White Bedspreads, full size, at 49c.

Boys' all wool knee pants 25c, in the regular way sold at 50c and 75c. Boys' shirt waists, a lot of assorted kinds and styles, all sizes and prices, at 19c.

メスメスメスメスメス ス メアメアメアメアメア

French These gloves are genuine French Kid; they are made in France. Please Pique don't conflict them with the American made pique gloves which never sell for

Gloves more than a dollar. Gloves like these we offer are as rare as July showers in California. Black, brown, tan, mode and red. Choice

NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE.

French You may doubt our ability to sell usual 25c organdies at 10c a yard, but if you take time to Organdy doubt they it be gone; ngit times go Beautiful printings of flowers and polka dots. Beautiful doubt they'll be gone; light tinted grounds with at 10c color treatment and accuracy. Only about 2000 yards left for

Saturday's selling; at NORTH ENTRANCE.

Slightly Hurt Somehow this Embroideries case of embroideries got near a fire while in transit. The smoke penetrated the case and streaked some of them. Not one piece in ten shows a streak, but they all smell of smoke. The railroad company stood the loss and you will not refuse to reap the benefit.



Nine and 10 inch open patterns and fine cambric insertions. The edges are 20c goods and the insertions are 15c goods; on sale until sold at..... MAIN ENTRANCE, LEFT.

Men's The regular \$2.50 grade shown in houses making their living from hats hats only. Our department is so different.

Stiff and fedora hats of clear fur, made with the best leather sweat band and all silk outer band and binding; all dimensions and blocks, every color; the most popular is the pearl with combination colored band. Hat style and satisfaction for. \$1.39

SOUTH ENTRANCE. Gentlemen's The Underwear mentioned here is so much Underwear better than what is usually found that no word of praise is necessary. We want you to compare, to judge. Plain balbriggan, pink and blue striped bal-

SOUTH ENTRANCE.

Men's Our clothing is well tailored. Its Suits good shape is sewed into it, and stays. Almost any suit looks \$9.35 fair in a store; it may be only goose work—pressed to look well. We believe our clothing costs most to make; all weekly wage earners, no hurried piece work. Yet we sell it cheapest, quality considered. Not much profit on a single suit, but a satisfactory return on the whole business. These suits are \$10.00 lines, but regular

\$12.50 grades. Single breasted and double breasted sack suits in regular, long slim or short stout cuts. 78 styles all told. Among them are:

Plain blue serges, Fancy striped honeycomb and plain worsteds, Cheviots in plaids and checks,

Tweeds, and soft velour cassimeres, Tricot, shepherd's plaids and hair line cassimeres.

We not only make to fit, but we touch up to nature; re-

